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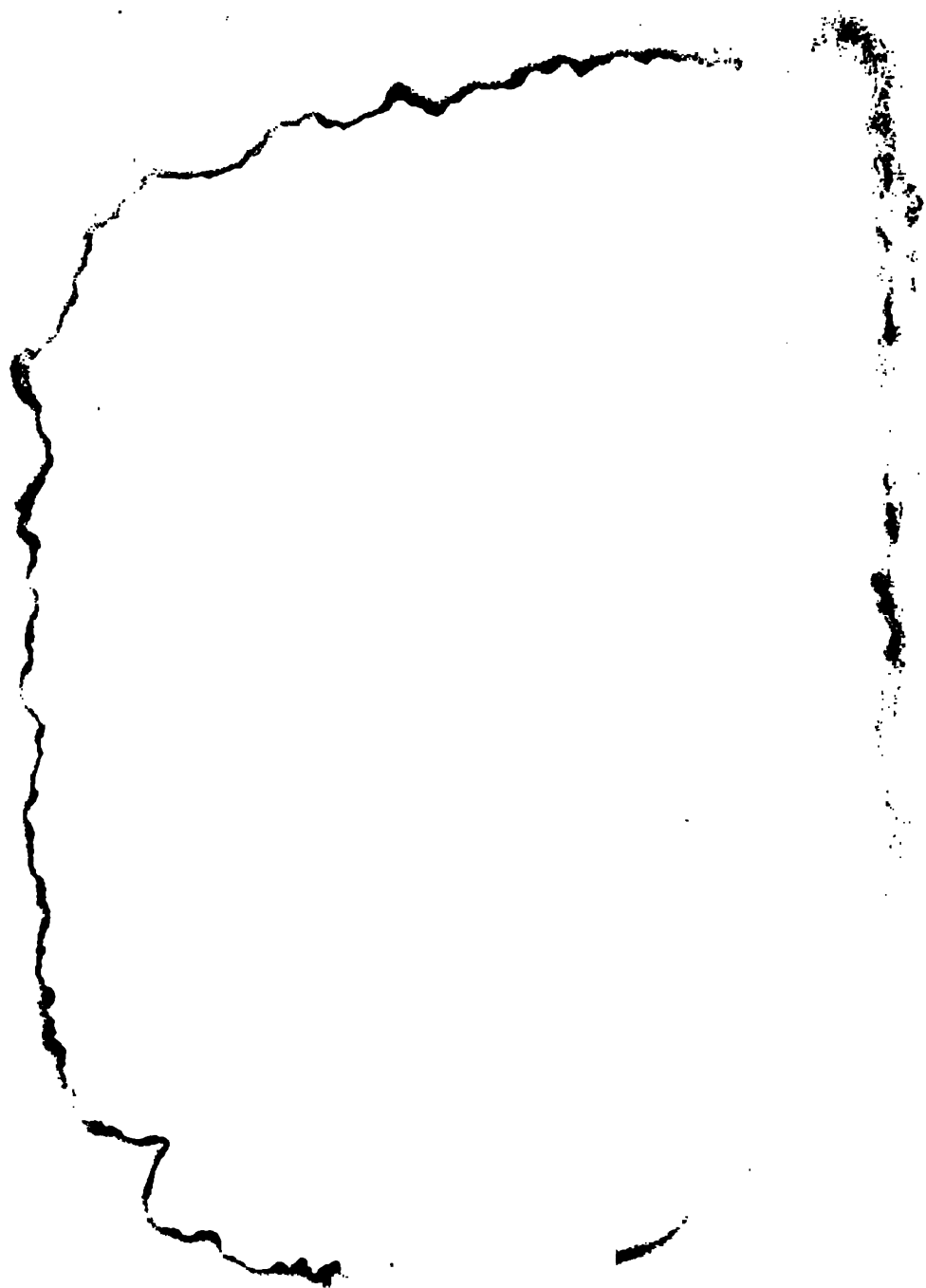
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Notes and Queries, Jan. 27, 1903.

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A

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FOR

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JULY—DECEMBER, 1905.

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ROBERT GREENE'S PROSE WORKS.

In the following remarks on Greene's prose works, chiefly with reference to the use he has made of other writers, I have consulted Grosart's edition, and I have practically confined myself to the first twelve volumes of these valuable reprints in the "Huth Library" (1881-6). No excuse seems necessary for dealing with so important a contemporary of Shakespeare, whose 'Winter's Tale' is founded on Greene's 'Pandosto'—provided always that some new information can be adduced, and that, I believe, I am enabled to do.

Having discovered that Greene was indebted to another writer by his verbal transcription therefrom, I proceeded to make a careful study of the two authors. I found that Greene might have used the pages of that other writer, sometimes as much as ten or fifteen at a time, as copy for his printers. Further, he never gives the slightest hint of his indebtedness. And of this somewhat shady transaction, or series of transactions,

I can find no mention in any of Greene's historians or editors.*

There is an additional reason to follow this up: the volume Greene appropriated from is in itself well deserving of being better known, and is, indeed, a valuable, learned, and most praiseworthy and improving compilation—far worthier of being reproduced for modern readers than numbers that are daily appearing. The book is Thomas B(owes's) translation of Peter de la Primaudaye's 'French Academy' (1586). The book is a rare one, and the best-known booksellers in London were unable to provide me with a copy; but my friend Dr. Dowden came to my aid. His copy unfortunately lacks the title-page, so that I am uncertain of the date (there were several editions); but that it is identical with the 1586 text I have no doubt, from several quotations appearing in the 'New English Dictionary.' The pagination is sometimes different, so that my references will be by chapter.

While I was carrying out this interesting study several other lines of thought presented themselves, especially the free use Greene made of Lyly's 'Euphues' (1579-80). Of this I made separate notes, and since Lyly claims the priority in time I shall first recapitulate these. I may mention also that Greene made use of Laneham's 'Letter' (1575) in one passage, and so convenient did he seem to find this form of composition, it is highly probable that others of his "loans" are as yet unnoticed. That he was Lyly's ape is obvious, and no one put this more clearly than Jusserand, so far as method and style go. But I think a detailed record of his word-for-word pilferings is needful, and in this respect I have not seen him challenged. He out-Lylys Lyly in many places, when it comes to a flood of similes, and often uses verbatim those of his master. When Greene in his earlier love tracts "stands on tears of tree and stone," he is Lyly; when in his later ones (after 1586) he culls his illustrations from classical writers of antiquity, he is Primaudaye—not always in either case, for he had plenty of stuffing of his own; but he turned to them confidently when in doubt, or when his pockets were empty. For Greene was as

* See Dyce's 'Introduction to Greene's Dramatic Works'; Simpson's 'School of Shakespeare,' vol. ii.; Ward's 'English Dramatic Literature'; Ingley's 'Introduction to Shakespeare Allusion Books,' part i. (New Shakspeare Soc.); Grosart's 'Introduction,' and Prof. Storozhenko's 'Life of Greene' (in Grosart's edition); Jusserand's 'English Novel in the Time of Shakespeare'; Symonds's 'Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama'; and various bibliographical books of reference.

popular as he was voluminous, and his reckless life demanded lavish supplies and prodigality of cash. One other that Greene borrows from is himself—his repetitions will be noticed briefly later on.

Two well-known facts about Greene should be referred to; but I am not attempting an exhaustive account of either his life or his writings. His attack upon Shakespeare is dealt with in all the text-books, and Dr. Sidney Lee has left no more to be said. The other circumstance one immediately recalls is Gabriel Harvey's post-mortem vituperation of Greene, which is fully dealt with in editions of both writers. Neither of these comes within my purview, and both are threadbare.

So far I have not flattered Greene, and yet a study of his prose, but particularly of the lyrics interspersed throughout his prose, inspires one with a great liking for him. He has not Nashe's wit, force, or originality; but he is devoid of Harvey's pompous conceit. He has not Sidney's dignity and loveliness of language and of thought; but he is more human and alive—when he chooses to be. And although Lyly is to be preferred, perhaps, when they walk the same pace and track, yet Greene is an easier companion to beguile the way, since he gives us incidents and accidents with some stir of reality about them. Greene, too, in his tracts upon cheating—his conny-catching series, and one or two others—has no rival, excepting, perhaps, one contemporary ("Cuthbert Conycatcher") whose identity is unknown. To these later reference will occur. I should be inclined to classify Greene's qualities (1580-90) as follows: an incomparable songster ('Menaphon,' 'Perimedes,' 'Farewell to Follie,' *e.g.*); an unblushing plagiarist; an endless reiterater; an exaggerated euphuist; an excellent scholar; an adroit Latinist; an adept story-teller (*e.g.* 'Roxander,' Gros. vi. 271, &c., and 'Perimedes' where non-euphuistic); and a versatile genius.

Greene's versatility is hardly sufficiently dwelt upon, and is a very distinctive feature of his abilities. If we divide his work into three blocks—his romantic prose, his tracts against cozenage and such pamphlets, and his plays and other poetical work—we see what a gifted mind he had; and it is to be remembered that he can have been little over thirty years of age at his death. His reiteration was simply due to the speed that creditors and publishers drove him at. In his dramas we do not meet it, nor can he be accused of repeating himself in his plays, to any blameable extent, from his prose. Those three sections of his work, on a careless survey,

might almost belong to three different hands. How different with Lyly or with Dekker! At almost every page in Lyly's plays euphuism is rampant; and throughout Dekker's prose the turns of thought and expression are echoes of his efforts for the stage.

Most of Greene's stories appear to be original. Mostly, too, they are slightly woven, impossible, and of an altogether flimsy fabric. Sometimes he condescends to make use of well-known tales, as in 'Susanna and the Elders.' Philidor's tale (in Grosart, ix. 193) is the Prodigal Son. We have also Ninus and Semiramis in the same volume. But the bulk of his tales are, so far as we know, of his own invention. Nevertheless, when his aptitude in appropriating the work of others is remembered, it would be the reverse of surprising to find, by the light of further research, that this view is erroneous. One characteristic of all his tales will ever redound to his credit—their total freedom from licentiousness, a trait in which he followed his predecessor Lyly, but which Greene's successors did not adhere to. This is the more meritorious when his familiarity with the Italian novelists is considered.

Greene generally pitches his scene in some unknown or mythical region in the sunny South. The company one meets is usually royal or princely, with a blend of the shepherd's life thrown in—often the prettiest, or only pretty, part of the result. Commonly a courtier falls in love with an incomparable princess, or the disparity may be the other way. In the meetings which take place there is seldom anything clandestine, and subjects for debate, such as love, friendship, single life, &c., are allotted to speakers of both sexes. Cupid is, of course, plying his trade throughout. Letters speedily pass announcing the wondrous states of the writers' feelings, supported by all those euphuistic parallels we become so familiar with—from all departments of untrue natural history—from the experiences of gods and heroes, philosophers and their wives and their writings, classical heroes, or from the author's own imagination, in some cases, apparently. Alliterative antithesis does its lion's share of the work, and proverbial philosophy is unusually rampant in Greene's method—not usually trite, homely saws, but sound and at that time dignified sayings. Homer and Aristotle, Pliny, mediæval bestiaries, Conrad Gesner, Albertus Magnus, Aldrovandus, and Topsell have much to answer for; and it is often a stubborn con-

test between the physical and the classical coffer which is to yield the more precious illustration.

Lyly's stagey trick of setting his people to talk aloud to themselves and argue out the state of their feelings, first probably against them and later in favour of their unavoidable continuance, is faithfully followed and developed by Greene. These monotonous monologues are so utterly artificial and unreal that it becomes a subject of amazement how they obtained their popularity. The veneer of learning gave assistance, and a ready belief in the miraculous gilded the pill. Their only interest now is to an antiquary or a philological student.

It is of interest to note how seldom Greene's language in those earlier tales is illustrative of Shakespeare's diction. An apt or instructive parallel to a difficult passage in the great dramatist's works is seldom found. It is not so with Nashe. But Greene's language is commonly simple and straightforward in itself, though his thoughts and arguments are wholly unnatural and affected. Nevertheless Shakespeare seems to me to have almost set himself to avoid the style of this "friend of an ill fashion." I have two or three Shakespearian illustrations from Greene that are of interest, if not previously cited. They are, however, so characteristic of Greene that I prefer to class them under the heading "Greenisms." While speaking in the same breath of Greene and of Shakespeare, it will be interesting to refer, in a thoroughly sceptical frame of mind, to Simpson's 'School of Shakespeare,' *passim* (see his index).

Simpson's study of Greene in connexion with several anonymous plays is full of interest, misleading though it often undoubtedly appears to be. One of those "doubtful plays of Shakespeare" which he does not deal with is 'Locrine,' which appeared in 1595. It is hardly worthy even of Greene at his worst as a serious production, but it is devoid of neither interest nor fun. It contains traces of Greene that have not, I think, been noticed. The line, 'Locrine,' III. iv., ed. Tyrrell, "The arm strong offspring of the doubled night," occurs in Greene's 'Menaphon' (Grosart, vi. 89), "darling" replacing "offspring." And the first lines of Act II. sc. i. of the snail climbing a castle are (nearly) those on p. 248 in Greene's 'Anatomie of Fortune.' But Lyly can lay a prior claim in his 'Euphuës and his England' (Arber, p. 418). "Armstrong" appears a second time in 'Locrine,' and also in 'Selimus' (probably by Greene). There is

more of Greene in 'Locrine,' but this is apart from my subject.

I mentioned above Laneham's 'Letter' (describing the pageants at Kenilworth, 1575). Let us dispose of this iota of information before we cull out Lyly from Greene. I quote from Burn's reprint of Laneham, 1821, p. 29, corrected by Furnivall's more accurate one in 'Captain Cox' (Ballad Society, 1871):—

"The bridegroom foremost in his father's tawny worsted jacket (for his friends were fain.....), a fair straw [*strawen*, F.] hat with a capital crown, steeple-wise on his head: a pair of harvest gloves on his hands as a sign of good husbandry: a pen and ink-horn at his back, for we would be known to be bookish: lame of a leg that in his youth was broken at football: well beloved yet of his mother, that lent him a new muffler for a napkin, that was tied to his girdle for losing."

Greene has this description, applied to a wealthy farmer's son, "going very mannerly to be foreman in a morrice-dance," in 'Farewell to Follie,' 1591 (Grosart, ix. 265). Seeing that Laneham is so quaint and so noteworthy a writer throughout, it is very odd how this passage alone came to be made use of, for I feel sure he is nowhere else in Greene's prose.

In this way Greene gets interesting terms into his glossary, that do not appear again in his writings. "Harvest gloves" may mean, in Laneham's way, sunburnt hands. (I do not find it in 'N.E.D.')

I have a word or two to say about euphuism. Jusserand refers to Dr. Landman's 'Shakespeare and Euphuism' (New Shakespeare Soc., 1884), which demonstrated that this strange language was imported from Spain into England, and that the works of Guevara, translated by Lord Berners (1532) and by North (1577), brought it into vogue. But only slightly. Lyly found the pieces scattered about and was the artificer who put them together. The alliteration also is Lyly's own finishing touch. I find precursors of euphuism in Stephen Gosson's 'School of Abuse' (introduction); and in North's 'Fables of Bidpai' (1570) there are several euphuistic passages, as at p. 79 (Jacobs's edition, but not noticed there): "But wotest thou what? a little axe overthroweth a great oke. The arrowes for the most part touch the heightes, and he that clymeth of the trees falling hath a greater broose," &c. Here the alliteration is absent, but at p. 153 it appears in North. North's translation of Guevara's 'Dial for Princes' is closely followed by Lyly. As for Guevara's 'Golden Epistles' (&c.), they are often referred to, as by Chapman ('Gentleman Usher,' IV. i.) for

"choice words"; and by Nashe for their tediousness (Grosart, iii. 49) as a fitting comparison with Gabriel Harvey's 'Four Letters.' Any one who tries to read them will, I think, agree with Nashe, or with Montaigne (translated by Florio, Tudor Edition, I. xlviii.), who says: "as I lately read in Guevara's epistles, of which whosoever called them his Golden Epistles, gave a judgment farre different from mine." They are most insipid trash. Guevara was a Spanish adapter of Marcus Aurelius. Lyly, speaking of his 'Euphues' (Arber, p. 215), says it was "hatched in the hard winter with the Alcyon" (of 1578); and to this Gabriel Harvey, I suppose, alludes when he says: "in the Savoy, when young Euphues hatched the egges that his elder freendes laide" (Grosart, ii. 124, 1589). So that it was discerned at a very early date that euphuism was not an original product of Lyly's.

Harvey makes Greene's euphuism a special point of attack. So does Nashe. Harvey calls Greene "the stale of Poules, the Ape of Euphues, the Vice of the Stage," &c. ('Four Letters'); and a little later: "What hee is improved since.....with a little Euphuism and Greenesse enough, which were all prettily stale, before he put hand to penne" (speaking of Nashe). And in 'Pierce's Supererogation' Harvey has "Nashe the ape of Greene; Greene the ape of Euphues." Nashe was grievously insulted at being accused of copying either Greene or Euphues; and assuredly it was untrue. He replies in his vigorous way: "Did I ever write of conny-catching! stufft my stile with hearbs and stones or apprentisid myself to running of the letter? If not, then how do I imitate him?" ('Have with you to Saffron Waldon.') Dyce has quoted this.

Both Harvey and Nashe reproved Greene for writing so much. Harvey (Grosart, i. 187) speaks of "Greene.....putting forth new, newer, and newest bookes of the maker." In the same passage he attacks him "for thy borrowed and filched plumes of some little Italianated bravery," probably referring again to 'Euphues.' And Nashe says: "Of force I must graunt that Greene came oftner in print than men of judgement allowed off, but nevertheless he was a daintie slave to content the taile of a tearme and stuff serving men's pockets" (Grosart, ii. 281, 'Four Letters Confuted,' 1592-3).

Almost every writer of the time has a tilt at euphuism, and generally speaking it is good-humouredly. Middleton says:—

See thy phrase be good;
For if thou Euphuize, which once was rare [choice],

And of all English phrase the life and blood.....
I'll say thou borrowest.

'Father Hubbard's Tales,' 1604.

Nevertheless it is found in serious use as late as Davenant's 'City Nightcap,' 1624 (Hazlitt's 'Dodsley,' pp. 107, 109, &c.).

Imagery is the chief corner-stone of euphuism—generalized imagery applied to the individual case and run to riot, so that the whole edifice is constructed of corner-stones in most unnatural methods. I may mention one, the salamander figure, as being very prevalent; but the chameleon and the polypus are still more so. They are types of change and instability, falsehood and deceit. Opposed to these we frequently meet the leopard with his spots, and the skin of the Ethiopian (Jeremiah xiii. 23; Wyclif, 1388). So that the germ of euphuism is found in the Orient; but its mannerism made it what it was. Taken broadly, Lyly's 'Euphues' is written in good English, allowance being made for its needful affectation. It is devoid of vulgarity, bombast, or any use of stilted jargon, coinage of new words, or laboured obscurities so often met with at the time. The same may be said of his imitator Greene, who was, however, a man of far wider capacity. Lyly, it is true, does not repeat himself in 'Euphues' to the same extent that Greene does from tract to tract. But Lyly makes up for it in his plays, which draw continually from his prose. This is not nearly so much the case with Greene, whose plays have a backbone, Lyly's being utterly invertebrate.

Marston mocks it pleasantly in 'Antonio and Mellida' (Part I. V. i.) 1602: "You know the stone called *lapis*; the nearer it comes to the fire, the hotter it is: and the bird, which the geometricians call *avis*, the farther it is from the earth, the nearer it is to the heaven; and love," &c. So also does the unknown writer of 'Return from Parnassus' (Part I, Clarendon Press), IV. ii. 1598-9: "There is a beast in India called the Polecatt, that the further she is from you the less you smell her, and the further you are from her," &c.

So necessary for his popularity does Greene deem euphuism that in 1587 he published 'Euphues his Censure to Philautus,' which deliberately aims at being a part of Lyly's series, or at least of trading upon its success. Somewhat later, in 'Menaphon' (1589), there is a decided lull in Greene's euphuism, and in one place (Grosart, vi. 82) he is unkind enough to sneer at his master: "Samela made this reply, because she heard him so superfine, as if Ephæbus had learned him to

refine his mother tongue.....and Melicertus thinking Samela had learned with Lucilla in Athens to anatomize wit, and speake none but similes." This refers to Lyly's work, and also to a play of his, 'Sapho and Phao.'

But the reason of this change of tone is apparent. Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia' had appeared, and held the field against all courtly or love-making prose whatever. And Greene promptly enters Arcadia (the scene of 'Menaphon') with an "Alarum to slumbering Euphues" on its title. Greene's love tales therefore fill the space of time between 'Euphues' and 'Arcadia,' 1580-90, with a little overlapping at the close perhaps. After that he turned to the drama and published his 'Farewell to Follie' (1591), and begins to be moral. In 1591-2 appeared his tracts against all kinds of roguery—the conny-catching series; and about the same time, or a little later, came his repentance tracts, and his sickness and death. H. C. HART.

(To be continued.)

A CHAUCER TRAGEDY.

LEST it should for a moment be supposed that this title indicates the discovery of a stage play by the great poet, it may be as well to premise that the following notes refer to a genuine tragedy in real life, occurring thirty or forty years before the poet was born.

In looking through the Plea Rolls at the Public Record Office, Major Poynton lately came across an interesting presentment by twelve jurors of Cordwainer Street Ward, London, relating to one John le Chaucer, evidently a vintner, and possibly great-grandfather to the poet. He kindly pointed this out to me, and I have since found an illuminative entry under the head of Vintry Ward, and other entries under the former ward. Abstracts of them all are here given:

Assize Rolls, No. 547, m. 23.—Pleas of the Crown before Henry de Stanton and others, Justices in Eyre, at the Tower of London, on the morrow of St. Hilary, 14 Edw. II. [1321].

The Ward of Vintry comes by 12 [jurors]. The jurors of this Ward and of the Ward of Cordewanerstrete present that in the year 30 Edw. I. [1302] one John [le] Chaucer, Benedict le Taverner, Henry le Barber, and John the Cook of John le Chaucer, were passing through Soperlane, and met John de Guldeford, Peter Adrian, Henry, brother of the same John, Thomas Godard, and Alexander de Betoyne, and on account of rancour between the said John le Chaucer [and] John de Guldeford they immediately fought with their drawn swords; and the said John de Guldeford, Peter Adrian, Henry, brother of the same John, John the Cook of the same John [sic], Alexander de Betoyne, and Thomas [Godard] grievously beat and wounded the said

John le Chaucer and threw him to the ground, so that within a quarter of a year he died thereof in this Ward. John the Cook and Alexander fled immediately after the fact: therefore let them be put in exigent and outlawed. They had no chattels, nor were in a ward, because wanderers (*vagantes*). John de Guldeford and Peter Adrian also fled immediately, but were taken to the prison of Neugate, and afterwards died in this city. The said Henry and Alexander are dwelling in the country; therefore let them be taken. Thomas de Dunle and William Walrand were present when the said felony was done, and for not taking the malefactors are amerced. The former was attached by Henry Bonquer, &c. One of the neighbours comes, and is not suspected; two of the neighbours have died: John Heyroun, the fourth of the neighbours, does not come, and is not suspected; he was attached by William Walraund, and is therefore amerced. Afterwards the said Henry comes, and says that he was formerly acquitted of the death of the said John [le] Chaucer before Ralph de Sandwich and others, Justices, as appears in the Roll of Gaol Delivery [m. 67, where his discharge is recorded]. The said Alexander comes, and says the same [and had his discharge]. Peter Adrian and Thomas Godard are dead.

Ibid., m. 36.

The Ward of Cordewanerstrete comes by 12 [jurors]. They present that in 30 Edw. I. [1302] John le Chaucer, Benedict le Taverner of the aforesaid John le Chaucer, Henry le Barber, and John the Cook (Cocus) of John le Chaucer, meeting John de Guldeford, Peter Adrian, and Thomas Godard in Sopereslane, and a contention being moved between them, the aforesaid Benedict struck Thomas Godard with a sword on the head, so that he died thereof within six days. Benedict fled immediately, and is suspected by the jurors; therefore let him be put in exigent and outlawed. He had no chattels, and was not in a ward, "because a stranger" (*extraneus*). Afterwards it was witnessed that John the Cook of John le Chaucer was aiding, and he is suspected; therefore [as above]. He was not in a ward, because a wanderer (*vagans*). Thomas de Dunlegh, one of the neighbours, did not appear, though he was attached by Henry Bonquer, and he is amerced. The three other neighbours have died. [In another place Bonquer is described as "cok" tabernarius.]

Ibid., m. 37.

Presentment that John de Gildeford, pepperer, was beaten, wounded, and killed by Robert de Kynebauton, son of the late Master William le Panetor, and William Renekyn, "in the twilight of the night," in Sopereslane, in 1 Edw. II. [1307-8]. John Heyroun was one of the four nearest neighbours, but does not appear before the Justices.

In a similar case Elias le Chaucer is mentioned as a neighbour.—*Ibid.*

Presentment that John de Gildeford's tenement in Sopereslane came to the king as an escheat, because he was a bastard and died intestate. It had belonged to Agnes his wife, who was dead.—*Ibid.*

Presentment that Richard le Chaucer sold four butts of wine contrary to the assize; therefore he is amerced.—*Ibid.* [This Richard was the poet's step-grandfather.]

The results of these affrays will be better understood if they are stated summarily:—

1. John le Chaucer was wounded by John de Guldeford and others, including, apparently, his own servant John the Cook, in Sopereslane, near the house of John Heyroun, in the early part of 1302. He died within three months after, in Vintry Ward.

2. Thomas Godard was wounded at the same place and time by Benedict the Taverner and John the Cook, servants of John le Chaucer, and died within a week.

3. About six years later John de Guldeford was killed by certain persons in the same lane, likewise near the house of John Heyroun.

Before his death John le Chaucer obtained a Commission of oyer and terminer, dated 26 April, 1302, to the Mayor and two others, to try his plaint to the king that Elias Russel, John de Gildeford, Henry his brother, Ralph Johannesman (*i.e.*, the man of the said John?), John le Keu, Peter Adrian, Alexander de Betoigne, William Walran, and Richard Galopyn assaulted him with force and arms, and beat and wounded him, so that his life was despaired of, "to his damage of 1,000*l.*" The commission states that the king was "not willing to leave so great a trespass unpunished, if perpetrated." The king was then at Devizes, and the order for the issue of the commission was brought to the Lord Chancellor by the Earl of Lincoln (Patent Roll, 30 Edw. I., m. 24d). No record of the trial has been found.

Ralph de Sandwich, above mentioned, was one of the Justices of Gaol Delivery at Newgate. Their roll for 33 Edw. I., 1305, No. 39, m. 15, shows that Benedict the Taverner of John le Chaucer was put in exigent, but did not appear, and was therefore outlawed. The acquittal of Henry de Guldeford and Alexander de Betoigne must have occurred before 1307, as Ralph de Sandwich ceased to be Justice in that year.

John de Guldeford may have been acquitted at the same time. He is mentioned as being alive in 1307, in the 'Liber Custumarum,' ed. Riley, p. 108, along with a Simon Godard. He was killed soon after, and his tenement in Soper's Lane came to the king, as stated.

The more general proceedings of the *Iter* in 1321 are recorded in the 'Liber Custumarum,' pp. 285-425, but the Assize Rolls, Nos. 546, 547, contain much fuller details, and it seems highly desirable that they should be printed in full, or at least summarized in the same manner as the City Letter-Books and Wills.

Stow, in his 'Survey of London,' thus alludes to this assize:—

"In the year 1320 [old style] the King's Justices sat in the Tower, for trial of matters; whereupon John Gisors, late Mayor of London, and many others fled the city, for fear to be charged of things they had presumptuously done."

Elsewhere he calls Gisors a vintner, and Constable of the Tower. The Assize Roll No. 547 does not support the chronicler's statement that Gisors fled, it being there evident that he appeared before the Justices to answer certain charges made against him, and paid a fine (m. 58).

It is positively stated in the roll that one of John le Chaucer's servants, Benedict le Taverner, was a foreigner, and there can be little doubt that he was one himself. He was probably identical with John le Chaucers, one of the fifteen merchants of Abbeville who had a safeconduct, on 6 June, 1293, to visit various ports in England, for the purpose of identifying their wines and goods taken at sea by English sailors (Patent Roll, 21 Edw. I., m. 13; new Calendar).

John le Chaucer's name occurs several times under 1278 and later years in Dr. Sharpe's 'Calendars of the City Letter-Books.' He was evidently regarded as being a citizen, but this does not necessarily prove that he was an Englishman born, for there is a special order in the 'Liber Albus,' ed. Riley, p. 287, that "foreign merchants of respectability" (*suffisants*) should enjoy the franchise of the City.

On the other hand, Englishmen were frequently included among the foreign merchants. Stow mentions a writ of 28 Edward I. (1300) in favour of the merchants of Bordeaux, who unladed their wines at the Thames side in the Vintry, and among them he mentions John Stodey, clearly an English name. He further alludes to the cordwainers and curriers in Soper's Lane; to Henry Scogan and Geoffrey Chaucer; and to the gift by Richard Chaucer of his tavern to Aldermay Church.

Other passages in Stow relating to the Vintners are of interest in connexion with the poet and his ancestors:—

"The vintners in London were of old time called Merchant-vintners of Gascoyne.....they were as well Englishmen as strangers born beyond the seas, but then subjects to the Kings of England."

"The successors of those vintners and wine drawers that retailed by the gallon, pottle, quart, and pint, were all incorporated by the name of Wine-tunners in the reign of Edward III., and confirmed in the 15th of Henry VI."

At one time Prof. Skeat was inclined to believe that the name "Chaucer" meant "hosier" rather than "shoemaker." Stow has some curious remarks on these very trades:—

"The upper part of this [Cordwainer] street towards Cheap was called Hosier Lane, of hosiers dwelling there in place of shoemakers; but now those hosiers being worn out by men of other trades, as the hosiers had worn out the shoemakers, the same is called Bow Lane, of Bow Church."

In another place he says:—

"The hosiers, of old time in Hosier Lane, near unto Smithfield, are since removed into Cordwainer Street, the upper part thereof by Bow Church, and last of all into Birchoveries Lane by Cornhill. The shoemakers and curriers of Cordwainer Street removed, the one to St. Martin's le Grand, the other to London Wall, near unto Moorgate."

The Cordwainers' or Shoemakers' Hall was, however, "in Distar Lane, on the north side thereof," in Bread Street Ward.

It has been shown in 'Life-Records of Chaucer' that the name was really that of a French trade; but it does not of course follow that the Chaucers worked as shoemakers after they came to England, although they at first resided among the cordwainers.

R. E. G. KIRK.

27, Chancery Lane.

HIS MAJESTY AND THE MOTOR-CAR.—It has been generally known that the King, since his accession to the throne, has used the motor-car frequently as a ready means of communication between London and Windsor, but record of the fact in the officially issued *Court Circular* assuredly is worth noting. It is as follows:—

"Windsor Castle, June 11.

"Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, and attended by Colonel the Hon. H. C. Legge and Major F. Ponsonby, arrived by motor-car at the Royal Gardens this afternoon, where tea was served. Their Majesties afterwards proceeded to the Castle."

I do not know if this is the earliest such record, but, in any case, it will be of some interest to the future historian of automobilism in this country.

A. F. R.

FORTY DAYS' PERIODICITY.—In a tract entitled 'The Forest of Dean,' by the late John Bellows, of Gloucester, published at Worcester, Mass., in 1900, there is a long explanation of why the Verderers' Court in the Forest of Dean invariably meets every forty days at noon. It is the case that by the earliest Forest charters Swainmote was held three times a year, and the Court of the Speech every forty days; and this was mere repetition, confirming what had always been. Bellows explains that the British year was one of 360 days, divided by what were really eight-day weeks, though called nine days. Swainmote, held three times a year, and the Court of the Speech, nine times a year, became

natural divisions. It is, however, difficult to see how "old May Day" could have been, as Bellows thought, the opening of the British year of 360 days, and yet remain constant to one date.

Bellows is always interesting, but never accurate. In this lecture, for example, he described "the Verderer" as being the chief Government official, although he gives in one place a list of the living Verderers. They are, in fact, elected by the freeholders of the county, and while they protect the Vert against encroachment, they also protect the rights of the public against the Crown—of which they are wholly independent.

Another questionable statement by Bellows derives the title Gaveller, the chief mining official of the Forest—who is now merged in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, but whose deputy presides over the Court of Mines—from some unknown Celtic word. Any student of old French knows that similar officials were so called in France, and that the name survives in connexion with La Gabelle—formerly every tax or rent due to the Crown, though latterly the salt tax only—in the Provencal term *Lou Gabelou*=the tax-gatherer. The words are Latin—the 'N.E.D.' says from a Teutonic source.

D.

DILLIANA. (See 10th S. iii. 459.)—The Christian name Dilliana is of Dutch origin. Henry van Cruyskercken, of Limerick (will dated 27 February, 1727, proved 25 March, 1728), left two daughters: Dilliana, wife of Henry Brady, and Jacoba Susanna, who married Thomas Beevin. The Molonys of Cragg, co. Clare, are descended from Mrs. Brady, and the Bevans of Camus, co. Limerick, from Mrs. Beevin. The name occurs in both families, though it appears to have died out amongst the Bradys of Myshall, co. Carlow. I do not know if it is still current in Holland.

ALFRED MOLONY.

'ADVENTURES IN BORNEO.'—The writer of this octavo volume of 260 pp., published anonymously by Colburn in 1849, has not hitherto been identified. The author's secret was kept at least until the following letter passed from the possession of F. Shoberl, to whom it was addressed. Subsequent owners did not evidently think the contents of sufficient interest to be made public; so it is here given for the first time:—

Tuesday.

DEAR MR. SHOBERL.—It may save time for both of us if I write what I have to say. I have a little book to sell (240 pp. 8vo), which I had intended for a graver kind of gift-book—so many people disliking the facetious tone of the Christmas annuals. It is

called 'Borneo,' or more properly 'My Captivity in Borneo,' and is a tale of shipwreck and savage life—a pretended autobiography like 'Robinson Crusoe.' So strong is the interest attached to the subject of Borneo, which has just received a third article in *The Quarterly Review*, that I have little doubt of the book commanding an extensive sale, for I can vouch for the scrupulous correctness of all the details. But as it would destroy the authenticity of the narrative if the name of a novelist were attached to it, I mean to publish it anonymously, though in the end I shall be proud to acknowledge it, for it is one of the best written and most creditable of my books. I had 100*l.* each from Fisher for the 'Snowstorm' and 'New Year's Day,' but as my name is not to be affixed to this work, I ask 50*l.* I have not offered it to Fisher's successor, nor mentioned it even in my own family, as I consider a strict incognito essential to its success. If, therefore, Mr. Colburn does not wish to purchase it, I rely upon him and you not to allude to the authorship to any one. I am myself perfectly convinced that this little work will become a permanent gift-book like 'Crusoe.'

Believe me truly yours,

C. F. GORE.

The MS. is quite ready. It is the whole of the novel.

This autobiography is, as a matter of fact, very dull reading, and its want of success is therefore easily explained. A laudatory dedication to Sir James Brooke (Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak), and frequent reference to his achievements, suggest that the writer considered that the popular interest in his conquests would help the book. Colburn in publishing it added a litho-frontispiece illustrating a native dance. The bibliography provided after her life in the 'D.N.B.' names, in chronological order, some seventy novels of this author, but there is a strange hiatus between the years 1849-52. The present identification will help to fill this; but it is remarkable that so prolific a writer produced only this one work in four years.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

PHONETICS OF THE FAR EAST.—These are worth studying. For example, to take Chinese equivalents for English *hong* names. Fuh Lee stands phonetically for Hall and Holtz. But how? The *compradore*, or native agent, is the traditional strong man in these cases. Here he drops everything but Holtz. Then, Chinese fashion, he adds a syllable, making it Ho-litz. Thereupon he selects the vowel sounds with a difference, making it *uh-ee*, and the name passes from mouth to mouth as Fuh Lee, and is adopted by the firm as its Chinese *alias*. After this, Wo-tah for Walter Dunn is Occidental in its simplicity. Clark becomes Ka-lah, but Clarkson, Shû-sun. Clifford is Ko-li-fun. Collins is Kao-lin, but Comins is, wonderfully, Ching Ming. Connell

is by partial perversion Kung-lee. From Diederickson, Jebson & Co. the *compradore* selects *rickson*, and thereupon we get Jit-sing, and so on.

But where does the science of the operation come in? Just in this way—that every one of the native *aliases* is made up of words well known to even comparatively illiterate Chinamen, and the nearest in sound possessing a good meaning are those selected, though much is left to the discretion of the *compradore* in the matter of choice. Good meanings are supposed to be implied, as in the case of Shû-sun, meaning "rising sun," for Clarkson. The rebus in heraldry is somewhat similar.

This, too, is worth noting, that while the Chinese turn *r* into *l*—e.g., *lickshaw* for rickshaw, and *velly plitty* for very pretty—the Japanese, in many cases, turn *l* into *r*, as in the cases of *rampu* for lamp; *Igirisu* for English; *Berujiku* for Belgium, perhaps by the avenue of *F. Belgique*; *Orandu* for Holland; and *Tarien* for Talien, otherwise Vladivostock.

DUH AH COO.

Hongkew.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

WALL, FORMERLY OF DYMOCK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The pedigree of this family, for five generations, is given in the 'Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682-3.' Can it be brought down in the male or in any female lines to this time?

I have extracts from the wills of Mary, proved 5 September, 1710, widow of Thomas Wall, of Dymock (she names her son William Wall, her daughter Elizabeth Pye Wall, her brother-in-law Capell Wall, her grandchildren Mary, Anne, and Dorothy Cowcher, her brother Edward Pye Chamberlayne, her uncle George Chamberlayne, her nephew Edward Pye Chamberlayne, and her brother Jauncy); of William Wall, proved 2 March, 1716/17 (he refers to his estate in the parish of Dymock, and names his son Capell Wall, of London, merchant, and his daughter Dorothy, widow of Thomas Jauncy, and her children); of Capell Wall, already mentioned, proved 23 January, 1746/7 (he names his son William Wall, Doctor of Laws, one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, his daughter Penelope Wall, his niece Elizabeth Pye Carter, his godson Capell Wall, his niece Elizabeth Jauncy, and his cousin Mary Brogden, widow); of William Wall, of Putney,

Surrey, Doctor of Laws, proved 11 November, 1791 (he names a cousin Rebecca Boulter Snell, Capell Wall, of Thames Street, London, brewer, Penelope, wife of George Brisac, a captain in his Majesty's royal navy, and Elizabeth, wife of Capt. James Dunn, of Northumberland Court in the Strand).

I also have extracts from the wills of Henry Wall, of Woonton, in the parish of Almeley, Herefordshire, yeoman, administration with will annexed 18 November, 1657; of George Wall, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, gentleman, proved 28 November, 1676; of George Wall, of the parish of Holy Cross in the town of Shrewsbury, yeoman, proved 3 December, 1726; of John Wall, of Abbots Morton, Worcestershire, clerk in holy orders, proved 10 February, 1738/9; of Martin Sandys, of the city of Worcester, proved 31 January, 1753 (his youngest daughter Catharine married, in 1740, John Wall, M.D., of Worcester); of John Wall, of Claines, Worcestershire, proved 6 April, 1753; of Elizabeth Sandys, widow of Martin Sandys, and daughter of John Burton, of Worcester, proved 23 April, 1760; of John Wall, of Worcester, M.D., proved 7 November, 1776; and of Gryffydd Price, of Penllergare, Glamorganshire, barrister-at-law, proved 6 August, 1787. His widow, Molly Graves, *née* Taylor, married secondly, as his second wife, Col. John Wall, of Tewkesbury Park, Gloucestershire, and his will was proved 17 October, 1808. All the wills to which reference is made were proved in the registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON.

Worthing.

[See also p. 14.]

'LES JUMELLES.'—I understand that a story of this name deals with the romantic rescue (from San Domingo) of twin sisters, Zélee Ann Rose and Lucinde Antoinette, the daughters of Francis Joseph Tonzi of the French navy. Both the ladies married English officers. Who wrote the story?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall, S.W.

PICTURES INSPIRED BY MUSIC.—Can any reader help me with information with regard to pictures directly inspired by music or painted to express some theme or idea previously treated by a composer? I have seen a picture inspired by Beethoven's 'Eroica' Symphony.

R. DE C.

SIR WILLIAM ENDERBY.—At the coronation of Richard III., 7 July, 1483, Sir William Enderby was created a Knight of the Bath. I shall be obliged if any of your readers can

give me the names of his parents, place of abode, his arms, or any other particulars respecting him.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Furlane, Greenfield, Oldham.

"RESP."—In some notes which a distinguished Orientalist has sent me for my 'Author and Printer' occurs the following:—

"To the present day I do not myself know the exact meaning of the contraction 'resp.' Some writers (e.g. Weber, the Orientalist) use it frequently, and though I have often asked Germans, I have never got a clear definition of its meaning..... Weber seems to use it as almost equivalent to our 'i.e.' or 'in other words'; but in that case, of what is it a contraction (of Latin or German)?"

What is it? and what does it mean?

F. HOWARD COLLINS.

Iddesleigh, Torquay.

CRICKET: EARLIEST MENTION.—Dr. Williamson, in his recently published 'Guildford in the Olden Time,' refers (p. 109) to the fact that

"the earliest mention of cricket occurs in connexion with the evidence of certain scholars from the Free School of Guildford in the fortieth year of Elizabeth.....In 1598 'John Derrick, gentleman, one of the Queen's majesty's Coroners' for Surrey, aged fifty-nine, gave evidence that he had known the land for fifty years or more.....He also declared that when he was a scholar in the Free School of Guildford he and several of his fellows 'did runne and play there at crickett and other plaies,' and also that the same was used for the baiting of bears in the said town until it was enclosed."

Dr. Williamson adds that this evidence,

"which is very carefully recorded in the town books, forms the earliest mention of the game of cricket that Dr. Murray was able to trace for the purposes of his dictionary."

This would date cricket back to 1548, at least. Is there any earlier record?

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

15, Grosvenor Road, Westminster.

CRICKET: PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS.—Who was the first artist to depict a cricket match? Who was the first publisher to produce an engraving of a match?

CLIFTON ROBBINS.

PAGE: HAYS.—The Rev. William Pace, reported to be incumbent of the Foundling Hospital, about 1800 married Charlotte Pre. He was, apparently, a cousin of Admiral Hays. What was the family connexion between the two? Father or any ancestors of the Rev. W. Pace are also wanted. At one time he was rector of Rampisham-cum-Wraxall, Dorset.

HIPPOCLIDES.

ANN RADCLIFFE.—Can any of your readers kindly give me information respecting the family of Ann Radcliffe, who wrote 'The

Spectre Bridegroom' and other books? We have a ring with the following inscription: "In memory of Ann Radcliffe, ob. 7 June, 1787, æt. 29." (Mrs.) T. B. HOUNSFIELD. 27, Randolph Gardens, Dover.

BLACK AND YELLOW THE DEVIL'S COLOURS.—Is there any authority for the assertion that "black and yellow" are traditionally "the Devil's colours"? and, if so, what is the origin of the tradition? JACINTH.

JOSIAS CATZIUS.—In 1647 appeared a quarto tract of six pages:—

Doomes-Day: | or, | The great day of the Lords Iudgement, | proved by scripture; and two other prophecies, | the one pointing at the yeare 1640. the other at this | present yeare 1647. to be even now neer at hand. | with | The gathering together of the Jews in great Bodies | under JOSIAS CATZIUS (in Ilyria, Bithinia, and Cappadocia) | for the conquering of the Holy Land. | London, | Printed for W. Ley. 1647.

Who was Josias Catzius? Where can I find an account of the gathering of the Jews under his leadership? ISRAEL SOLOMONS. 118, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale.

[The tract inquired after seems to be related to one by Samuel Brett published in 1655, of which a long account by L. L. K. appeared 9th S. xii. 121.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED:—

1. That life is long which answers life's great end.
2. Sorrow tracketh wrong
As echo song.
On! On! On!
3. Who lights the faggot? Not the full faith, but the lurking doubt.

MEDICULUS.

LETTER OF EMANUEL OF PORTUGAL TO POPE JULIAN II.—Of the letter of King Emanuel of Portugal to Pope Julian II., dated 25 September, 1507, describing doings of the Portuguese in the East, there are two printed versions—one entirely in black letter, and well printed, the other in roman type, and full of errors and omissions. Which is the earlier? By whom were they printed (in Rome?) and when?

DONALD FERGUSON.

BONINGE OF LEDSUM.—Will any of your readers refer me to a local history or record of Ledsum or Ledsham, near Pontefract, extending back to the seventeenth century? Information is wanted as to Helen Boninge, who in 1662 married Robert Barnsley, an attorney or barrister, and probably steward for the Foljambe family, who owned estates in the neighbourhood, probably copyhold.

T. W. H.

SCOTCH BURIAL CUSTOM.—The *Daily Mail* of 15 April reports the burial of an old man

at Longforgan, near Dundee, when his widow suddenly appeared on the scene and claimed her position at the head of the coffin. After inquiries, "she was given the chief cord, and assisted to lower the coffin into the grave." Is this custom peculiar to the place? or is it general in the north of Scotland or elsewhere?

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

DE SOUSA.—Speaking in her memoirs of Don Antonio de Sousa de Macedo in 1662, Lady Fanshawe says that "King Charles I. had made his son an English baron." This is questioned by the editor of the memoirs published in 1830, Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, who refers to the 'Memorias Genealogicas da Casu de Sousa.' Is anything known regarding the alleged creation?

H. C. FANSHAWE.

107, Jermyn Street.

Replies.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

(10th S. iii. 467.)

If the MARQUIS D'ALBON succeeds, through his interesting inquiry in 'N. & Q.,' in collecting even a fair proportion of the floating information relative to the possessions of the Knights Templars in Great Britain, and makes it available for the public, he will have rendered a conspicuous service to English historical research. This aspect of the subject has not been covered, at any rate with any completeness, in any of the works on the history of the Knights Templars, and it can only be even fairly adequately overtaken by the co-operation of many persons throughout the various districts.

In the north of Scotland the Knights Templars held a very considerable amount of property. In the neighbourhood of Aberdeen they held the lands of Ochertyre, in Buchan, which their successors, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, granted by charter, in 1345, to William of Meldrum, doubtless a near descendant of the William de Melgdrum who was Sheriff of Aberdeen under Edward I., and in that capacity paid the salary of John de Gildeforde, who held the Castle of Aberdeen for Edward; and he was progenitor of William Meldrum, of Fyvie, a generous benefactor of the Church in Aberdeen in the later years of the fifteenth century. This charter is said to be still among the papers at Fyvie Castle. Then Patrick Innes, one of the Clerks of Exchequer, got a charter of alienation granted to him and his spouse, by which there were sold to them and their heirs

the Temple lands of Leslie, in the parish of Leslie, Aberdeenshire. For over a century the Knights Templars were in personal possession of Maryculter, near Aberdeen, where they built for themselves a preceptory, and a parish church for their tenants, which last was used as the parish church of Maryculter till about a century ago. In the same neighbourhood they possessed Blairs—endowed by the last proprietor for the establishment and maintenance of the present Roman Catholic College of Blairs—and the adjoining property of Kingcausie. They also held lands in Turriff and Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, and minor properties throughout the county, information relative to which is, I believe, obtainable in a paper drawn up by Maidment, and now in the possession of Mr. Munro, City Chamberlain of Aberdeen. Within the city of Aberdeen the most interesting possession of the Knights Templars was their chapel, which stood near the Castlehill, at the east of the Castlegate. Gordon of Rothiemay, the earliest historian of Aberdeen (1661), says:—

"Upon the north syde of the Castellgate ther is to be seen amongst the gardings a certane obscure and scarcelye now discernible ruine or fundatione of a small building, overgrown with briars and thorns, which sumtyme belongit to the Freirs, or Reed Freirs Templars. No farther accompt can be given theroff; for at this tyme the very ruines are almost ruined."

Another property of the Knights Templars in Aberdeen is particularly interesting in respect that it was in it that Samuel Rutherford, the noted Covenanter divine, lodged during his banishment to Aberdeen from 1636 to 1638. While exiled—not really imprisoned or "confined"—in Aberdeen Rutherford wrote about 220 of his famous letters. The house stood in the Upper Kirkgate (*i.e.*, the Upper Gate, or Road, to St. Nicholas Church), and one Aberdeen writer states that

"the title-deeds, extending to the earlier years of the fifteenth century, showed that the house had belonged to the Knights Templars. It had been a large massive building of one floor above the ground floor (as almost all those houses were), and at one time had been connected with a room underneath, which opened on the Port of the Upper Kirkgate (this Port being one of the six gates of the city). It was in this room that Rutherford was confined, and from which he dates some of his letters."—*Selected Writings of John Ramsay*, 1871, pp. 303-4.

The Knights Templars had other properties within the city, but there will be much difficulty in getting at the actual charters, which the MARQUIS D'ALBON is evidently specially desirous of consulting. Doubtless the charter chests of many Aber-

deenshire proprietors would yield valuable documentary evidence if one had time to go over them. As has been pointed out, however, one must be very careful, in this matter, not to put too much on the mere phrase "temple lands" in charters:—

"In a number of charters where reference is made to temple lands, the proper translation is simply ecclesiastical or 'Kirk lands,' from *templum*, as signifying a church, and it is assuming too much to suppose that with all these Kirk-lands the Templars had a connexion."—*The Scottish Antiquary*, 1901, p. 93.

Meantime, it may be of assistance to know that the chief printed references to the Knights Templars in the North are: 'The Knights Templars in and around Aberdeen,' Alexander Walker (in *Transactions of the Aberdeen Philosophical Society*, vol. ii., 1892), separately reprinted, 1897; 'Selected Writings,' John Ramsay, 1871; 'A Description of both Towns of Aberdeen,' James Gordon, printed for the (orig.) Spalding Club, 1842; 'Chartulary of St. Nicholas,' 2 vols., New Spalding Club, 1892; articles in the 'Statistical Accounts.' The MARQUIS D'ALBON will doubtless have information from other districts; but, in any case, he must not omit to notice the extremely interesting little work 'The Knights Hospitallers in Scotland and their Priory at Torphichen,' by Dr. Beatson, Glasgow, published by Hedderwick, Glasgow, 1903; as also an article on 'The Templars in Scotland,' by Mr. J. M. MacKinlay, in *The Glasgow Herald*, 3 August, 1901, and an article on the suppression of the Knights Templars in Britain, in *The Scottish Antiquary*, 1902, which contains a very interesting inventory of the Templars' property at Swanton Manor, Bedfordshire.

G. M. FRASER.

Public Library, Aberdeen.

There are at the Public Record Office the following: Inquisitions concerning possessions of the Order in England taken by Geoffrey Fitz Stephen, Master, 1185; three large Rolls of Accounts of Templars' Lands, *temp.* Edward II.; writs relating to the dissolution, 17 Edward II.; extracts from Pipe Rolls of allowances made to the Brethren of the Order, 26 Edward III.

The Rolls of Accounts *temp.* Edward II. are returns of the king's officers of all the possessions of the various preceptories in England then in the hands of the Crown. These supply most interesting and minute details of each estate as to crops, stock, household effects, church furniture, and books. I may add that the return for Bisham was printed in some papers on that manor which

I contributed to *The Berks Archæological Journal*, 1893.

NATHANIEL HONE.

"THERE SHALL NO TEMPESTS BLOW" (10th S. iii. 449).—When I was a child, sixty years ago, I learnt a "song by Mrs. Hemans, the music by her sister"; and on another page were some words by another hand, to be sung on Sundays, of which the lines quoted by W. B. H. form the third verse. I give what I can recollect; but I may have made mistakes:—

I.
Come, 'tis the hour of prayer,
And mercy lights the skies;
God bids each heart prepare
Its evening sacrifice.

II.
Let us, then, look on high,
And plead each promise given,
View mansions in the skies,
And a place for us in heav'n.

IV.
No toil or trouble then
Shall make us weary there,
Nor the bonds of sin again
Withhold our evening prayer.
Come, come, come.

M. A. HOWELL.

The lines quoted are the closing stanza of a poem by Mrs. Hemans, the title of which I forget, but the first two lines of which are:—

For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our fathers' God.

I write from memory, not having the book at hand that contains the poem.

C. LAWRENCE FORD.

Bath.

The words are taken from a well-known hymn which begins thus:—

Come to the sunset tree,
The day is past and gone;
The woodman's axe lies free,
And the reaper's work is done.

It is, I think, a Tyrolese hymn. I can give W. B. H. the full text, if he wishes.

GEORGE KENYON.

Llanerch Panna, Flintshire.

"TERTIAS OF FOOT" (10th S. iii. 429).—In Markham's 'Life of the Great Lord Fairfax' (chap. xx. p. 213) occurs the following sentence:—

"The main battle [of the Royalist army at Naseby] consisted of regiments of infantry formed in *tertias*, or solid squares of pikemen flanked by musketeers."

Turning to the plan of the battle of Naseby as given in Sprigge's 'Anglia Rediviva,' I find that these "*tertias*" occupied

the front line of the Royalist army. The centre of the line is made up by

1. Sir Bernard Astley—His *Tertia*.
2. The Lord Bard—*Tertia*.
3. Sir George Lysle—*Tertia*.

The Parliamentarians do not seem to have used the term, and I would suggest that it may have emanated from the Dutch engineer De Gomez or Gomez, brought over into England by Prince Rupert. The line of the Royalist army was formed under the direction of Gomez at the battle of Naseby.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

In the 'Life of the Great Lord Fairfax,' by my friend Sir Clements R. Markham, Bart., there is the following description of this term:—

"A foot regiment was composed of equal numbers of pikemen and shot-men. They were formed in solid square battalions ten deep, called *tertias*, the pikes in the centre, and the musketeers on either flank. The files were ten deep, because it was found that when the front rank fired it could reload and be ready by the time nine others had come to the front, fired, and fallen back."—Chap. vii. p. 61.

The pike is said to have

"been of ash-wood, well headed with steel, about fifteen feet long, and armed with plates downward from the head for at least four feet."—P. 61.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"*Tertias*" are mentioned in Hakluyt (vol. i. p. 593 of original, and vol. iv. p. 202 of Messrs. MacLehose's reprint), where, in an account of the Spanish Armada, it is stated that

"there were in the said Navie five *terzaes* of Spaniards (which *terzaes* the Frenchmen call Regiments) under the command of five *gouverneurs* termed by the Spaniards, Masters of the field," &c. In the margin is the note: "A Spanish *terza* consisteth of 3,200 souldiers." It would therefore be the equivalent of our modern infantry "brigade," or the *third* part of a "division," whence possibly the origin of the term.

Halliwell's definition is much the same as that given in Minsheu's 'Spanish Dictionary' (1617), *s.v.* 'Tercio,' at the end of 'The Guide into the Tongues,' but the word "*Tertia*" or "*Terza*" does not appear in the English portion.

C. S. HARRIS.

NORDEN'S 'SPECULUM BRITANNIÆ' (10th S. iii. 450).—I am pleased to inform Mr. F. MARCHAM that I have a small book, measuring 7 in. wide by 9 in. long, which I purchased in June, 1889, as 'London in Elizabeth's Time, 1596.' The title-page of this is "Norden's Preparatiue to his Speculum Britannicæ, intended," &c., "London,

printed in the Year MDCCXXIII." The book is dedicated to Sir William Cecil, Knight, Baron of Burghleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England, and signed, "Miseria mentem macerat, At your Honours direction, Iohn Norden." The preface is addressed "To all covrteovs gentlemen," &c., and consists of 18 pp., concluding, "At my poore howse neere Fulham, 4 Nouember, 1596," &c.; the frontispiece, printed from a plate, "Specvlvm Britanniae the first parte, &c. Middlesex, &c. By the Travaile and View of Iohn Norden."

The next page contains the following address to the queen:—

"To the High and most Mighty Empres Elizabeth, by the divine providence Queene of England, France, and Ireland, powerful protector of the faith and undouted Religion of the Messiah, the most comfortable nursing mother of the Israel of God in the British Isles, Her Highnes Loyall Subject Iohn Norden in all humilitie consecrateth his Speculum Britanniae."

Then full-page plate of the royal arms, and addresses to Lord Burghleigh and to "The Honorable, Wise, and Learned and," &c.; and then a full description of the county of Middlesex, contained in 52 pages, with maps of London, "Wesminster," and "Myddlesex," in the right-hand corner of which is "Johannes Norden descripsit 1593."

The book also contains a description of "Hartfordshire" (with a map of the county), consisting of 31 pp. Of course, full justice to this book cannot be done in this short description, but it is sufficient to show that such a book is in existence.

W. J. GADSDEN.

Crouch End.

SHORTER: WALPOLE (10th S. iii. 269, 317, 337, 434).—Regarding MR. VIDLER's second query at the last reference, I think Birkhead is only a variant of Burkett, for the Harleian Society's edition of Le Neve's 'Knights,' vol. viii. p. 301, gives the wife of Sir John Shorter as "Isabella daughter of John Birkett, of Croistath in Boroughdale, Cumbr."

Names were spelt according to individual pronunciation, and this would probably account for the various renderings.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

JACK AND JILL (10th S. iii. 450).—So far as I remember, this riddle appeared in the 'Children's Almanack,' published by the S.P.C.K., between the years 1867 and 1872, in the following form:—

Not amid Alpine snow and ice,
On purely British ground,
"Excelsior!" was their bold device,
But sad the fate they found.

They did not climb for love of fame,
They went at duty's call.
They were united in their climb,
Divided in their fall.

In the same collection, but not necessarily the same year, was the following:—

If I were to ask the queen and her chair
Both to tell me what they were;
And then were to ask of you to bear
To the top of the house the queen and her chair—
The queen, her chair, and yourself, all three,
In the very same sentence would answer me.

Does any correspondent know the answer?

RED CROSS.

The version of the question in this conundrum which I learnt many years ago was as follows:—

Not over Alpine snow and ice,
But homely English ground,
"Excelsior!" was their device,
But sad the fate they found.

Not in pursuit of empty fame,
They went at duty's call.
They were united in their aim,
But parted in their fall.

F. HOWARD COLLINS.

My memory of the conundrum is as follows for the last four lines, to complete:—

They did not go for love of fame,
But at stern duty's call.
They were united in their aim,
Divided in their fall.

HORACE M. HOBART-HAMPDEN, Major.
Folkestone.

My recollection of the second verse is:—

They trod not in the path of fame,
But followed duty's call.
They were united in their aim,
But parted in their fall.

GEO. RUTTER FLETCHER.

The remaining lines are, I believe, as follows:—

They did not climb for love of gain,
But obeyed stern duty's call.
They were united in their aim,
And parted in their fall.

ANDREW OLIVER.

[Reply also from HARRIETT M'ILQUHAM.]

COKE OR COOK? (10th S. iii. 430).—Camden, who compiled a pedigree of his friend the great lawyer, spelt the name Coke, and the name is thus spelt in the baptismal register of Sir Edward at Mileham, co. Norfolk, 8 February, 1551.

In the 'Life of Sir Edward Coke,' by Cuthbert Wm. Johnson, the author, on the authority of Horsfield's 'Sussex,' vol. i. p. 252, says that the town of Cuckfield, Sussex, was originally spelt Cokefield, Cokk-

field, or Cookefield, then Cuxfield, and lastly Cuckfield.

Following this, Mr. Johnson says :—

"I find the same variations in spelling the name of Sir Edward Coke; he is often designated by contemporary authors as Cook; even Lady Hatton, his second wife, always spelt his name Cook, or Cooke; and in Norfolk, his native country [*sic*], the provincial pronunciation of the name is still more extraordinary, being more like Kuke than Coke."—Vol. i. p. 10.

On the monument of Robert Coke, the father of the Lord Chief Justice, which is in St. Andrew's, Holborn, and which, according to Johnson, the son caused to be erected, the name appears as Coke, so that it would thus seem that the name was spelt both ways—Coke by Sir Edward himself, and Cook by his second wife. This being the case, who will decide which is the correct spelling more than 350 years after the birth of the individual in question?

The monument of the lawyer at Tittleshall has Coke.
CHAS. H. CROUCH.

I do not know whether I can throw any light on MR. JAGGARD's query as to Cook and Coke.

Cook seems undoubtedly to have been the name of my family, but the early spelling Coke, probably from the *c* being sounded as double *o*. By documents still in our possession it was latinized Cocus and Coquus, and in the French form Le Cu. In public documents we find it Le Queux, Le Keu, proving sufficiently the derivation from the kitchen, by serjeantry or otherwise. In one rent roll (Edward III., between 1345 and 1360) the name becomes Le Coke, the English form; in another deed (Henry IV.) it is Koke.

From Elizabeth to George I. the name in the body of the deed is commonly Cook, Cooke, &c., but the signature is always Coke, showing that the lawyers who drew up these documents spelt phonetically. Now, was the family to change the spelling of the name because in the course of centuries a vowel had hardened in sound?

What is the case in my own family is, I have no doubt, true of Lord Leicester's, and sufficiently explains the point that puzzles your correspondent. If he is curious on the matter he might consult the three volumes of correspondence, 'The Coke MSS. of Lord Cowper, Melbourne Hall,' published by the Historical MSS. Commission.

ALFRED COKE.

Brookhill Hall, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

TURVILLE (10th S. iii. 367, 454).—The Henry Turville born April, 1697, could hardly be "captain in the navy in Queen Anne's

time," at whose death he would be but seventeen. His uncle, another Henry Turville, baptized 1 November, 1674, and living, aged seven, at Visit. of Leicestershire in 1682, would suit as to age, but he entered the Society of Jesus in 1693, becoming finally Professor of Theology, and died at Ghent 25 March, 1714, *æt.* 40. I mention this fact as his career is not generally known, and it removes him from being the captain that is sought for.
G. E. C.

WEIGHING-MACHINE WISDOM (10th S. iii. 348).—Without, of course, being absolutely certain, I am inclined to think that the author of the couplet referred to has applied an old French *proverbe rimé* to his purpose, altering it as found necessary. Here is the proverb as I have found it in one of my dictionaries of proverbs :—

Qui bien se connaît peu se prise;
Qui peu se prise, Dieu l'avise.

EDWARD LATHAM.

WALL: MARTIN (10th S. ii. 309; iii. 232).—I am much obliged to MR. REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON for his communication respecting the marriage of my great-grandfather Col. John Wall with Mary Brilliana Martin. I think I have good reason for answering MR. BODDINGTON's question respecting the mother of Mary Brilliana Wall (formerly Martin) in the affirmative. MR. BODDINGTON, it may be remembered, traces Mary Brilliana Wall back through the families of Martin, Bray, and Popham to Brilliana, wife of Sir Robert Harley, who defended her husband's castle of Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire, during the Civil War (see Miss Festing's 'Unstoried in History,' p. 37). It is clear from the will of John Wall, M.D., who introduced the manufacture of Worcester china in 1751, that the first wife of his son, Col. John Wall, was named Mary Brilliana, her daughter being also christened Mary Brilliana, and her eldest son Robert Martin Popham. Robert Martin, the father of Mary Brilliana Wall, was baptized at Pebworth, Gloucestershire, in 1727; and in the Bray Chapel at Fifeild, Oxon, is to be found an inscription to the memory of Mary, the wife of Robert Martin, who was buried at Fifeild, 18 January, 1767. The Martins had long lived at Pebworth, as indeed mural paintings of the date of 1630 testify, but after 1742 there appears to be no mention in the Pebworth registers of any members of the Martin family. Can any correspondent suggest where they are likely to be found, and where the marriage sought for took place? Mary Brilliana Wall seems to have died at Bristol in 1780; and in 1789

Col. John Wall married as his second wife Molly Graves Price, widow of Gryffydd Price, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, and Penllergare, Glamorgan. Col. Wall died in 1808, and his widow lived at the Pheasantry in Bushey Park.

EDWIN S. CRANE.

Thringstone Vicarage, Leicester.

[See *ante*, p. 8.]

MASONS' MARKS (10th S. iii. 228, 296, 332, 354).—In the correspondence that has taken place on this subject there seems to have been a confusion as to the true meaning of the word "mason" in this connexion. It does not refer to the quarryman, nor to the man who fits the stone into the building, but to the stonecutter, as he is called in America and in some parts of England, that is, the man who shapes the stone with mallet and chisel according to the size and design given to him, so that it shall exactly fit into the place for which it is intended. Each mason, or stonecutter, had his own mark, which he was obliged to put on every stone he shaped for the building, so that when it came from the stoneyard to be built in, if it did not fit it would at once be seen whose fault it was. It seems not to be generally known that the same custom holds good at the present time in the building trade; that is, of course (as it always has been), only where freestone or other stone is used which requires working by the stonecutter. An old mason (or stonecutter, as he calls himself) lately showed me his own mark, which he used all his working life, both here and in America, where, he tells me, the custom is rigidly observed. The only difference between masons' marks in old buildings and in buildings of our own time is that in old days no one was ashamed of letting them be seen or of seeing them; but in these days, when neatness and uniformity are worshipped, they are bedded out of sight; but they are there all the same. There is a modern church at Ealing—St. Peter's, I think—where these marks are shown quite plainly, almost obtrusively, especially on the stones that form the doorways of the church. Probably there are many other modern instances of quite recent years; but they are a revival. I have collected specimens of masons' marks from all parts of the country, and have some hundreds of examples. The study of these marks is full of interest. For instance, one can see how two—sometimes more—master masons worked the stones that form the arches, always a difficult piece of work. At Dent Church there were two that so worked together, and one can see, by the marks upon the stones, how the work was divided all through the arches in the nave. And I have

come across similar instances elsewhere. When the work was finished, and the lodge or band of masons were about to leave (for some other work, let us hope), they seem—sometimes, at any rate—to have made a group of the marks of all the members on some part of the building for which they had been working. Such a group is to be seen inside one of the towers on the outer wall at Kenilworth Castle, and, if my memory serves me right, on the west wall of the south aisle of Gresford Church. In *Archæologia* are to be found examples from several of the most ancient buildings in Rome, and from Punic buildings in North Africa. Specimens of these marks are also given from cathedrals on the Continent. A great number came to light on the walls of Westminster Hall when the old Law Courts within the Hall were taken down, and these are minutely described and figured in *Archæologia*. I cannot give references, as I am at present away from my books and notes. It is likely that no mason was allowed to have a "mark" until he had passed his apprenticeship; and members of "the craft" will still recognize the term as implying advanced rank. The subject is one that is full of interest, and, as the correspondence shows, it is one that is not generally understood. By a careful study of these marks on buildings of the same date, we might find out whether the same lodge of masons still held together, going from one work to another, using the same group of marks. Unfortunately, the modern love of trimness has led to the old face of church walls being mercilessly scraped at their restoration (!), and thus many thousands of these marks must have been hopelessly destroyed. But enough are left, both inside and outside old buildings, to prove of great interest; and much may be learnt from a careful study of them to throw light on the habits of the men by whom our ancient churches and castles were built.

ERNEST B. SAVAGE, F.S.A.

St. Thomas', Douglas.

PARKER FAMILY (10th S. iii. 470).—If G. P. will refer to Foster's 'Pedigrees of the Forsters and Fosters,' a copy of which is in the Cambridge University Library, he will find a record of the marriage of an Elizabeth Parker, of Warwick, to John Heath, of Kepyre. Elizabeth died 20 October, 1612. Reference is made to a monument in the parish church of St. Giles—? if *juxta* Shrewsbury. Also an Edmund Parker witnesses the will of John Heath, of Walsall, dated 21 July, 1624, prob. Lichfield. These dates fall within the required period, although the localities are somewhat

wider afield than those indicated under No. 3. I am sorry I cannot help G. P. in his three other heads of inquiry. J. W. B.

At 3rd S. iv. 528 appeared the following:—

"Anthony Parker, B.A. Oxon, was elected a fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1606, and commenced M.A. in the latter University, 1608. He resigned his fellowship in 1618, and was buried at St. Dunstan-in-the-West, London, Feb. 21, 1621/2. It is probable that he was of the family of Parkers, of Brownsholm, though he does not appear in the pedigree."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

NORMAN INSCRIPTIONS IN YORKSHIRE (10th S. iii. 349, 397, 476).—I can only guess at the sense of the motto, "Dieu temple y aide et garde du royme." It perhaps means "May God's temple give its aid thereto, and protect the kingdom." *Royne* is a known variant of *regne*, which is *L. regnum*. It is masculine in French, because it is neuter in Latin.

There is not the slightest difficulty about *alme*. It is the usual O.F. form, substituted for the still older *anne*, used by Philip de Thaun. The Lat. *anima* became O.F. *anne*, then *alme*, and then *ame*. It is obviously a normal development, because *nm* was not a happy combination. WALTER W. SKEAT.

As regards the intrusive *l* in *alme*, Littré says, "L'ancien mot était *anne*, et par suite *alme* et même *arme*." For the same reason our ancestors inserted a *p* in *dampnum* and *solempne*—easier pronunciation.

SHERBORNE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iii. 148, 197, 335).—6. "Les grandes douleurs sont muettes." Whoever the French author may be, it seems not improbable that the sentiment has been derived from a classical source. See the line which Seneca places in Phædra's mouth ('Hippolytus,' 607):—

Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent.

Cf. Psammetichus's reply to the inquiry of Cambyzes in Herodotus, iii. 14.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Lung' Arno Guicciardini, Florence.

'THE LOVESICK GARDENER' (10th S. iii. 430).—I enclose a copy of the words of the song inquired for by G. H. It is entitled 'The Horticultural Wife; or, the Broken-hearted Gardener,' and is published by Metzler & Co.

E. SMITH.

Blundellsands.

[We have forwarded the words to G. H.]

LUNDY ISLAND (10th S. iii. 469).—According to Murray's 'Handbook for Travellers in Devon,' eleventh edition, 1893, the earliest recorded lord of Lundy is Sir Jordan de

Marisco, early in the reign of Henry II. His island stronghold was declared forfeit and given to the Knights Templars, who were unable to get possession. The Mariscos led a piratical life there until 1242, when William de Marisco was surprised with his accomplices and hanged in London, an attempt, at his instigation, having been made on the life of Henry III. at Woodstock in 1238.

Lundy was a favourite sheltering place for the pirates who haunted the bay in the reign of James I. In 1633 a Spanish man-of-war rifled the houses and carried off all the provisions. A Frenchman named Pronoville fixed himself there, a lawless and desperate pirate, in 1634.

In 1748 a certain Thomas Benson, a wealthy merchant and M.P. for Barnstaple, obtained lease of Lundy from Lord Gower. Having contracted with Government to transport convicts to Virginia or Maryland, he took them to Lundy, where he set them to build and dig. Benson was a smuggler and a "pirate"; he was at last obliged to take flight, having defrauded the insurance offices by lading a vessel with pewter, linen, and salt, heavily insuring it, landing the cargo on Lundy, and then, having put to sea, burning and scuttling the ship. The island was then sold to Sir J. B. Warren. The above, with a good deal more about the island, appears to come from a 'History of Lundy,' by J. R. Chanter.

Among the "sights" of Lundy are Marisco Castle, Benson's Cave, and the Shutter Rock, on which, in Charles Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!' the Sta. Catherina struck. According to the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' William de Maresco was outlawed for killing one Henry Clement, after which he took refuge in Lundy.

I have found the name Marisco spelt "Morisco," e.g., in Stephen Whatley's 'England's Gazetteer,' 1751. The name, apart from the stories of pirates sheltering in Lundy in the time of James I., and of three Turkish pirates taking the island, &c., in 1625, might account for the legend about Algerine pirates living in Lundy.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

My late friend Mr. J. R. Chanter, of Barnstaple, read a paper on this subject at a meeting of the Devonshire Association held at Bideford in August, 1871. It was printed in their *Transactions*, vol. iv. pp. 553-611, and in an enlarged form in 1877, from which the following is extracted:—

"On August 18th, 1625, the Mayor of Bristol reports to the Council that three Turkish pirates had surprised and taken the island of Lundy with

the inhabitants, and had threatened to burn Ilfracombe. This appears to have been denied by Capt. Harris, Commander of H.M.S. *Phoenix*, stationed in King's Road, and in consequence the Government ordered an enquiry by the Vice-Admiral, James Perrott, who took the depositions of divers merchant captains, and sent them to the Earl of Pembroke. Among them is a curious one from Nicholas Cullen, 'That the Turks had taken out of a church in Cornwall about sixty men, and carried them away prisoners. They continued in Lundy a fortnight. He saw the Turkish ship lying at Lundy.'—*Pp. 78-9.*

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

That Lundy was, in the seventeenth century, the rendezvous of Algerine pirates who ravaged the western coasts of England appears to be a fact. In the Rev. J. R. Chanter's monograph 'Lundy Island' (Cassell) it is stated that

"in the early part of the reign of James I. continued complaints were made by shipowners and local authorities to Government of the piracies in the Bristol Channel, and in 1608 a commission.....took the depositions of three persons to the effect that the merchants were daily robbed at sea by pirates who took refuge at Lundy."

In 1610 a commission was issued authorizing the town of Barnstaple to send out ships for taking pirates.

Mr. Chanter also tells of piratical incursions, with Lundy for their headquarters, by the ships of French, Spaniards, and others, not excepting Englishmen, at frequent intervals throughout the first half of the seventeenth century. I may add that the volume I have referred to appears to tell all that is to be told of the island.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Teignmouth.

The Algerine pirates in 1635 were "accustomed" to use Lundy as a "harbour and shelter," and often "commit spoil" there (see 'Travels of Sir Wm. Brereton,' the first volume published by the Chetham Society). This worthy Cestrian was on board the king's ship which convoyed the fleet bound from Waterford to Bristol Fair, to guard it from these pirates. At Lundy the king's ship shortened sail until the fleet was safely passed, and looked for the enemy, but met them not.

HANDFORD.

There is no evidence or reason to believe that this island was for any length of time the abode of Algerine pirates in the seventeenth century; but they resorted to it occasionally for water or shelter while cruising in the neighbourhood during their piratical expeditions. This portion of the Bristol Channel was such a happy hunting-ground for pirates and privateers in the seventeenth

century that it received the appellation of "The Golden Bay." In the Receivers' Accounts, among the Barnstaple records, are numerous entries referring to the granting of letters of marque to merchants of the port and to the bringing in of captured pirate vessels; while the parish registers throughout North Devon, more than those of most other parts of the kingdom, have entries of collections made in churches to redeem captives from the Turks, as the Algerine and Tunisian sea-robbers were called.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

Barnstaple.

The Rev. Hudson Gosset Heaven, M.A., is the resident sole owner of Lundy, having succeeded his late father in the inheritance. Hence in the West Country Lundy is known far and wide as "the Kingdom of Heaven."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"MAY-DEWING" (10th S. iii. 429, 477).—Many years ago, in the rural districts of Devonshire, 1 May was considered the orthodox day on which to rise earlier than usual and wash the face in the dew.

A. J. DAVY.

Torquay.

VULGATE (10th S. iii. 248, 435).—I possess a compact and useful octavo edition of the Vulgate, published by J. Leroux & Jouby, of Paris, in 1855. It may perhaps be well to mention that the eighth edition of an excellent 'Concordance to the Vulgate,' by F. P. Dutripon, was issued in quarto by Bloud & Barral, of Paris, in 1880. ASTARTE.

If a cheap edition of the "authorized" text of the Vulgate is required, probably the most handy and accurate is that which was issued as a volume of Bagster's 'Polyglot Bible.' I do not know whether it is still in print. Criticism has perhaps hardly gone far enough to justify the production of a cheap critical edition as yet, even if (by strange chance) there were enough demand to pay the venture.

Q. V.

DR. CHAMBERLEN (10th S. iii. 428).—The family of Chamberlen, famous for its physicians and accoucheurs, is, I believe, extinct in the male line. In the female line it is represented as follows: Peter Chamberlen, M.D., Emanuel Coll., Cam., b. 1601, married Jane, daughter of Sir Hugh Myddleton, of Gwawenog, Denbighshire, Bart. Their daughter Elizabeth married Lieut.-Col. William Walker, of Tankardstown, King's Co. There were born of this marriage Admiral

Sir Hovenden Walker, K.C.B.; Sir Chamberlen Walker, M.D., "the famous man midwife," d. 1730; and John Walker, of Gurteen, King's Co. The last-named married Anne Digby Foulke; from them descend, in the sixth generation, Singleton Maynard Walker and Chamberlen Richard Walker, of Dublin; the Very Rev. James Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal; and the Rev. Canon Carmichael, Chaplain of the Magdalen, Dublin.
LL.D.

EPIGRAM ON A ROSE (10th S. iii. 309, 354, 370, 433).—A Latin version of this (second Asclepiad), by B. H. Kennedy, is in 'Between Whiles' (Deighton & Bell, 1882), p. 53; 'Sabinæ Corolla,' 1867, p. 335, or 1890, p. 175. The English is attributed to Somerville.
H. K. ST. J. S.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

With the Russians in Manchuria. By Maurice Baring. (Methuen & Co.)

WITH this book in its main purpose and thread we are scarcely concerned, and the points in which it appeals directly to the majority of our readers may be regarded as subsidiary. So far as it is a contribution to anthropology (and in this respect it commands attention), it comes within our purview. It throws a light upon folk-speech and primitive culture, and is to some extent linked with those questions of comparative folk-lore which constitute our special domain. When a soldier tells a camp story concerning the Tsar and the Patriarch of the Church, which Mr. Baring seems to recall, we recognize it as, with one slight variant, that of the king and the Abbot of Canterbury, which, among other places, is found in the Percy MSS. printed by Dr. Furnivall. When the soldiers sing the song of the Siberian exiles, "Glorious sea of the holy Baikal," which Mr. Baring calls "one of the most melting melodies in the world," we wish for the musical notation. Throughout the entire record of travel and adventure in Manchuria we sigh for illustrative maps, though we grasp the fact that such, besides not being included in the scheme of the book, are unattainable and non-existent. What is said about the Chinese regarding fighting as vulgarity is profoundly interesting, and shows the possession by them of a civilization from which we are yet remote. After seeing a small Chinaman administer a sound thrashing to a big Cossack, Mr. Baring declares his conviction that "if the Chinese were organized, and ceased to think fighting vulgar, they would make excellent troops." May that day never come! What in the account of the journey from Moscow to Kharbin strikes us with most astonishment is to find that the private soldiers with whom the author travelled had almost to a man read Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' This seems, in itself, almost incredible, but Mr. Baring saw at a fair in Moscow five or six different translations of Milton's works, and was told by a schoolmaster in the Tambov Government that 'Paradise Lost' was the most popu-

lar book in the village library. In no other army or country, and certainly not in England or America, is such a thing conceivable. Inquiries in the highest Russian quarters establish, however, the entire probability of the story. Concerning the book generally we can only say that it is the work of a singularly acute observer and reflective and unprejudiced thinker, and of a man endowed with a vigorous and cultivated style. Possessing among other acquirements of his diplomatic and literary career a knowledge of Russian language and literature as well as of those of other European countries and animated by the very spirit of adventure, Mr. Baring was exactly the man for the task he undertook. Except in the case of one or two individuals with strong views and interests, into temporary association with whom he was compulsorily thrown, he commanded general sympathy and esteem, and whatever was to be learnt was at his disposition. A close study of his work would do much to dissipate the mists of error in regard to things Russian in which Englishmen are content to dwell, and the day would be beneficial to the interest of peace when its perusal should be obligatory in schools. No work with which we are familiar shows more clearly how much international enmities and prejudices are the outcome of ignorance. No less pleasant than edifying is the perusal of a work that is one of the best of its class. The volume is dedicated to Lord Brooke, a frequent companion of Mr. Baring in his adventures, and a sharer in his occupation of special correspondent.

A History of Monmouthshire from the Coming of the Normans into Wales down to the Present Time.—Part I. *The Hundred of Skenfrith.* By Joseph Alfred Bradney, F.S.A. (Hughes & Clarke.)

THERE is a great delight in finding some persons still among us who understand that the only proper form of publishing a county history is in folio. The men of the eighteenth century knew this, so did Surtees, Hunter, and the elder Raine. After their time a period of degradation set in, to the great loss of all those who treasure handsome volumes containing illustrations that are not only a pleasure to look upon, but are on a scale large enough to show the more minute details of what is represented. Mr. Bradney's 'History of Monmouthshire,' so far as yet published, must take a very high place in our topographical literature. We never read any book of the kind which was more carefully arranged. Many of the older books (though not all) were put together on a patchwork system. The authors wrote at great length on such subjects as interested themselves, and neglected others of as much or perhaps more importance. They also allowed their beliefs, political or religious, to interfere with their duty as historians, sometimes going so far as to neglect to record important facts concerning the Protestant Nonconformity or Catholicism of past times. Mr. Bradney is not guilty of oversights such as these, and he evidently knows our national annals too well to discourse at length on facts that have been treated of again and again in popular books and even in school histories, a fault which some of those who have undertaken to instruct us in our local annals have fallen into, perhaps from the mere desire to increase the number of their pages, or, as is often more probable, being ignorant themselves, they were led to

assume that their readers must needs be in a like condition.

The engravings are numerous and almost all good; for several of them, indeed, we may claim a high degree of excellence. There are many armorial shields illustrating the pedigrees, accurate and singularly well drawn, and this we remark is a matter in which many genealogical works of modern days are very defective. Of the pedigrees themselves we must speak with caution. We have read every one of them carefully, and we are sure that they are much freer from error than most of those we have studied in modern books of reference, where too often the compilations of the heralds of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are received as well-nigh infallible authorities. All we can say of those in the book before us is that we have not come upon a single error, unless the implication that Lord Burleigh, the Elizabethan statesman, was of Welsh extraction should turn out to be such. It is a statement often made, and in itself, perhaps, not improbable; but, so far as we have been able to ascertain, it has never been proved in a satisfactory manner.

There are excellent views of the exteriors of nearly all the churches. It would seem that the havoc wrought by what is known as church restoration has been as fatal in Monmouthshire as elsewhere; nevertheless we wish the author had given engravings of some of the more interesting interiors, for notwithstanding the modern warfare against the past some valuable things must, we would fain hope, have been spared. For example, at St. Maughan's the south aisle is divided from the nave by posts of timber which we are told are ancient. If by this is meant that they are the work of the Middle Ages, not the bodging of some recent carpenter, it is a strange arrangement of which we ought to know more. We hear sadly little of old stained glass. Probably the greater part perished long ago, and for this we moderns are not responsible; but destruction, or at least removal, still goes on. At Onastow a window of the year 1540, commemorating Charles Herbert of Troy and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Gruffydd ap Rhys, had survived in part. What was left was removed only very recently.

The list of the mayors of Monmouth begins with Michael Bohun, who ruled the town in 1690. It goes down without a break to the present time. It does not often happen that this civil office is filled by a clergyman. There have been six instances of this kind at Monmouth. The first was John Davis, D.D., the vicar, who occupied the post in 1777; and the last was Thomas Prosser, the lecturer, who was mayor in 1816.

In the parish of Llantilio Crossenny there was, and perhaps is still, a small farm known as Cold Harbour. We do not call to mind that this instance of a name which has caused so much speculation has hitherto been recorded in our pages.

Llanfihangel Yestern Llewern, the meadows of which are now the best land in the parish, was in former days a dangerous swamp. This fact is commemorated by the name of the parish, which in the first word signifies church of St. Michael, and in the latter "the burning will-o'-the-wisp." There is also a property in the same parish known as *Pell-y-pwca*, in English the Hobgoblin's Pool. In Llantilio Crossenny there is a public-house whose name in English is "The Witch's Gate." Such names as these lead one to imagine that if the field-

names of Monmouthshire were collected by someone who knows Welsh, a valuable contribution might be made to Celtic folk-lore.

We must not forget to notice that Mr. Bradney alludes to a diary kept by Walter Powell, who acted as steward to the Earl of Worcester. The time in which Powell flourished was that of the great Civil War. It contains, we are told, "endless references to the events of that period." So far as we know, this MS. has not been published. We trust it may soon be given to the world. Everything that illustrates the troubled time between the calling of the Long Parliament and the Restoration should be made public.

Assyrian Grammar. By A. H. Sayce, D.D., LL.D. Third Edition. (Bagster & Sons.)

THE two former impressions of Prof. Sayce's valuable introduction to the study of Assyrian having become out of print, he has done well to issue this new edition at a lower price. On comparing it with the last edition, we find that the alterations made are chiefly in the direction of the omission of matter which the writer thinks is either antiquated or superseded by more recent publications. The student will probably miss the useful syllabary which occupied pp. 2-48 of the older editions and the reading lessons, pp. 110-31. Thus the new grammar, divested of the above auxiliaries, consists of only vi, 65 pp., as against xvi, 131 pp. The addition of some notes on the archaic forms of the cuneiform characters, as discovered by Scheil, Thureau-Dangin, and Ball, would have been welcomed by many.

Hierurgia Anglicana. Edited by Vernon Staley. Part III. (De La More Press.)

THE present is the third and concluding portion of the new edition of this well-known work, which has been edited, with large additions and improvements, by Provost Staley. It consists, like the two preceding volumes, of a selected number of documents and extracts from miscellaneous books, which serve to illustrate the ceremonial and polity of the Anglican Church. But this part is of a supplementary character, and is devoted to matters of ritual and discipline, as distinguished from ceremonial, for which no room could be found in its predecessors. Among the subjects treated are 'Forms of Excommunication,' 'Prayers for the Departed,' 'Hours of Service' (in which the devoutness of our ancestors makes the laxity of the present age show to disadvantage), and 'The Kalendar of the Book of Common Prayer.' The enigmatical St. Enurchus, who is commemorated on 7 September, is shown to be a mere misprint of Enurchus in the 1526 edition of the York Breviary, which stands for Eurytius. We notice that seventeenth-century churchwardens were, like some modern newspapers, given to writing "Maunday" instead of Maundy Thursday (pp. 261-262).

The book, which is set off by the beautiful type of the De La More Press, is enriched with eleven plates and two supplemental indexes to the whole work.

MR. HENRY FROWDE is adding to his Oxford editions of standard English works the 'Tales from Shakespeare,' by Charles and Mary Lamb, with illustrations from the Boydell Gallery, and the 'Popular Stories' by the Brothers Grimm, reprinted from the first English edition, with the illustrations by Cruikshank so highly praised by Ruskin.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JULY.

MR. B. H. BLACKWELL, of Oxford, has a catalogue of the third and last portion of the York Powell collection. The headings include Greek and Latin Classics, Neo-Latinists, Antiquarian, Law, Philosophy, and Miscellaneous. Under the last we find a number of publications of the Sette of Odd Volumes, 6l. 6s. Many of the books contain the Professor's autograph. It will be remembered that he left his Scandinavian collection to Christ Church.

Mr. Francis Edwards has a fresh list of books on art and valuable illustrated works. A fine copy of Ackermann's 'Oxford and Cambridge' is priced 70l.; 'Repository of Arts,' 35l.; Adam's 'Architecture,' reproduction of the original edition, 9l.; Romilly Allen's 'Christian Monuments of Scotland,' 4l. 4s.; Audsley and Bowes's 'Ceramic Art of Japan,' 7l. 10s.; Barrow's 'London Churches,' 3l. 10s. There are interesting items under Aubrey Beardsley, Bewick, Bookbinding, and Blake. A copy of Stockdale's 'Æsop' is 14l. Under Surrey is a beautiful copy of Brayley and Britton, with 1,500 additional illustrations, full purple morocco, 60l. Other items are an album containing forty-three original sketches by "Phiz," 18l.; Thompson's 'British Museum Photographs,' 22 vols. folio, 28l.; an original oil painting of 'Table Bay,' by Huggins, 50l.; and Cesnola's 'Antiquities in the New York Museum,' 15l. There is also much of interest under Costume, Cruikshank, Walter Crane, Portraits (including a subscription copy of Lodge, 45l.), and Ruskin (first edition of 'Modern Painters,' 15l.; and of 'The Seven Lamps of Architecture,' 4l.). The whole catalogue is full of treasures.

Mr. H. G. Gadney, of Oxford, has works on Art and Architecture. Under India is Duff's 'History of the Mahrattas,' 1826, 3l. 3s. Under Poetry occur 'Leaves of Grass,' Boston, 1860-61, 18s., and the first edition of Hawker's 'Cornish Ballads.' Purchases while the catalogue was at press include De Quincey's 'Opium-Eater,' first edition, 1822, 2l. 10s.; the first edition of 'Through the Looking-Glass,' 1872, with autograph, 3l. 3s.; Pedro Mexia's 'The Imperiall Historie,' 1623, 2l. 2s.; and Capt. St. Lo's 'England's Safety,' 1693, 3l. 3s.

From Bath comes Goad's Old Book Stores Catalogue, with a picture of the famous Pump Room. The list is a varied one, among the items being Gage's 'West Indies,' second edition, 1655, 2l. 2s.; a first edition of 'Esmond,' 1852, 35s., and 'Vanity Fair,' 1849, 32s. 6d.; and Stephens's 'Runic Monuments,' 3l. 10s. There is an interesting list of works under Africa and America.

Mr. J. T. Goldie, of Leeds, is offering, in Catalogue 28, books at low prices to effect a clearance previous to removal.

Mr. Charles Higham has in Catalogue 432 a continuation of recent purchases of theological works from the libraries of two prelates.

Murray's Nottingham Book Company have a clearance list. We notice a first edition of 'Vanity Fair,' 1848, 4l. 10s.; Faber's 'Origin of Pagan Idolatry,' 1816, 3 vols. 4to, 1l. 12s. 6d.; Ritson and Goldsmid's 'English Metrical Romances,' 3 vols. 4to, large paper, 2l. 7s. 6d.; Hogarth, elephant folio, with 3 suppressed plates in pocket, 1822, 4l. 18s. 6d.; and *John Bull*, vols. i.-xvi., 1820-36, 2l. 15s.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son have Alken's 'Sports,' M'Lean, 1825, 27l. Under Portraits are Knight's

'Gallery,' 1834, proof impressions, very rare, 15l.; 'The British Gallery,' 1822, 7l. 10s.; and 'The Members of the Kit-Cat Club,' 1735, 34l. Under Pottery are Griggs's 'Armorial China,' privately printed, 2l. 17s. 6d., and Chaffers's 'Ceramic Gallery,' 8l. 18s. Under Etchings are many items of value, including a fine collection of 209 by Callot, 6l. 6s. Whistler's works comprise sixteen etchings of the Thames, 66l.; a pen- and -ink sketch of Joseph Hogarth, printseller, 10l. 10s.; 'Lobster Pots,' one of the Venice etchings, 6l. 6s.; and many others. Among Haden's are eleven miniatures of landscapes, 7l. 17s. 6d.; while Meryon's include some from the Salicis Collection. In the general list are Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' 5l. 5s.; Heriot's 'Canada,' 1807, 4l. 15s.; a large number of important works on costume; and Neale's 'Country Seats,' 1822-9, 9l. 15s. Under French Engravings occur La Fontaine's 'Amours de Psyché et de Cupidon,' Paris, 1791, 9l.; and the 'Fables,' Paris, 1755-9, 18l. 18l. Gillray's Works, from the original plates, Bohn, are 6l. 6s. A choice copy of Gray's 'Poems,' Bensley, 1800, is priced 7l. We can only mention one other item: a copy of the 'Liber Studiorum,' complete set of 71 mezzotint plates, 1807-19, price 350l. The Catalogue states: "This copy belonged to James Orrock, Esq., and it has a small pencil sketch by John Constable, and also the autograph of George Constable. It was used for the set of reproductions published by Newnes, folio, full brown morocco extra, uncut edges."

Messrs. Sotheran & Co. have a large number of valuable books in Price Current No. 653. We mention a few items: Chromolithographs of the Arundel Society, 1859-97, 120l.; Audubon's 'Birds of America,' 1827-39, 285l.; the large-paper edition of Hulbert's 'Historic Highways of America,' 16l.; and a splendid copy in parts of Angus's 'South Australia,' 1847, 10l. 10s. Under Cambridge is *The Eagle*, 1858 to 1903, very scarce, 6l. 15s. A collection of books on the English stage, 79 vols., 1790 to 1895, is 55l. Under Heraldry we find the *Heralds' Visitations*, Harleian Society, 42l. Important works occur under Ceramics. Lord Ashburton's copy of Rogers's 'Poems,' 1830-4, with author's inscription, is 25l.; a fine set of Freeman's Works, 50 vols., 1849-1904, 65l.; and a set of Gardiner's Works, 11l. 11s. Among Africana is an original water-colour sketch of Van Niekerk's House, Du Toit's Pan, South Africa. A note states that the first diamond found in South Africa was discovered plastered in the mud walls of this building.

Notices to Correspondents.

J. D. H. ("Lycidas").—We presume the query is in connexion with the much-discussed statue, which we already have connected with the Lycidas of Milton's poem of that name. He represented Edward King, a college associate of Milton.

R. A. COTTRILL ("Vescallion").—Shall appear next week.

CORRIGENDA.—"Danteiana," 10th S. iii. 483, col. 1, l. 12 from foot, read "implied *mia faccia*"; col. 2, l. 33, read *Foligno*.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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(Continued from Second Advertisement Page.)

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We have to announce a new edition of this Dictionary. It first appeared at the end of '87, and was quickly disposed of. A larger (and corrected) issue came out in the spring of 1889, and is now out of print. The Third, published on July 14, contains a large accession of important matter, in the way of celebrated historical and literary sayings and *mots*, much wanted to bring the Dictionary to a more complete form, and now appearing in its pages for the first time. On the other hand, the pruning knife has been freely used, and the excisions are numerous. A multitude of trivial and superfluous items have thus been cast away wholesale, leaving only those citations which were worthy of a place in a standard work of reference. As a result, the actual number of quotations is less, although it is hoped that the improvement in quality will more than compensate for the loss in quantity. The book has, in short, been not only revised, but rewritten throughout, and is not so much a new edition as a new work. It will be seen also that the quotations are much more "*racontés*" than before, and that where any history, story, or allusion attaches to any particular saying, the opportunity for telling the tale has not been thrown away. In this way what is primarily taken up as a book of reference, may perhaps be retained in the hand as a piece of pleasant reading, that is not devoid at times of the elements of humour and amusement. One other feature of the volume, and perhaps its most valuable one, deserves to be noticed. The previous editions professed to give not only the quotation, but its reference; and, although performance fell very far short of promise, it was at that time the only dictionary of the kind published in this country that had been compiled with that definite aim in view. In the present case no citation—with the exception of such unaffiliated things as proverbs, maxims, and mottoes—has been admitted without its author and passage, or the "chapter and verse" in which it may be found, or on which it is founded. In order, however, not to lose altogether, for want of identification, a number of otherwise deserving sayings, an appendix of *Adespota* is supplied, consisting of quotations which either the editor has failed to trace to their source, or the paternity of which has not been satisfactorily proved. There are four indexes—Authors and authorities, Subject index, Quotation index, and index of Greek passages. Its deficiencies notwithstanding, 'Classical and Foreign Quotations' has so far remained without a rival as a *polyglot manual of the world's famous sayings in one pair of covers* and of moderate dimensions, and its greatly improved qualities should confirm it still more firmly in public use and estimation.

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MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE
'D.N.B.'

THE Public Schools' Enquiry Commission
of 1866 reported:—

"Few schools have been more famous, or of more
service to good learning in this country, than this
school was in ancient times.....Indeed, next per-
haps after Winchester College, the country is more
indebted to this school than to any other institu-
tion in the kingdom for the revival of learning, and
the cultivation of the only study which in those
days could be popularly diffused, namely, that of
the Latin language."

And Dr. Hastings Rashdall has, in the same
connexion, called Magdalen College School
the "first home of the Renaissance" in
England.

Bishop Waynflete, a full Wykehamist prob-
ably by education, after being head master of
his old school, became successively original
Fellow, first head master, and second Provost
of Eton College (founded 1440), which he
practically completed. (See 'A History of
Winchester College,' by A. F. Leach, pp. 204-5.)
To his original coat of arms—a field fustilly
(or lozengy) ermine and sable—he made the
addition of "on a chief of the second three
lilies slipped argent," borrowed from the Eton
shield; and the coat, as thus altered, is still

borne by Magdalen College. He chose as his
motto a verse from the Magnificat, "Fecit
mihi magna qui potens est." In 1448, the
year after his appointment to the see of
Winchester, he founded at Oxford the Hall of
St. Mary Magdalen, or "Maudelayne Halle."
This lay on the southern side of the High
Street, south-west of the present College. Ten
years later Waynflete, having acquired the
ancient hospital of St. John Baptist, outside
the East Gate of the town, suppressed both
Hall and Hospital, and founded his College
of St. Mary Magdalen within the buildings of
the latter. At some date between 1426 and
1429 he had received from Cardinal Beaufort,
his immediate predecessor in the see, pre-
sentation to the Mastership of St. Mary
Magdalen's Hospital, situate upon a hill a mile
east of Winchester—the memory of which
early preferment may have suggested the
dedication of his College. When he came to
build he would have to take into considera-
tion the peculiar conditions of a site bounded
upon the east by the river Cherwell, and
already partly covered by the tenements of
the suppressed Hospital; but nevertheless,
like another Wykehamical founder some
twenty years earlier—Archbishop Chichele at
All Souls—he adhered mainly to the model
set by Wykeham at New College. As visitor
of the latter house by virtue of his bishopric,
Waynflete would have every opportunity of
inspecting both the external and internal
economy. His chapel and hall were arranged
on Wykeham's system, so as to form together
one high continuous range of building, but
on the south side of the great quadrangle,
and not on the north, as at New College and
All Souls'. His chapel, moreover, was given
a similar transeptal ante-chapel, the east end
of lofty tabernacle work being likewise in
contact with the table end of the hall, as at
these earlier foundations. A novel feature
in collegiate architecture was the erection of
a monastic cloister, with chambers above it,
carried round the great quadrangle. The
south walk of this cloister, which abuts
against the hall and chapel, was added in
1490, and probably did not form part of the
original design.

Peter Heylyn in his 'Memorial of Waynflete'
thus addresses his founder in somewhat
halting lines:—

But Oxford oweth thee yet more thanks; for thou
By thy fair College built'st a school as fair;
And liberal maintenance dost to them allow
That o'er thy young grammarians take care.

Waynflete followed Wykeham also in attach-
ing a school to his College; and not one
school only, but two. But he departed from

his model in placing them under the tutelage, and making them part, of his College, instead of putting them upon an independent footing. He established a school—"a splendid pile of brick in two stories, with two towers"—at his birthplace, Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire, which, like Chichele's similar foundation at Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, still retains the buildings of the fifteenth century. The Hospital of SS. John and James at Brackley, in the latter county, was annexed to Magdalen by her founder; and upon the death of the last chantry priest in 1548, after the Act for the Suppression of Chantries, the College established a school, which still continues, in place of the chantry. Of the old Hospital buildings nothing now remains but the chapel, which serves as the chapel of the College School (Leach's 'Winchester College,' pp. 121, 212, and the Rev. H. A. Wilson's 'Magdalen College,' p. 265).

Magdalen College School appears to have been opened in 1479, inside the College, and in 1480 to have been removed to separate buildings outside its gates. The founder ordained that the thirty foundationers of his College—who, corresponding to the Scholars at Winchester, were called Demies (demi-socii), from their receiving half a Fellow's commons—were to be admissible at the early age of twelve. They might stay, like founder's kin at Winchester, to twenty-five, and were to be kept at school under the grammar master of the College, to be instructed in "grammar, poetry, and other arts of humanity," until they should be considered by the President and master fit to enter upon the University course in Arts (Rev. H. Rashdall's 'Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages,' II. pt. ii. p. 514). So close, then, was the connexion between the two that it almost appears more difficult to determine who among the College alumni were not partly educated at the Grammar School than who were. Like Eton, the School was to be open and free, the master to teach freely (*libere et gratis*) all who came to it. But it would appear that the College never at any time admitted the claims of persons in no sense members of the University or of any college or hall to receive gratuitous teaching in the School. The petition of the citizens in favour of the School in 1550, while it states that such teaching was of great advantage to the inhabitants of Oxford, shows also that those who received it were scholars or choristers of various colleges (Wilson, 240n., and J. R. Bloxam's 'Register of St. M. M. Coll.,' iii. pp. 1-6, 275-85). The salaries of the master and usher were to be the same as at Win-

chester: the master (*Informator Grammaticorum*) received 10*l.* a year, being half the allowance—less travelling expenses—made to the President of the College; the usher (*Hostiarius*) one hundred shillings. A new feature was that the School was to be in part a training school for masters: "two or three of the thirty [Demies] at least were to study, so that not only might they profit themselves, but be able to instruct and teach others, and stand qualified for the purpose." The trust of the famous warrior and litigious landowner Sir John Fastolf for founding at Caister Castle, Norfolk, a college "of seven priests and seven poor folk" was eventually transferred by John Paston, one of the trustees, to the College in Oxford newly founded by Waynflete, another of the trustees. Fastolf's seven priests were represented by four chaplains and three fellows; and the seven poor folk by the seven eldest Demies, who, according to the statutes, received one penny a week, "which being nowadays [Mr. Collins, master of M.C.S., told Thomas Hearne, 15 May, 1721] but a small pittance, they that have it are called, by such as have it not, Fastolf's Buckram Men."

It is difficult, if not impossible, to discover at what period the choristers, not matriculated, were first allowed to enter the Grammar School. The elementary portion of their education was at first entrusted to the instructor in music, and in 1519 Robert Perrot, the College organist, is styled "scholmaster of the choristers." But as early as 1490 William Bernard, instructor of the choristers, is also called organist (*Pulsator Organorum*); and the latter title gradually superseded the former. The choristers, who are sixteen in number, originally lived in the Fellows' chambers and waited upon them. They also waited in hall down to 1802. At Winchester College the choristers, also sixteen in number, were to make the Fellows' beds, wait in hall, and dine off the fragments and broken meats, if sufficient, of the Fellows' and Scholars' tables. Possibly, from the first, the instructor of the Magdalen choristers may have handed them over to the grammar master in matters touching the construing, and not singing, of Latin. Besides their singing and acting, we find the eight choristers of the Chapel Royal at Whitehall obliged to attend classes in their grammar school.

In 1474 a tower was roofed "in the wall towards the College meadows," which is probably identical with a tower by the water mentioned in the accounts for building the walls, and with what was afterwards known as the "Songe Schoole." Under that name

it may be seen in the bird's-eye view of Oxford drawn by Ralph Agas in 1578. From the building accounts it appears to have been furnished with a "vyse," or winding staircase, and to have had two moulded windows. It stood just by the Cherwell end of the present "New Buildings," and was destroyed to make room for them in February, 1733/4. In 1487 the "house of the school of the choristers" was finished. This may have been some building in connexion with the "Songe Schoole," which included, in the eighteenth century, certain rooms occupied by the organist. Thomas Hearne, indeed, "with learned dust besprent," noting its demolition in his diary, speaks of "the organist's house, commonly called the music-school-house" (Wilson, pp. 24, 48; Bloxam, vol. i. p. iii).

Waynflete appears, like his master Henry VI., to have delighted in newel staircases. The beautiful "vyse," crowned by a little spire, of his "great tower" (Founder's Tower at Magdalen)—in autumn incarnadine with virginia creeper—is beloved by artists; and he is credited with the design of Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire, for Ralph, Lord Cromwell (Lord Treasurer of England 1433-1443). Here the grand staircase of 175 steps is in the south-eastern turret, and gives access to forty-eight separate chambers, four of which are very large. The stone handrail, sunk into the brickwork, and beautifully moulded to afford a firm hand-grasp, is original in conception, and probably unique in design. This is the only staircase in a building 87 ft. long, 69 ft. wide, and 112 ft. high, which is almost entirely constructed of small bricks, brilliantly coloured, and of Flemish or Dutch make. The curve of this splendid staircase is of the rare sinistral formation, and is contained within a shaft 22 ft. in diameter, built of enormously thick walls. Many of the fireplaces in the present Palace of Westminster were modelled after the magnificent specimens at Tattershall (T. A. Cook's 'Spirals in Nature and Art,' p. 140).

In 1512-13 certain buildings near the Cherwell seem to have been repaired, and mention is made of a wall "between the kitchen and the music school." This has been supposed (Bloxam, vol. i. p. iii) to refer to a wall separating the two buildings, on account of "the peculiar attractions" of the former for the youthful stomach. But they were in fact divided, not only by a considerable space, but also by a block of buildings, the old stable, shown in Loggan's print of 1674, standing midway between them (Wilson, p. 64).

We find in the account-books from 1481 down to the Reformation frequent charges for gloves for the Boy-Bishop on the feast of St. Nicholas (6 December), by which it appears that this custom—regulated by the Use of Sarum—was sanctioned by the founder in his lifetime. Of old, too, the President used to wash the feet of seven choristers on Maundy Thursday (Bloxam, vol. i. pp. vi, vii). But one time-honoured and popular relic of the past yet survives: the custom of singing on the great tower (the building of which a venerable but untrustworthy tradition has ascribed to Wolsey) at five o'clock in the morning of May Day, the festival of SS. Philip and James:—

Do you remember how, upon May-morning,
We climbed the tower?—first the broad wooden
flights,
And then the spiral steps; and last the ladder
That led us out into the welcome air?

The origin of this rite is veiled in obscurity. It has been asserted that it represents a former custom of saying an annual requiem mass for Henry VII. on the top of the tower. That mass was ever said there is extremely unlikely; and the hymn now sung ("Te Deum Patrem colimus," &c.) is not part of the service of the requiem mass according to any use. In fact, the so-called "sweet Latin hymn for Henry's soul" was written in the seventeenth century by the non-juring Dr. Thomas Smith, sometime master of M.C.S., and set to the music to which it is still sung, as part of the College "grace," by Benjamin Rogers, organist 1664-86. It is true, however, that the annual "obit" of Henry VII., who died 21 April, originally fixed for 2 or 3 October, has been held on 1 May certainly since the early part of the sixteenth century. But originally the ceremony upon the tower appears to have been of a purely secular nature. Anthony Wood says: "The choral ministers of this house do, according to an ancient custom, salute Flora every year on the first of May at four in the morning with vocal music of several parts." And in the middle of the eighteenth century the performance was "a merry concert of both vocal and instrumental music, consisting of several merry ketches, and lasting almost two hours" (Wilson, p. 50; Wood's 'Colleges and Halls,' p. 350; John Pointer's 'Oxonienis Academia,' pp. 66, 68). Since 1849 the choristers have been boarded at the expense of the College in the master's house.

In 1515 Richard Foxe, third bishop after Waynflete of the richest see in England, founded in Oxford Corpus Christi—the college of the Renaissance. Educated, in all

probability, at Magdalen—of which College, according to Wood, he was a benefactor—Foxe was in early life (17–22 Edward IV.), as Mr. A. F. Leach has demonstrated, master of the ancient Grammar School of Stratford-on-Avon, afterwards refounded by Edward VI. (*vide* 'Holy Ghost Gild Book,' f. cvii). In later life he held with distinction the office of Lord Privy Seal under Henry VII. and Henry VIII. In his statutes he ordains that the two choristers at C.C.C. are to be taught grammar and instructed in good authors, either within his College or at M.C.S. These two choristers were, at first, probably seldom matriculated: in process of time their specific functions ceased, and they became simply ordinary students (Dr. T. Fowler's 'History of C.C.C.,' 1893, pp. 48, 429, 430). An examination of the list of these C.C.C. choristers suggests certain names as those of possible students at M.C.S. In 1552, for example, one Roach is found, his name being written "Roche" in a catalogue of the same year of those resident in College, wherein he comes twenty-third among the subgraduati (Boase's 'Register of Oxford University,' pp. xxii, 240). He is, unless I mistake, the Walter Roche who matriculated at C.C.C. on 16 Feb., 1554/5 (from Lancast., says Boase); was Devon Scholaris or Probationary Fellow 1558; and B.A. 1559. He, like his founder, became master of the Stratford-on-Avon Grammar School in 1570, and was succeeded in 1577 by Thomas Hunt. But he, apparently, continued to live in that town; for, moving into a house in Chapel Street in 1582, he replaced the tiles with old-fashioned thatch (Sidney Lee's 'Stratford-on-Avon,' p. 131). In all probability during his years of teaching there he had among his pupils a small boy named William Shakespeare. It is, at least, certain that Shakespeare had studied to some purpose his Lily's Latin grammar—a book familiar to Magdalen men (cf. 'Love's Labour's Lost,' IV. ii. V. i.; 'Shrew,' III. i.; 'Merry Wives,' IV. i.; J. Churton Collins's 'Studies in Shakespeare,' pp. 12, 14; S. Lee's 'Life of Shakespeare,' p. 12; 'Stratford,' p. 176). In 1604 we find the name of Francis Garbrand—doubtless akin to the Thomas mentioned later, several of whose family were at Magdalen. About the year 1609, or earlier, occurs the name of Tobias Giles, perhaps a relative of Nathaniel the composer, sometime a Magdalen chorister. In 1648 Nathaniel Vincent, aged ten, was appointed chorister of C.C.C. by the Parliamentary visitors. He became an eminent Nonconformist divine, and, as such, enjoyed the rare honour of being praised by Anthony Wood

('D.N.B.,' lviii. 360). Wood thinks ('Athenæ,' iv.) that Richard Eedes, the Presbyterian divine, was either clerk or chorister of C.C.C. in 1626 ('D.N.B.,' xvii. 141). In 1685 Charles Manwaring Fullman and in 1687 William Manwaring Fullman were choristers of C.C.C. They were sons of the antiquary William Fulman noticed later.

A. R. BAYLEY.
St. Margaret's, Malvern.

(To be continued.)

THE DUKE'S BAGNIO IN LONG ACRE.

At the sale of Mr. Julian Marshall's engravings a print was included of an interest and extreme rarity entitling it to a mention in the columns of 'N. & Q.' It must be classed among the shopbills or handbills of the period. The upper portion is occupied by an engraving 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 5 in. in height, illustrating, in section, a building consisting of a semicircular dome supported on seven columns. The dome is perforated by a number of circular openings; on the chequered floor appears a circular bath, apparently some 10 ft. in diameter, on the raised edge of which are seated two female figures, the upper part of whose bodies is nude, while the lower extremities are clothed. The height of the building is stated to be 40 ft., length 32 ft., breadth 28 ft. Above this is a representation of the royal arms, and at each side appears the cipher J. R., under which are the words "The King's Bagnio." Then follows letterpress as under:—

Upon the great Encouragement I received from the King's Most Excellent Majesty; from His late Majesty of Ever Blessed Memory; from the Nobility and Gentry, and from many Eminent Physicians and others of great Learning and Travell, I erected a *Bagnio* in *Long-Acre*, known by the Name of the *King's-Bagnio*; and by His Majesty, the Nobility and Gentry highly Approved.

And by Experience of Thousands, found to be of great Use and Benefit for all Man-kind; not only to such as are in perfect Health, to continue it and prevent Distempers; but of wonderful and sure Relief, to all Aged, Weak, and Consumptive Persons of both sex, and to all in General, who are afflicted with any Chronical Diseases; Bed-ridden persons, and such as by Rheumatisms, Ach, &c., have had no Use of their Limbs, have been Restored to admiration. Now for that, the constant price hath hitherto been Five Shillings and Sixpence.

That now, all manner of persons may receive so great a Benefit with less Charge, I have thought fit, notwithstanding the great Expense of Building, and daily Charge attending it, to retrench the Prizes, and do hereby declare, that from, and after the Date hereof, That if two come together in Company, they shall pay but Eight Shillings; if three, but Eleven Shillings; that if one single Person comes three times in 14 Days, he shall have the like Advantage.

Tuesdays and Fridays for Women, and the other Days for Men.

From the King's-Bagnio,
March 23, 1686.

Sir William Jennens, K^t,
Sworn Servant to His Majesty for the Bagnio.

I have called this the Duke's, and not the King's Bagnio because the former was its original designation, as is proved by a silver admission ticket, likewise of extreme rarity, also in my possession. It is that mentioned on p. 538 of vol. i. of 'Medallic Illustrations' (London, 1885), and is thus described:—

"View of an oval vapour bath supported upon columns, a person undergoing the shampooing process. *LEG. THE DUKES BAGNIO IN LONG ACRE: TUESDAY, FRIDAY, WOMEN.* Rev. J. D. Y. [James, Duke of York] in cypher, crowned, upon brass let into the centre of a silver medal; around, the Garter. Size 1-1."

The representation of the building on the ticket exactly corresponds in all important particulars to that in the engraving. It is thus quite clear that the Bagnio was erected for James, Duke of York, and that its name was changed to "The King's Bagnio" on his accession. The 'Medallic Illustrations' gives a conjectural date of 1667 for the ticket, which I should think too early. Cunningham says the Bagnio was built about 1676, and rebuilt and enlarged in 1694. Lord Mohun left this Bagnio in a hackney coach to fight his famous duel in Hyde Park with the Duke of Hamilton. The Bagnio in Newgate Street was first opened in 1679.

I should be much obliged by other references to the history of the building which forms the subject of the present note.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9th S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442; 10th S. i. 42, 163, 203, 282; ii. 124, 223, 442; iii. 203.)

Vol. I. (Shilleto), p. 5; sig. (§ 3) recto (ed. 6), 'Democritus Junior ad Librum suum.' For points of connexion in these lines with Palingenius and Ovid, see 9th S. xii. 362. In two places Burton has borrowed from Gerbelius ("that good old man," as he calls him elsewhere, ii. 104; 281, II. ii. iv.). See the twenty elegiac lines headed 'Nicolaus Gerbelius Græcæ suæ Vale,' and opening "Vine, uale felix mea Græcia," printed on the title-page of G.'s 'Pro Declaratione Picturæ suæ Descriptionis Græciæ Sophiani, Libri Septem.' L. 3 begins in precisely the same way as Burton's 5 ("I blandas inter Charites"), while "Da veniam Authori, dices" in B.'s 35 is very near to "D. u. A. dicas" (l. 7 in G.).

With Burton's "te reverenter habeto" (15) compare "Hos reverenter adi" (Paling. xii. 570). The combination of *reverenter* and *habere* is probably due to Ausonius's "Fortunam reverenter habere" (epigr. ii. 7, Peiper; vulg. viii. 7), which is quoted more than once in the 'Anatomy' (vol. i. 439; 178, I. ii. v. v., "f. r. h., if fortunate and rich," and vol. ii. 236; 360, II. iii. vii.). Cf. Johnson's remark (Boswell, 10 April, 1778), "No, sir, Garrick *fortunam reverenter habet*."

P. 11, l. 26; 1, l. 27, "Copernicus." Cf. ii. 60; 253, II. ii. iii.: "Howsoever, it [the earth's motion] is revived since by Copernicus, not as a truth, but a supposition, as he confesseth himself in the Preface to Pope Nicholas." See sign. (§*) 3 in the 1617 ed. of C.'s 'Astronomia Instaurata, Libris sex comprehensa, qui de Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium inscribuntur,' &c., about three-fourths through his Prefatio, which is addressed to Pope Paul III. (Alexander Farnese, 1534-49). See also lib. i. cap. v. and cap. xi. of the same work. "Pope Nicholas" is a curious error. C.'s preface is entitled (ed. 1617) 'Ad Sanctissimum Dominum Paulum III. Pontificem Maximum, Nicolai Copernici Prefatio,' &c. The 1617 ed. was edited and annotated by Nicolaus Mulerius, while the author's preface was preceded by an epistle from Nicolaus Schonbergius Cardinalis Capuanus to Nicolaus Copernicus. No wonder that Nicholas supplanted Paul!

"Brunus." See, e.g., 'De Innumerabilibus, Immenso, & Infigurabili, seu De Uniuerso & Mundis,' lib. i. cap. 4, cap. 11, l. 51, "Mundorum innumeri numeri quos margine nulla im- | mane capit spacium"; lib. vi. cap. 1, &c. Presumably Burton had heard of Bruno's disputations on the Copernican system during his visits to Oxford a few years before his own matriculation.

P. 13, n. 1; 2, n. q, "Sabellicus exempl. lib. 10." The title of S.'s book is 'Marci Antonii Cocci Sabellici Exemplorum Libri Decem.' Shilleto's ed., by inserting a comma before "lib.," gives the erroneous impression that Burton is referring to book 10. The passage is in lib. ii. cap. 1 ('De Contemptu Divitiarum'):

"Democritus, qui non modo cætera aspernatus, sed luminibus etiam se privavit, ut intentius omnia contempleretur, dignus sane qui plus unus viderit, quam universa Græcia."

In the next section ('De Anaxagora') occur the words "sublimi vir ingenio," which Burton here transfers to the account of Democritus.

P. 13, l. 4; 2, 29, "Nihil.....scripsit." Sabell. Ex. II. 1: "Nihil est in toto opificio

naturæ de quo (ut præclare de eo scribitur) non fuerit illi curæ scribere."

P. 17, l. 17; 5, 13, "tum maxime cum novitas excitat palatum." See Alciatus's Epist. to Paulus Jovius at the beginning of the Paris (1553) ed. of vol. i. of the latter's 'Historiæ sui Temporis,' "Scis quam avidus sim librorum helluo, & tum maxime quum novitas excitat palatum."

P. 17, ll. 18-21; 5, ll. 14-17, "Many men..... lie down." Since giving (9th S. xii. 363) the exact references in Gellius (mod. texts), Pliny, and Seneca I have made the interesting discovery that Burton was indebted for the whole of this passage to Justus Baronius's 'Præscriptiones adversus Hæreticos.' See the preface 'Ad Lectorem':—

"Avls Gellius coronidem Noctibus suis Atticis impositurus, multos ait, in insigniendis libris miras sequi inscriptionum festivitates. Et C. Plinius plerosque inquit ita in hac pompa excellere, ut multos ad radinonium descendendum compellant: seu ut Senecæ verbis utar, patri obstetricem parturienti filius accersenti moram iniicere possint."—Sig. (b) 2, recto, 2nd ed., 1605.

Burton's marginal references in Gellius and Pliny are taken from Baronius's margin. Baronius omitted the number of Seneca's epistle; so, naturally, does Burton. The latter's statement that Pliny "quotes out of Seneca" is due to a misunderstanding of his original. This is an instructive example. I may add that I have marked very many passages (chiefly in the case of verse quotations) in which Burton undoubtedly drew from secondary sources.

P. 17, l. 23; 5, 18, "Anthonie Zara.....in four sections, members, subsections," &c. Zara's 'Anatomia Ingeniorum' is divided into four *sectiones*, each containing from eight to eighteen *membra*, while each *sectio* opens with a separate *caput unicum*.

P. 18, l. 16, and n. 12; 5, 38, and n. a, "Thucydides.....Qui novit.....nesciret." This is Valla's translation (1513), with *exprimit* instead of *explicat*.

P. 18, l. 20, and n. 22; 6, l. 1 and n. f, "Felix Plater.....O[b]servat. l. i." Cap. "In Mentis Alienatione Observationes," Sect. "Animi perturbatione, ex imaginatione læsa," &c., over one-seventh through lib. i. It was only a single frog (not, as Burton, "frogs") that the patient imagined to be living inside him. He had "studied physick seven years" to some purpose, graduating as doctor of medicine at Basel "cum laude." Plater's account of the case is good reading. The headstrong delusion, after surviving most heroic purges, yielded at last to arguments drawn from the natural history of reptiles.

Burton refers again to this "most memorable example," i. 474; 200, l. iii. ii. ii.

P. 19, l. 14; 6, 12, "Experto crede Roberto." To the note at 9th S. xi. 441 may be added that this proverbial phrase is found in several of the books which Burton used. See Nevizanus, 'Sylva Nuptialis,' iv. 92, l. 35 of the verses; Mizaldus, Cent. iii. 59, which ends, "Experto, ut dicunt, crede Roberto." This section of Mizaldus is quoted in Wecker, 'De Secretis,' lib. v. cap. 4.

P. 19, n. 9; 6, n. 1, "Iliada post Homerum." Burton has utilized Justus Baronius on the previous page (ed. 6), and cites him by name on the present. So it is at least extremely probable that the proverb was suggested by its occurrence in cap. i. (p. 5) of Baronius's 'Pro Præscriptionibus suis adversus Iohan. Rainoldum Anglo Calvinianum Vindiciæ,' printed at the end of the 1605 ed. of his 'Præscriptiones':—

"Accessit altera ratio quod non solum ea causa, de qua nobis litem moues, ad nauseam a diuersis ita tractata ac pertractata est, ut si quid amplius de ea commentari aggredier, *Iliada post Homerum scribere*, atque otio literisque turpiter abuti viderer."

Burton's next quotation from Baronius is within three pages of this in the 'Vindiciæ.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Via Lombardia, Rome.

(To be continued.)

THE BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE III.—The following contribution to *The Times* of a well-known correspondent of 'N. & Q.' opens out an interesting point:—

SIR,—In the accounts of the celebration at Eton College, on Saturday, there have been many references to June 4 as the birthday of King George III., and the ode of the Poet Laureate of 1805, which was reprinted in your columns, shows, of course, that at that time June 4 was regarded, as it still is, as the anniversary of his Majesty's birth.

I should like your permission to point out what does not appear to be generally known—namely, that the King was actually born, not on June 4, but on the same day as Queen Victoria, May 24. Whatever books of reference may say on the point, the actual date is placed beyond doubt by the quaintly-worded official record in the *London Gazette* of Friday, May 26, 1738:—"On Wednesday last, at Half an Hour past seven in the Morning, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Prince, who was immediately christened by the name of George, which was occasioned by some dangerous Symptoms that appeared at first, though they are now happily over, and the Princess likewise is in a very good way."

One can only account for the discrepancy between the actual and assigned date of the birthday by supposing that when the Gregorian Calendar took the place of the Julian the famous "eleven days" were added to the real birthday of the

Monarch. But is it the case that any other historical date was similarly tinkered? I venture to think that the point is worth noting and clearing up.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID HUNTER-BLAIR.

Oxford, June 5.

H. T.

[MR. A. F. ROBBINS had an interesting note on George III.'s birthday at 9th S. iv. 305. In it he called attention to the fact that George III. and Queen Victoria were both born on 24 May, and, besides citing *The London Gazette* of 26 May, 1738, gave an extract from *The Morning Chronicle* of 3 Jan., 1801, which pointed out that the king was born on 24 May, and not 4 June.]

MIDSUMMER DAY.—In the West Country on Midsummer Day, exactly at noon, maidens have been wont, for generations, to take a glass and half fill it with water. Into this is thrown the white of an egg, care being taken to keep it free from yolk. The receptacle is then left to stand for five minutes upon a window sill exposed to the sun's rays. The form the contents are then supposed to assume, as they float upon the water, is believed to indicate the trade of a possible prospective husband. If they look like a ship, he will be a sailor; if a house, a builder, and so on. Speculation is naturally rife on these occasions, and the various guesses afford much amusement. On Midsummer Day just past, in one hospital here, I heard a large warful of women sorely lamenting they had not been able to procure eggs that morning for the purpose of reading their fortunes after the manner described.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"PICCANINNY": ITS ORIGIN.—Prof. Skeat, in his 'Notes on English Etymology,' has shown the improbability of Ogilvie's explanation of this term from Spanish *pequeño niño*, i.e., young child. Prof. Skeat thinks that it is all one word, and was originally *pequeñin*—diminutive of Spanish *pequeño*—and I am inclined to agree, except that perhaps instead of Spanish it is Portuguese. The Portuguese dictionaries have *pequeno*, small, and the diminutive *pequenino*, very small. There is, however, another possible etymology which has hitherto escaped lexicographers. Prof. Skeat quotes from Stedman the negro words for "small," *peekeen*, and for "very small," *peekeenenee*. He does not seem to be aware that there is a good vocabulary of the jargon spoken by the blacks—Focke's 'Neger-Engelsch Woordenboek,' 1855, written for the use of Dutchmen. It contains an entry, "*Pikien*, klein, weinig, jong; kind, jong, troost." This *pikien* is the Dutch spelling of *peekeen*. Focke has nothing equivalent to

Stedman's *peekeenenee*, but he gives the compound "*Pikien-ningre*, negerkinderen, kreolen," which he explains as an African corruption of Portuguese *pequeno negro*, little negro. Here, then, for those who prefer to look upon *piccaninny* as made up of two elements, is a substitute for the exploded *pequeño niño*. The term is admittedly difficult, and every hypothesis is worth discussion. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

HORSE-PEW=HORSE-BLOCK.—In the course of a recent investigation of the very difficult history of the word *pew* I have received from the Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox information of an interesting use of the word, which forms a link in its English history, and which, with Dr. Cox's permission, I think worth preserving in 'N. & Q.' He says:—

"Walking out from Southwold to the neighbouring church of Reydon, on the afternoon of the last Sunday in May, I was struck with the appearance of the old horse-block in the churchyard wall by the side of the highway, with brick steps on the church side and then a flat stone on the top of the wall. I fancy it was early eighteenth-century date, and was evidently for the women to get off their pillions. As I was looking at this with interest a very old man—a Southwold fisherman—passed by. For curiosity, to hear what he would say, I asked him what the steps and flat stone were for. 'Oh,' he said, 'it is but a horse-pew that they used to mount and dismount when they rode to church with the women behind them, as I have heard tell and seen in old pictures.' I asked him to repeat the word he had used, and he said again quite plainly *horse-pew*. I asked him to spell it, but he said he was no scholar; he supposed it was the same word as used for a seat in church, but he had never thought of that before. He had always called it a 'horse-pew,' &c."

Now the interest of this lies in the fact that *pew* represents Latin *podium*, a "stump," platform, or raised post, and that *poggio*, the Italian representative of *podium*, is rendered by Florio "a hill or mounting side of a hill, a block to get upon horseback." A kindred use is that of Middle Dutch *puyde*, later *puye*, explained by Hexham, 1687, as "a Pue, or place elevated in a market, to proclaim or to cry of anything," the platform with steps on which a market-cross stands; in which sense also *pue* occurs, or used to occur, in Northern France. Thence we pass easily to mediæval Lat. *podium*, in Du Cange "Lectrum, analectrum in ecclesiis ad quod gradibus ad-

scenditur," a lectern elevated on steps, that the reader may be the better heard. This again leads us to the "reading-pew" of the Communion Service in the Anglican Prayer-Book, and the "preaching-pew" or pulpit, and "praying-pew" of sixteenth-century writers. Once we have "pew" appropriated to a special place in church, we pass readily to the patron's pew, squire's pew, women's pew, and family pew of fifteenth and sixteenth century churches, and finally reach the fixed bench of sittings to which the name is now commonly applied. Most English churches have now "pews" of this kind for the worshippers; many country parish churches still have a horse-block by the wall. Is the horse-block anywhere else called a "horse-pew," thus bringing one of the earliest applications of the word into close proximity with the very latest? (I have passed over the fact that O.F. *puye*, *puie*, Du. *puyde*, *puye*, and Eng. *puve*, *peve*, *pue*, formally represent the Latin plural *podia*, treated, as is frequent with Latin neuter plurals, as a feminine singular—compare *biblia*, *bible*—since this does not concern the sense-development.) J. A. H. MURRAY.

FORESTS SET ON FIRE BY LIGHTNING.—Though it is not unusual to hear of forests being set on fire by trees which have been struck by lightning, I have been trying in vain to find unquestionable proof of such an occurrence taking place. If any of your readers have known of its happening by their own experience or a well-certified statement, may I ask them to send particulars to 'N. & Q.'? E. B. T.

The Museum House, Oxford.

PACKS OF SIXTY CARDS.—Packs of cards containing sixty cards are sometimes sold, the eight additional cards consisting of eleven and twelve spots. I should like to learn when such packs were first made.

F. JESSEL.

CRY OF MACARIA.—Can any reader give the author of the following?—

Oh, that there may be nothing! If again,
Beyond the sleep of death, we wake to pain,
What hope will then remain to us? To die
Is of all ills the surest remedy.

This is referred to as the cry of Macaria.

T. C. ASHCROFT.

LORD MOIRA AND THE UNITED IRISHMEN.—A collection of sworn informations relative to "free quarters," &c., was prepared by the United Irishmen for Lord Moira to use in his speeches in the House of Lords on the state of Ireland. These were privately printed in

London in the winter of the same year 1797, and a copy was in the possession of the late Dr. Madden when preparing his well-known 'United Irishmen' in 1843. It was presumably sold when his library was dispersed in November, 1865. Could any reader say what has been its ultimate fate, or where another copy could be seen?

JOHN S. CRONE.

'BATHILDA.'—Can any one tell me who is the author, and what is the meaning, of the little ballad called 'Bathilda'? It is the story of a noble Saxon maid, whom the fortunes of war had made a slave in Gaul, and who weds "King Clovis brave." The poem opens with these lines:—

There is a dim old tale of beauty
Told in the land of Gaul,
And the tender light of love and duty,
It streameth over all.

The poem concludes thus:—

When widowhood and sorrow came,
A cloistered cell she trod.
To France she left a deathless name,
Her soul she gave to God.

Now, as I read French history, King Clovis married Clotilda, daughter of the King of Burgundy, and if Bathilda left a "deathless name," why can I not find it in any encyclopædia? FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN.

537, Western Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

'VESCALION.'—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could throw light on the word "vescalion," occurring in Bohn's foot-note to 'Cicero on Old Age.' The passage is:—

"The other miseries which waylay our passage through the world, wisdom may escape, and fortitude may conquer; by caution and circumspection we may steal along with very little to obstruct or incommode us; by spirit and vigour we may force a way, and reward the *vescalion* by conquest, by the pleasures of victory."—*Rambler*, No. 69.

I have sought the meaning of "vescalion" in three dictionaries—the 'Century,' Webster's, and that of Johnson published in 1799—but have failed to find the word.

C. A. W. COTTRILL.

CAPT. ROBERT HERIOTT BARCLAY, R.N.—I wish to learn whether there is a portrait of this officer, who served with distinction in the American War of 1812, married Miss Agnes Cosser, and died in 1824, leaving several sons and daughters. I should be greatly obliged if one of his grandchildren would communicate with me on the subject. There is an interesting memoir of him in Marshall's 'Royal Naval Biography,' ix. 186. J. K. LAUGHTON.
King's College, London, W.C.

HARRIET: JOSEPH LANCASTER.—In an unpublished letter, dated "23 of 2nd mo. 1811," Joseph Lancaster writes:—

"I have carefully perused Harriet's report and address, and, however for a time it may take, I see she has not got Sampson's [*sic*] heifer, nor yet will she know his riddle. I see nothing but what is quite in a line with her regular conduct since she set up in trade for herself with a portion of my stock-in-trade as capital."

To whom does he refer? The chief women writers on education living in 1811 were Maria Edgeworth, Priscilla Wakefield, and Hannah More. Harriet Martineau was only nine years old. Lancaster's opponent, Mrs. Trimmer, died in 1810, and her name was Sarah.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

MOON AND HAIR-CUTTING.—My son, who has been many years in California, recently wrote home thus:—

"Since I went to the hair doctor I have had to get my hair cut in the moon—that is, between the new and first quarter of the moon. The theory is if you get it cut at the new of the moon it grows with the light of the moon, and is stronger in growth."

Now Thiselton Dyer, in his 'English Folklore,' writes:—

"In Devonshire it is said that the hair and nails should always be cut during the waning of the moon, as many beneficial consequences are supposed to result."

The Rev. Timothy Harley, in his 'Moon-Lore' (London, 1885), says:—

"A superstitious person will not commit his seed to the earth when the soil, but when the moon requires it. He will have his hair cut when the moon is either in Leo, that his locks may stare like the lion's shag, or in Aries, that they may curl like a ram's horn."

Does this superstition still survive? and, if so, where? EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road.

BOWTELL FAMILY.—I should be glad of information respecting the parents of John Bowtell, of Cambridge, 1753-1813 (benefactor of Addenbrooke's Hospital and other charities). His parents, Joseph and Margery, appear to have settled in Holy Trinity parish, Cambridge, circa 1747. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' assist me to trace the family previous to the date named?

ARTHUR B. GRAY.

10, Green Street, Cambridge.

"MOIRÉE MELANIQUE."—In a magazine of 1804 I find the following:—

"Moirée Melanique."—The Marquis Ridolfi has suggested a modification of this ornamental material, which consists in sketching flowers, figures, or other designs upon the tin plates with pale or coloured

varnishes before they are dipped in the acid bath. The figures are, of course, left with the original appearance of the tin, and may be brought out in great perfection; or they may be made by laying on gold leaf or silver, the latter metals with the varnish defending the surface of the tin covered with them from the acid.

"A variety of these ingenious improvements have lately been made. They furnish a very innocent amusement, and are also highly useful, as they find employment for many who would otherwise be much in want of it."

Can any of your readers tell me where I can find "moirée melanique" described fully?
A. S. HUGHES.

"LONNING."—"He joost ganned doon lonning tappey lappey." "He ran down the lane as fast as he could." Is "lonning" or "loaning" a synonym for "lane" in North-Country dialect?

NORTH MIDLAND.

[We fancy not.]

JOHN ROLT NIXON.—Can any of your readers inform me respecting Mr. John Rolt Nixon, who wrote a book of poems entitled 'Early Wild Flowers,' between 1840 and 1850—one of them is dated 1845—published by G. Mansell, 115, Fleet Street, but with no date attached? In a preface he says they were all written before he was seventeen. The father resided in Farnham, and took the business of Mr. Thiselton, a bookseller in Market Place, Farnham, in 1846, but left it about four years later. When the poems were published, the author was living in Stepney, where by the list of subscribers he seems to have had many friends.

CHARLES SMITH.

Farnham.

BRUDENELL: BOUGHTON.—On a portrait of a lady as Diana, of Romney or Reynolds character, is the following inscription:—"Elizath Brudenell, wife to General Thomas Brudenell, and daughter of Sir William Boughton, Bart." As no pedigree of either family in Burke mentions such a marriage, will some courteous correspondent of 'N. & Q.' help me to identify the lady? A Lieut.-General Thomas Brudenel died in 1767. (See 'Book of Dignities.') Kindly address replies direct.

GEORGE MACKEY.

155, Hagley Road, Birmingham.

CAPRI ANTIQUITIES.—In the several accounts of excavations in Capri mention is made of antiquities given to or purchased by Englishmen, but of which I have been unable to discover the present resting-place.

In Hadrava's 'Ragguagli di Varii Scavi..... nel Isola di Capri (Napoli, 1793), at p. 21, men-

tion is made of a marble vase, with figures representing a sacrifice, found at Castiglione; and it is said, "The actual possessor of this vase is an Englishman, Mr. Styvens, who has for some years pleasantly sojourned in this city [probably meaning Naples], cultivating a love of antiquities and music."

At p. 56 of the same book mention is made of an altar of Cibeles, which Hadrava found in the pergola of a house, and of which he gives a picture. He sent it to Rome to be repaired. Romanelli, 'Isola di Capri, Manoscritti inedite' (Napoli, 1816), at p. 86, says that it came into the possession of Cav. Hamilton (meaning Sir William), who transferred it to the British Museum. This statement is not correct; or at least the altar is not now in the Museum.

I should be glad if any of your readers could inform me of the present site of these two antiquities.

Godalming.

J. F. ROTTON.

Replies.

ROYAL OAK DAY.

(10th S. iii. 446.)

ROYAL OAK DAY is observed at Durham in a manner peculiar to that city, and hitherto, I believe, not noted in any standard work of general interest.

Hutchinson, in his 'History and Antiquities of the County Palatine,' Newcastle, 1787, writing on John Fossour, Prior of Durham, says (vol. ii. p. 90):—

"In this prior's time was fought the great battle of the Red-Hills, in which David Bruce was taken prisoner. The victory was announced to the people of the city by the ecclesiastics singing a solemn hymn or *Te Deum* on the top of the steeple of the cathedral church, in consequence of a signal from the monks at Maiden Bower. This custom was continued on the anniversary, till the times of general confusion in the sixteenth century. The restoration of King Charles was a matter of such great joy to this church, that the ceremony was revived on the 29th of May, on which day it is still annually performed."

The recent observance of the custom this year, after the afternoon service, when the choir sang "Lord, for Thy tender mercy's sake," "Give peace in our time, O Lord," and "Therefore with angels and archangels," led to a search in the files of local newspapers, from which the following notes are taken.

In the first volume of the *Durham County Advertiser*, under date the 3rd of the month and year of Waterloo, it is stated that the "ancient custom.....is now quite laid aside." The revival of it is told in a very interesting

note in the same newspaper for Saturday, 31 May, 1828, which is here given verbatim:

"Yesterday being the anniversary of the restoration of King Charles II. the bells of the several churches in this city were rung frequently during the day, and the houses throughout the town were decorated in the usual manner with branches or sprigs of 'Royal Oak.' The children of the Blue Coat and Girls' Schools* walked in procession to attend morning service at the Cathedral, where an excellent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. S. Gilly, A.M., Prebendary of Durham.

"After evening service, an ancient custom, which has been in abeyance for the last seventeen years, was revived by the choristers singing anthems from the summit of the principal tower of the Cathedral. This custom arose from the monks having sung 'Te Deum' from that elevated situation as soon as victory was declared at the Battle of Neville's Cross in 1346. The anniversary of the victory was similarly celebrated for many years afterwards; in later times the custom was kept up, but it was to commemorate another event, namely, the restoration of Charles II. on the 29th of May, 1660. The anthems sung by the choir yesterday were 'Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem,' Clarke; 'Praise the Lord, O my soul,' Child; 'O Lord, grant the king a long life,' Child. The first was sung from the south side of the tower, the second from the north, and the third from the east. A great number of persons assembled on the Palace Green and in the Bailey to listen to the music, which, however, was not very distinctly heard from so great a height. The sounds which did reach the earth had a sweet and pleasing effect."

H. R. LEIGHTON.

East Boldon, R.S.O., co. Durham.

Although I cannot recollect quite so far back as Mr. T. RATCLIFFE, my knowledge of this locality dates back something like half a century. During that time I also have noted the change in the observance of Royal Oak Day—29 May. When I was a boy it was the invariable rule to place a huge branch of oak high up on the church steeple. The principal inns of the village also displayed similar branches over their doors, and early in the morning the ringers woke us with a merry peal. Every boy and girl wore a sprig of oak, and even some of the farmers and their men would don a sprig in their hats. Those children who had forgotten to provide themselves with oak leaves were set upon by their companions, and mercilessly pinched until they procured a supply from some friend. I do not remember that nettles were used to sting them with, but I have heard of the punishment before.

I like these old customs, and I invariably

* A notice in June, 1830, of the commemoration states that the Blue Coat and Sunday-School children, about 300 in number, walked in procession to the Cathedral, attired in their best clothes, "and each decorated with a sprig of 'Royal Oak,' to attend divine service."

wear a sprig of oak myself on each succeeding anniversary of Royal Oak Day. I have also encouraged the school children to do the same. This year I saw several of them decorated, and on the evening before I noticed they were gathering bunches of oak leaves ready for the occasion. It is long since our church and inns displayed their branches, and the ringers have now given up their early peal.

In her 'Dictionary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases' (1854), Miss Baker gives the following interesting account of how the day was observed at Northampton:—

"On this day it was formerly the custom for all the principal families in the town of Northampton to place a large branch of oak over the door of their houses or in their balconies, in remembrance of the restoration of Charles the Second. The oak boughs are gradually disappearing, but the corporate body still goes in procession to All Saints' Church, accompanied by the boys and girls of the different charity schools, each of them having a sprig of oak, with a gilt *oak-apple*, placed in the front of their dress; and, should the season be unpropitious, and oak-apples be scarce, small gilded potatoes are substituted. The commemoration of this day has probably been more generally and loyally observed in this town than in many other places from a feeling of gratitude to that monarch, who munificently contributed 1,000 tons of timber out of Whittlewood Forest, and remitted the duty of chimney money in Northampton for seven years, towards the rebuilding of the town after the destructive fire in 1675. The statue of the King, which is placed in the centre of the balustrade on the portico of All Saints' Church, is always enveloped in oak boughs on this day."

I may add that the custom of attending church as recorded above is still kept up. The Mayor, Corporation, and magistrates of Northampton, together with the charity trustees, the freemen, the boys of the Blue Coat and Orange School, and the girls of Beckett and Sargeant's School, walked in procession to All Saints' Church on Sunday, 28 May, this year, and the children received their annual prizes the next day.

In *The Birmingham Weekly Post* of 3 June reference was made to the decline in the observance of "Oakapple Day," and an account (illustrated) was given of the way the day is celebrated at the Leicester Hospital, Warwick. See also 10th S. i. 486.

We apply the dock leaf to nettle stings, but, our couplet being somewhat different from MR. RATCLIFFE'S, I record it:—

In dock, out nettle;
Never let the blood settle.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

We always had a whole holiday on "Oak-

Chudleigh, in Devonshire, nearly fifty years ago.

I have often wondered since why the historical event of 29 May should have been thus so rigidly commemorated in the county of Devon—not that we, as boys, ever questioned the propriety of the celebration. I seem also to recollect some of the customs and penalties incident to the occasion, as mentioned by MR. THOS. RATCLIFFE and MR. HARRY HEMS.

CECIL CLARKE.

Junior Athenæum Club.

On the occasion of the review of Kentish Volunteers by George III. at the Mote Park, Maidstone, on 1 August, 1799, the town was specially decorated with oak boughs, and the people, including the royal ladies, wore oak leaves. Why? E. SATTERTHWAITE, Col.

R.U.S.I., Whitehall.

"BEATING THE BOUNDS" (10th S. iii. 209, 293, 390).—The following articles referring to this interesting custom will be found under the above heading or 'Perambulations':—

Hone's Every-Day Book, vol. i. col. 651.

Hone's Year-Book, col. 1178.

Popular Pastimes.—London, published by Sherwood, Neely & Jones, 1816. Illustrated. (Who was the author of this interesting book?)

The Graphic, 14 May, 1881.

Bumping a Curate.—*The Daily Telegraph*, Friday, 24 June, 188- (?).

A Caution to Bumpers.—*The Standard*, 20 November, 1874.

I have also a considerable amount of manuscript and printed matter in my local collection referring to perambulations of the parish in which I was born and still reside—Hornsey, Middlesex; but these items can hardly be of more than local interest.

GEORGE POTTER.

Highgate, N.

In some fifteenth-century Chancery proceedings, edited by Mr. C. Trice Martin, which appear in the last issue of *Archæologia*, there is mention of a riot that occurred when this custom was being observed. Mr. Martin thinks that the turmoil grew out of a dispute as to parish boundaries.

"Shewith yow William Phelipp, knyghte, on the parte of oure lord the kyng, that where as Nicoll Besonethyn, vickery of the chirche of Lesyngham in the Counte of Lincoln, Edmund Baxster of the same, and other parachones of the same tounne, and tenautes to the sayd William Phelypp, the xvijth of Maii last passyd, went procession aboute the boundes of the sayd tounne liche as hath be usyd before, to praye for the peas and the good speede of oure sovereign lorde; ther come John Hary of Evedon in the countie of Lincoln, swyer, Richard Hert of the same toun, laborer, John Cusson of the

towne, husbondman, Thomas Gelle of the same, husbondman, John Louthe, yonger, of the same, laborer, John Gelle of the same, Robert Hornblynke of the same, husbondman, Rauffe Kyrkeman of the same, husbondman, Henry Smyth of the same, smyth, and other, with gret aray with palettes, hoburjones, bowes, arwes, axes and gleyves as men of werre and riotours, and in the said vicary and parachones mad assaut and the crucifixe pulled don, seying yf they went any further procession, that thei shulde slei them. For fere of which the sayd vicary ner parachones durst not at that tyme ne sithyn goo in procession leche as they have usyd tofore, the which is odyouse example."—Second Series, vol. ix. p. 15.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

It may be of interest enough to place on record a contemporary note of "beating the bounds" in September last, at Bodmin, by the mayor and councillors. At the end of the day their boundary lay through a pool, into which the mayor threw a ball. The person who succeeded in rescuing the ball, and running with it to the town clock, received five shillings. Beating the bounds happens here once every seven years; but on this occasion only five years had elapsed since the last perambulation.

ROBERT LEWIS STEELE.

The following appeared in *The Birmingham Daily Post* of 2 June:—

"An ancient ceremony was observed yesterday morning (Ascension Day) by the Lichfield Cathedral choristers. The choristers walked round the boundaries of the Cathedral parish, headed by the processional cross, the clergy conducting the devotions at the eight places where there is a record of there having been, or still is, a well. Early yesterday morning the choristers had decorated the principal residences in the Cathedral Close with freshly gathered elm boughs. As the procession entered the Cathedral at the conclusion the 'Old Hundredth' hymn was sung, and the ancient custom was concluded around the font."

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

FANSHAWE FAMILY (10th S. iii. 327, 494).—Allow me to contradict certain statements made by W. I. R. V. The original MS. of Lady Fanshawe's 'Memoirs' is in my possession, and has never been out of the family. It is in the old contemporary binding of red leather, with Sir Richard Fanshawe's coat of arms emblazoned on the outside leather. Her signature, dated May, 1676, is inside. I have many letters and papers before me in the handwriting of both Lady Fanshawe and Sir Richard. Certain pages have been ruthlessly torn out at the end, but this fact does not prove my original MS. "to be original in merely a limited sense." I have seen none of the papers or the MS. W. I. R. V.

says he has, but years ago he possessed a copy of a portrait of Sir R. Fanshawe with greyhound belonging to my father.

The edition about to be published of Lady Fanshawe's 'Memoirs' will be edited by one of the most competent antiquaries of the day. There cannot be two originals of Lady Fanshawe's 'Memoirs,' and it is scarcely likely that the copy would be in possession of the family and the original offered for sale.

EVELYN JOHN FANSHAWE.

132, Ebury Street.

[This discussion is becoming too personal to go further, and we cannot insert any more on the subject.]

'LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST': ITS DATE (10th S. iii. 265, 370).—Now that Mr. CLARK has kindly made it clear what his point is in his original communication (10th S. iii. 170), I will endeavour to render my explanation of it even clearer than I have succeeded in doing in the original passage in my little book, written in a very condensed form. In the book, at p. 38, I plainly said that the name used in the first play—'Love's Labour's Lost,' published in 1598—was *not* the "full name," and I added, as explanatory:—

"This looks as if the use of the pen name was not finally decided upon, and was hesitating and tentative, from the publication of 'Venus' in 1593 till the success of the publication of 'Love's Labour's Lost' in 1598."

Let me add to my explanation more fully here.

The "full name" of "William Shakespeare" was invented by Bacon as early as 1593. It appears, accordingly, upon the dedication both of 'Venus and Adonis' in 1593, and in that of 'Lucrece' in 1594. The name thus used is clearly *not* that of the Stratford actor; but it was so framed as to closely resemble it, and yet not to be identical with it. The newly formed name had a significance of its own. It betokened "The Quirinus," fabled to have been thrown by Romulus into the Quirinal, where it took root and became a laurel tree. The word Quirinus itself was derived from an old Sabine word signifying a "spear." Thus the whole word, so framed in its first syllable, formed the word "Shake"; while its second syllable, even in those early days, as plainly added the word "spear" to the "Shake" in the first. The whole word thus created conveyed to the initiated Bacon's well-known classic distinction of being the great "Spear-shaker" known to fame. The meaning thus sought to be given to the new word is corroborated by the fact that more than thirty men, who bore the names of either distinguished members of the

universities or members of the inns of court, celebrated their loved Quirinus, or "Shake-spear," directly after Bacon's death. The poems in which they did so were collected by his chaplain Rawley, and may be found in Blackburn's edition of Bacon (published 1730), or in vol. x. of the "Harleian Miscellany." No less than twenty-seven out of the thirty-seven pieces speak of Bacon as a great poet.

Why, then, was this full and significant name yet not employed in 1598 on the edition of the first play published, as if bearing the name of the actor? Two explanations are possible of this fact.

Some learned in this subject say that the variance in spelling was a mere printer's error, accidentally made. And they urge, with considerable force, that its weight is much diminished by the fact that the peculiar spelling employed on the publication of the first play in 1598 has not been found to be repeated in any one of the quarto or folio editions of the plays subsequently published. Nay, more, the peculiar spelling employed in 1598 was corrected in a quarto of 'Richard III.' published in the very next year, bearing on it the classical "Quirinus" name of "William Shake-speare," properly divided.

Weighty as this explanation is, yet I myself find another, extending such explanation still further, with which MR. CLARK will, perhaps, be even less pleased. Bacon had manufactured the name of the "Spear-Shaker," or Quirinus, as early as 1593 and 1594. To get it, he had turned the Stratford actor's first syllable of "Shag," or "Shax," as it was then commonly pronounced, into "Shake." He had also changed the second syllable of the patronymic into "Speare." Bacon was an extremely cautious man, and was in the habit, as we all know, of working by experiment. When he came to put forward an altogether new publication, by the man who had written 'Venus' and also 'Lucrece,' he felt timid about altering the second syllable in the play as well as the first, lest it should attract attention. So the first play was published with a name that only resembled the first syllable of the name of the author of the two earlier poems, and was published by a wholly new publisher, named Cuthbert Burby. He could, if necessity arose, be easily passed off as a mere "pirate" who had somehow stolen the then old play. His name, too, never appears again as the publisher of a play. No one, however, noticed that Cuthbert Burby had even followed the first syllable in "Shake." So, in the next year, Bacon added

the "Speare" in the second syllable; and even interjected the hyphen between the two syllables to mark the change of significance in the mere word as a whole by the changes made in its spelling.

MR. CLARK will, I feel sure, not suppose that I for a moment intended to charge him with intentional misquotation. He and your readers will also, I hope, forgive me for, in the hurry of dictation, by a slip of the moment, using "folio" in place of "quarto"—a little slip which surely never misled any one. All readers will, I think, concur in thanking MR. CLARK for an instructive and well-meant discussion, for which I, at least, heartily thank him. G. PITT-LEWIS.

[We cannot insert more on this subject.]

PINCHBECK FAMILY (10th S. iii. 421).—Being a Lincolnshire Pinchbeck, I was much interested in MR. UNDERDOWN'S note on the Pinchbeck family. I wonder if he has heard the following doggerel, which I often had chanted at me when I was a National School boy:—

Adam and Eve and Pinchbeck
Went down to the river to bathe;
Adam and Eve got drowned,
And who do you think got saved?

The chief object of the chanter was to get the answer to the question in the last line, and then demonstrate it by pinching you. I used to think it was only a Lincolnshire verse, and I was much surprised to hear it when I came into Lancashire, where Pinchbecks are very scarce.

One wonders which Pinchbeck is referred to in the lines, and how on earth he got mixed up with Adam and Eve. Perhaps it is only a schoolboy ditty.

In reference to the name being spelt Pinchback, I might say that up here in Lancashire, where they reverse e's and a's, calling Bailey Bealey, and Bealey Bailey, my name is generally pronounced Pinchback, with a decided smack on the "back." Lancashire folk seem unable to say "beck"; if they do not call it "back," they turn it into "beek."

There is a Pinchback mentioned somewhere in Pepys's 'Diary.' Who was he?

I think MR. UNDERDOWN'S definition of Pinchbeck as "a stream flowing in a narrow channel" nearer the mark than that given in Skeat's 'Etymological Dictionary':—

"The name is French, and, like many surnames, was orig. a nickname. It means having a beak or mouth like pincers; from F. *pince*, 'a pincer' (Cot.), and *bec*, a beak."

The name is certainly Norman French, and the Pinchbecks may be an offshoot of the family of Bec, Bek, or Beck, which came over

with William the Conqueror and settled in Lincolnshire. Small streams are still known as becks in that county.

What are the full armorial bearings of the Pinchbeck family? The fifth quartering of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury (Arg., a chevron between three chess rooks ermines), is mostly given as Walcot of Walcot, co. Lincoln, but sometimes as Pinchbeck. Are both arms alike? If so, why?

In 3rd S. xi. 307 there is mentioned a deed which is signed by Robert Pynchbek, sub-prior of Spalding, and is dated 31 July, 1534.

W. H. PINCHBECK.

["Adam and Eve and pinch 'em" was familiar to London schoolboys forty years ago.]

An inquiry was made at 8th S. i. 493, under William Hebb, as to the birth, baptism, and parentage of William Hebb, who married, 7 July, 1767, at St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross, Martha, daughter of Christopher Pinchbeck, the inventor of the material known as pinchbeck; but I do not remember that any reply was made to this inquiry. William Hebb was father of Christopher Henry Hebb, surgeon, twice Mayor of Worcester, who died in 1861, and whose name appears in the 'D.N.B.'

JOHN HEBB.

'THE MISSAL' (10th S. iii. 469).—Before the days of liturgiology any illuminated MS. service-book was called a "missal," hence the term "missal-painting." In January, 1818, my grandfather, William Fowler, the engraver, had some dealings with Mr. Joseph Sams, the well-known collector and bookseller at Darlington, and was "Cr by Missal, 15^l." This 'Missal' was a beautiful Flemish MS. Horæ; but we always used to call it 'The Missal' until we knew better. A fine illuminated MS. York Breviary in Bishop Cosin's library at Durham was lettered 'Missale Romanum' early in the last century. This error has now been corrected. But it figures as 'Missale Romanum' in 'Catalogi Veteres,' Surtees Soc. (1838), p. 136.

Durham.

J. T. F.

This is no doubt a mistake. It is very unlikely that a lady in any period of the Middle Ages would use a missal in her private devotions, even if she were a Latin scholar, which is in itself not improbable. The artist, however, is to be excused for the error into which he has fallen. The general public know very little about the service-books of the Catholic Church. It is not so very long ago that every Latin book of prayers, especially if it contained illuminations, was called a missal. I think Sir Walter Scott fell into this error more

than once; but it is so common that it would never have occurred to me to make a record thereof.

A similar mistake has occurred about the chasuble, which has often been spoken of as a cope.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Is there any reason why a young lady in fourteenth-century attire should not read a missal under a tree, especially when her maker designed her for the sole purpose of doing it?

ST. SWITHIN.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company's 'Standard Dictionary,' 1900, gives as a secondary meaning of *missal*, "an illuminated black-letter manuscript book of early date resembling the old mass-books." It is to be hoped this Americanism will not obtain a footing here.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

PARSLOE'S HALL, ESSEX (10th S. iii. 430, 490).—Allow me, the present owner of Parsloes, absolutely to contradict certain statements made by W. I. R. V. The fine old oak Jacobean spanelling is all in absolutely perfect order, though the house is not. I may here state it is my intention to put the house in order at the earliest date possible, and that it will be inhabited.

I beg also to contradict the statement that it has had no tenant since 1855. It was tenanted down to December, 1895. The last tenant was my aunt, the late Hon. Mrs. W. W. C. Talbot, widow of the late Hon. and Rev. William Whitworth Chetwynd Talbot, rector of Hatfield, Herts, brother of Henry, seventeenth Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

All the fine family pictures mentioned by MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL are still in my family.

EVELYN JOHN FANSHAWE.

132, Ebury Street, S.W.

The monograph mentioned by MR. EDWARD SMITH was prepared by Mr. E. J. Sage, of Stoke Newington, in conjunction with the late Mr. Harrison,* Windsor (Herald), and originally appeared in my friend Dr. J. J. Howard's *Misc. Gen. et Her.* Although never completed in MS., it was separately reprinted privately by Mr. J. G. Fanshawe in quarto form, with illustrations of some family portraits added, under the title of 'Notes, Genealogical and Historical, on the Fanshawe Family,' 5 parts, 1868-72.

W. I. R. V.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (10th S. iii. 467; iv. 10).—To the works mentioned in my former reply I may add the 'Miscellany' of the (orig.) Spalding Club, 1852, which gives

* Harrison was the maiden name of Sir Richard's wife, the Lady Fanshawe who wrote the 'Memoirs.'

rentals of the "Tempill landis" in the city, in the middle of the sixteenth century; 'Fasti Acad. Mar.' (selections from records of Mariscal College and University), 1889-98, containing particulars relative to Templar property in Kincardineshire; and Reports of the Burgh Commission in connexion with the Burgh Reform Act. G. M. FRASER.
Public Library, Aberdeen.

DICKENSIAN LONDON (10th S. ii. 49; iii. 453).—See 'The Dickens Country,' by Frederic G. Kitton (A. & C. Black, 1905), for views and descriptions of places, buildings, &c., connected with Charles Dickens, in London and elsewhere, many of which are mentioned in his works, under different names and titles.

ANDREW OLIVER.

MR. MOXHAY, LEICESTER SQUARE SHOW-MAN (10th S. iii. 307, 357, 395, 474).—To the bibliography already given as to Leicester Square add, "The Story of Leicester Square, by John Hollingshead.....with numerous illustrations by M. Faustin, Howell Russell, Phil May, and Others, and Facsimile Reproductions of Rare Engravings, Original Water-Colours, &c." (London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1892). Among the illustrations are 'Craven House, Drury Lane,' 'Leicester Square in the Eighteenth Century,' 'A Mapp of the Parish of St. Anns' (1750), 'Staircase of Sir Joshua Reynolds' House, 47, Leicester Square,' 'The Assembly Rooms—Messrs. Puttick & Simpson,' 'The so-called Observatory of Sir Isaac Newton,' 'Leicester Square from Leicester Place, about 1820,' 'Wylde's [sic] Globe, Leicester Square, 1851,' 'The Last of the Old Horse,' from a water-colour by Mr. John O'Connor, the scenic artist, and 'Interior of Wylde's [sic] Globe.'

There is an interesting "bull" on p. 16 (are there not two?):—

"When Lord Mohun was killed he was living in Macclesfield House, Gerrard Street, Soho, at the back of Leicester House, a site now occupied by the defunct Pelican Club."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

LOVE ALES (10th S. iii. 449).—An ale was quite a general word for a feast. Under 'Ale' in 'N.E.D.' we find *help-ale*, *soul-ale*, *dirge-ale*, *Whitson-ale*, *Mary-ale*, *leet-ale*, *scot-ale*, *bed-ale*, *bride-ale*. Often they were held on specially appointed days, as at Whitsun-tide, Lady Day, or the occasion of a burial or marriage. I have no doubt that *love-ale* is merely short for *loveday-ale*. *Lovedays* were days when differences were supposed to be amicably settled; see 'N.E.D.' or my notes to 'Piers Plowman.' For some reason they were not in good repute: and it was there-

fore readily appear that to encourage them by promoting *ales* was undesirable.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The scot-ale, an entertainment given by the lord to his tenants, each of whom was bound to bring his contribution, or scot-peny, was a well-recognized institution of manorial life. The steward or bailiff presiding at these periodical festivities would ensure that they did not degenerate into low revelry. Analogous to these were the church-ales under the supervision of the churchwardens. It seems obvious that Ralph Osbaston and John Scattergood (suggestive name) were of a convivial and generous nature, and, not content with the above official junketings, had "made ales" (love-ales because freely given) on their own account for their neighbours. Possibly at these private drinking bouts due decorum was not observed, and "a sound of revelry by night" led to their presentment and amercement at the manor court.

NATHANIEL HONE.

Dr. Rock, in his 'Church of our Fathers,' first edition, vol. iii. pt. i. p. 103, quoting the Sporley MS., Cotton MS., Claudius A. viii. f. 44, speaks of mead being given to certain monks "ad potum charitatis." ASTARTE.

[Reply also from MR. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.]

HASWELL FAMILY (10th S. iii. 225, 313, 376, 477).—For the information of MR. MONTFORT, I may say that I know nothing of Cheshire; but what I wrote about *mash* was, curiously, from lifelong knowledge of the surroundings of a stream that flows into the Southampton Water.

H. P. L.

PALINDROME (10th S. iii. 249, 310, 375).—To the notes on this may be added the fact recorded in 'Cornish Folk-lore,' published in *The Folk-lore Journal* for 1887, p. 196, that among the charms against ill-wishing worn by the ignorant there figured "a strip of parchment inscribed with the following words forming a four-sided acrostic: Sator," &c.

ST. SWITHIN.

"POETA NASCITUR NON FIT" (10th S. ii. 388; iii. 433).—*Audi alteram partem*.

For a good poet's made, as well as born.

Ben Jonson. 'To the Memory of Shakespeare,' l. 64.

Harbottle's 'Dictionary of Classical Quotations' (Swan Sonnenschein, 1897), p. 31, gives a possible source from Florus, 'De Qualitate Vitæ,' Fragment viii. :—

Consules fiunt quotannis et novi proconsules:
Solus aut rex aut poeta non quotannis nascitur.

H. K. ST. J. S.

WESLEY AND THE WIG (10th S. iii. 269).—I have a very old umbrella, which will answer the question whether John Wesley wore a wig. The handle of it is an ivory bust of John Wesley, with long hair falling in a wave round his neck at the back. It is evidently not meant for a wig, and is incompatible with the wearing of a wig over it.

My attention has been drawn to the concluding paragraph of the sketch of Wesley's life prefixed to his 'Journals,' published in 1836:—

"In dress, he was a pattern of neatness and simplicity. A narrow plaited stock; a coat, with small upright collar; no buckles at his knees; no silk or velvet in any part of his apparel; and a head as white as snow gave an idea of something primitive and apostolic; while an air of neatness and cleanliness was diffused over his whole person."

The italics are mine. A wig would not be thus described, and the hair of the portrait in the book agrees with the ivory bust.

HENRY E. FRANKS.

Rye, Sussex.

SIR GEORGE DAVIES, BART. (10th S. iii. 469).—In the 'Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England,' by William Courthope, London, 1835, p. 60, is the following:—

"Davies, of London.
Cr. 11 Jan. 1685-6.

"1. Sir George Davies, consul and agent at Naples, created as above, concerning whom no further information has been obtained."

In 'The English Baronetage,' London, printed for Tho. Wotton, 1741, vol. iv. p. *278, is the following, under 'King James II.': "890 Jan. 11. 1685. Davies, of London." This is in the list of 'Baronets, Extinct, &c.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

QUENINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE (10th S. iii. 489).—Previously to the reign of King John a preceptory for the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem was founded here by Agnes Laci, William de Poitou, and the Countess Cecilia; and the endowments being afterwards increased, the Knights became possessed of the entire manor, which, after the suppression, was granted to Sir Anthony Kingstone, A.D. 1545. At the beginning of last century it was the property of Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. The preceptory was surrounded by a moat, then mostly filled up. See also Dugdale's 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' 1846, vol. vi. part ii. p. 803; Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica,' 1787 (Gloucestershire, xxvii.); and James Dugdale's 'British Traveller,' 1819, vol. ii. p. 468. Concerning lands in Formert belonging to the monastery of Queenington, which is sometimes spelt "Quienington," see

Sir Robert Atkyns's 'Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire,' 1768, p. 234 and pp. 321-2. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

HOUSE OF LORDS, 1625-60 (10th S. iii. 448, 497).—The following works may help G. T.:—

The Order and Manner of the Sitting of the Lords as Peers of the Realm in the Higher House of Parliament. London, 1628.

The Order of Sitting of the Upper House in the High Court of Parliament, &c. London, 1630.

A Perfecter Platform then hath hitherto been published of the Lower House, &c., with the names of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Upper House, &c. London, 1627.

Catalogue of the Names of all such who were summoned to any Parliament (or Reputed Parliament) from the year 1640. London, 1661.—This gives the Lords, &c., at Oxford, 1643, and in the Parliament held in 1650.

Peers, unless they had an English title, could not sit in the House of Lords before 1700.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

WILLIAM WAYNFLETE (10th S. iii. 461).—H. C. does not mention the theory advanced by Mr. A. F. Leach in his 'History of Winchester College,' pp. 204-5 (viz., that the bishop should be identified with the Winchester scholar William Patney, of Patney, Wilts), the reason for his silence being, I presume, that the author of the theory has now himself relegated it to the category of the "just possible"; see 'Victoria History of Hampshire,' vol. ii. pp. 284-5. There seems to be no evidence either that Waynflete had any connexion with Winchester College before he became head master, or that his father ever resided in Wiltshire.

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

HOLLICKE OR HOLLECK, CO. MIDDLESEX (10th S. iii. 387, 435).—As regards the name Hollick, I accept COL. PRIDEAUX's derivation in preference to my own. In John Norden's map of Middlesex, "augmented by J. Speed" (about 1610), the town Hollick is placed between Muswell Hill and "Duccatts"—a sub-manor easily traceable to Duckett's Common, in the Green Lanes. It is also important to note that in this map Hollick is separated from Friern Barnet by Colney Hatch.

Whatever doubt, however, there may be as to the locality of the town, there is none as regards Hollick Wood. COL. PRIDEAUX, I observe, omits all mention of the wood. Even so late as 1802 it was in existence, and known to be in the manor of Tottenham. This can be verified by reference to a document entitled 'Remarks on the Perambulation of the Parish of Tottenham made by the Parishioners on the 27th May, 1802.' The

"perambulation" commenced at the Edmon-ton side of the parish, and proceeded towards the west end thereof, reference being made therein to the old "Queen's Head." Green Lanes (recently rebuilt), Duckett's Farm, the New River, and the ditch (or rivulet Moselle). The 'Remarks' then proceed as follows:—

"Go on to Parker's fence, leading towards *Muswell Hill*, then come over and keep along the fence to the end; here is a mark on an oak, and as soon as you go in the field on the right hand is a stone marked for St. James'. Clerkenwell, keep down that side as far as the ditch, then cross, as the ditch does, up to the barn of Mr. Mitchel; keep on by the ditch down to *Hollock Wood*, cross the ditch; here is a mark on an oak in the corner; keep up the ditch on the wood side two fields, then cross over and go on to *Bounds Green Lane*."

It is hardly necessary to add that the present Bounds Green Road (named after the before-mentioned lane) is in Wood Green, and consequently in the manor of Tottenham. A copy of the document, which contains a detailed account of the boundaries of the ancient manor from which the above extract is taken, will be found in Dr. Robinson's 'History and Antiquities of the Parish of Tottenham' (1840), vol. i. pp. 157-60.

J. BASIL BIRCH.

15, Brompton Road, South Tottenham.

We note the doubt expressed at the last reference with regard to Lysons's rendering of the surname Morton; but it appears probable that he was correct, since we find it so in the 'Cal. Charter Rolls' (P.R.O. 1903). Another difficulty, however, arises, since this calendar gives William de Morton (not Walter). It may be observed that the manors possessed by James de Alditheley twenty-five years later included, besides Halewyke, co. Middlesex, both Morton and Horton, co. Stafford.

COL. PRIDEAUX's etymology for Hollick is doubtless correct; possibly he may suggest an equally satisfactory elucidation of the neighbouring Pinsenall (9th S. xi. 287). The only variation we have discovered is "Pens-nothyll" (Feet of Fines, Eliz. 4 and 5 Mich. D.C.).

W. McB. AND F. MARCHAM.

69, Beechwood Road, Hornsey, N.

THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY (10th S. iii. 163, 236, 297, 334, 411, 451).—Some confusion as to the exact date of Tom Thumb's advent has evidently arisen from the fact of there being two different show-bills of his exhibition. The first, quoted by COL. PRIDEAUX (10th S. iii. 451), clearly substantiates the date I named, 1844; but there is another in my collection announcing the "Farewell Loves of General Tom Thumb previous to

for a short time only." Here is the only indication of date: "He has not increased one inch in height nor an ounce in weight, since he was seven months old! He is 14 years old, 25 inches high, and weighs 15 pounds!" This is issued from the Egyptian Hall, and suggests a return visit in 1846. I should like some confirmation of this. Barnum's statement to MR. R. MARSHAM-TOWNSHEND, although of great interest, can hardly be correct. When the General returned to London in 1857 and gave his entertainment at the Prince of Wales Bazaar, 209, Oxford Street, he is said to have hardly altered. I is impossible that he was only five years old when exhibiting in 1844.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

As we seem now to be making a little divagation from the place to the subjects exhibited, allow me to say that I perfectly well remember, when a boy in July, 1844, seeing Tom Thumb, accompanied by his showman Barnum, being exhibited at the Adelaide Gallery. He posed as "Ajax defying the lightning," and as "Napoleon I.," just as we can suppose him appearing through the wrong end of a telescope. Pamphlets were offered for sale at the gallery, giving a fictitious memoir of him, on the cover of which were represented the Queen and Prince Albert admiring Tom Thumb. It was said on the cover that he gave a stamped receipt to ladies only.

About 1854 P. T. Barnum published his own life, in a limp cover, having a portrait of himself on the outside, and giving a description of the impositions he had practised on the public. Its sale must have been large, though now it has become a scarce book. It was copiously illustrated with rather common engravings.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"BOAST": ITS ETYMOLOGY (10th S. iii. 485).—The article on this word by DR. SMYTHE PALMER is very acceptable, as the word is so difficult. I will only say now that it may prove impossible to connect the sb. *boste*, when it is a comparatively late and solely Northern variant of *boiste*, a flask, with the sb. *boste* and verb *bosten*, as occurring far earlier in the sense of "boast" and "to boast." It is to be feared that the author of the 'Catholicon' (1483) confused two words that were previously quite distinct.

By a curious coincidence, I have myself lately imagined a possible source for this difficult word, which I will here merely indicate. I accept the conclusion in the

is decisively in favour of derivation from an Anglo-French (Norman) verb *boster*, which does not happen to have been found as yet, though it may turn up any day. Such a Norman word could, of course, be of real Norman, i.e., Norwegian, origin, and may very well be connected with a large family of words in that language which seem to give the right idea, when we remember that the M.E. *bosten* included the idea of being noisy or clamorous.

The Norwegian glossaries by Aasen and Ross contain these words: *baus*, proud, boastful; *bausa*, to bounce out, to go blindly forward; *bause*, a proud man; *baust*, adv., greatly; *bus* (Dan. and Swed. *bus*), bounce! plump! interj.; *busa* (Dan. *buse*, Swed. *busa*), to rush out upon, rush forward headlong, to fling rudely; *bus*, blunt, downright; *busta*, to break out, to be violent; *busna*, to be violent. Cognate words are numerous; as E. Friesic *busen*, to be noisy or violent; Low G. *busdern*, to storm, be violent; *busdert*, a violent storm, tempest; *busdriig*, boisterous (Berg-haus); *busen*, sb., a crash (*id.*); *bustern*, to scold severely (*id.*); Norw. *bustrig*, harsh, severe (Ross). Still more important are the Norw. *bausta*, to be violent, to be noisy or boisterous; *bauste*, a reckless man; *bausten*, adj., audaciously precipitate; for this base *baust-* would exactly give A.-F. *bost-er*, just as L. *causa* gives F. *chose*, and L. *encarustum* gives Ital. *inchiostro*.

Many more related words exist, but the above may suffice. MR. MAYHEW kindly tells me that a similar origin may account for the mysterious word *boisterous*; just as L. *claustrum* accounts for *cloister*.

I think that *bustle*, verb, may also be allied.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

CHILD EXECUTED FOR WITCHCRAFT (10th S. iii. 468).—The charges against Mrs. Mary Hicke, and the execution of the child, have been fully discussed in 'N. & Q.' and proved to be untrue. See 1st S. v. 395, 514; 2nd S. v. 503. "A slander well hoed grows like the devil."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

In 1716 Mrs. Hicke and her daughter, nine years old, were hanged at Huntingdon for selling their souls to the devil and raising a storm by pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap. This was the last execution for witchcraft in England.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

[For the last execution for witchcraft in England see 7th S. viii. 486; ix. 35, 117.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS (10th S. iii. 469).—Kingsley's "lame dogs over stiles" is from a letter of invitation to Thomas Hughes to join

him in a tramp in North Wales. The third line of the four quoted should read "if we meet them." The lines were written in the visitors' book at the "Prince Llewellyn" Inn, Beddgelert, and it has been stated that this was their original appearance, and that the epistle was never actually sent to Hughes.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

"Do the work that's nearest," &c., is from 'Invitation to Tom Hughes,' l. 12 from end, Macmillan's collected edition of the 'Poems' (1884), p. 316.

H. K. ST. J. S.

The song commencing "I've no money, so you see," occurs in a vaudeville entitled 'The Loan of a Lover,' by J. R. Planché, produced 29 Sept., 1834, at the Olympic Theatre, and was sung by Madame Vestris in the character of Gertrude; the principal male part of Peter Spyk, the simple lover of Gertrude, being played by Robert Keeley. In a note to the printed edition of the play it is stated that the song, the air of which is said to be taken from 'Faut l'Oublier,' is published by Chapell, 50, New Bond Street.

JNO. HEBB.

[MR. W. DOUGLAS, T. G., MR. H. G. HOPE, MR. E. LATHAM, ST. SWITHIN, and MR. J. B. WAINEWRIGHT also thanked for replies.]

WACE ON THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS (10th S. iii. 407, 455).—PROF. SKEAT refers to "Edgar" as author of a prose version of Wace. We should read Edgar Taylor, who sprang from the well-known Norfolk family, including a printer represented by Taylor & Francis, Mrs. Reeve, and Capt. Meadows Taylor—all quite distinct from the Stanford Rivers family, so distinguished by the name of Isaac.

A. HALL.

BESANT ON DR. WATTS (10th S. iii. 489).—I remember when I was at school at Richmond, Surrey, in 1865, having pointed out to me a spot in Richmond Park, overlooking the Thames Valley, where, my informant said, Dr. Watts stood when he wrote his hymn commencing "There is a land of pure delight," and containing the lines—

Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand drest in living green.

Although the view of the green fields beyond the shining river may well have inspired such a thought, I have since been led to believe that the information I then received was quite erroneous.

In 'Our Hymns: their Authors and Origin,' by Josiah Miller, M.A. (1866), on p. 96, I find the following paragraph:—

"Local tradition connects this hymn ['There is a land of pure delight'] with the neighbourhood of

Southampton, and says that it was while 'looking out upon the beautiful scenery of the harbour and river, and the green glades of the New Forest on its farther bank, that the idea suggested itself to Dr. Watts of "a land of pure delight," and of "sweet fields beyond the swelling flood.....dressed in living green," as an image of the heavenly Canaan.'

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Works of Horace. The Latin Text with Conington's Translation. (Bell & Sons.)

AN enchanting and a scholarly little volume is this, just small enough to be carried in the waistcoat pocket, and exquisite in paper, print, and binding. In a novel of Capt. Marryat, if we rightly recollect, the period of which was that of war with France, those exercising the guns, while passing near an island in French possession, aimed a gun in pure wantonness at a figure on the beach. To their surprise, and somewhat to their dismay, it fell. Sending a boat to the spot, they found on the beach the body of a well-dressed man who had been reading Horace. That fate is hardly likely to befall a man of to-day, who will probably be on a motor-car, and will certainly not be reading a Latin classic. If any scholarly creature capable of such an action is left alive, here is the ideal volume for him. With a few unimportant deviations the text is that of the latest edition of the 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.' Though scarcely inspired, Conington's translation is scholarly and "elegant," to use a word of which the eighteenth century was proud. We hope this spirited effort on the part of the publishers will be successful enough to elicit a companion volume of Virgil. There are those—unhappily few in these later days—to whom these works would constitute a library.

The Tragedies of Algernon Charles Swinburne. In Five Volumes.—Vol. I. *The Queen Mother and Rosamond.* (Chatto & Windus.)

A COMPLETE edition of Mr. Swinburne's tragedies is an indispensable complement to the collection of his poems, the appearance of which we have noted. The first volume of this is now issued in precisely the same form as the previous collection, and will obtain no less warm a welcome. Those who read in the first edition the two works now reprinted, and prophesied or hailed the arrival of a great poet, were but few. Not until 'Atalanta' flashed upon the sight was the world fully witched. After the enthusiastic reception of this, and the grudging and not easily comprehensible outburst against 'Poems and Ballads,' the first edition of 'The Queen Mother' and 'Rosamond' became one of the scarcest and most coveted of poetical works. What is still the pecuniary value of the original edition we know not. So soon as a work becomes generally accessible, and the thirst of the lover of poetry can be quenched, matters of the kind interest only the collector or the connoisseur. Now that the plays take their regular place in the poet's works it is interesting to see how all the promise of the coming harvest is there. With a marvellous psychological study of Catherine de' Medici, the

Queen Mother, and that, no less admirable, of Charles IX., her verminous issue, and with its picture of the sufferings of Dénise de Maulévrier, 'The Queen Mother' anticipates the great following dramas dealing with Mary Stuart. Allusions to the Queen of Scots, indeed, occur in its pages. In 'Rosamond,' meantime, which is concerned with an altogether different epoch, we find those precise gifts of style which later aroused the enthusiasm of Mr. Swinburne's admirers and the wrath of his maligners. Very tender is the pleading of Rosamond, and the malignancy and scorn of Queen Eleanor are biting and terrible. Little in the dramatist's subsequent work is more intense than are the closing scenes of 'Rosamond.' When King Henry says about Eleanor,

For the queen,
See how strong laughter takes her by the throat
And plucks her by the lips.

we feel that the poetic and dramatic method is fully mastered. In the case of a work that has been so long before the public criticism and quotation are both out of place. We can but welcome the appearance of so desirable a collection.

The Angel in the House. By Coventry Patmore. (Bell & Sons.)

IN a pretty cover, and in a form at once cheap and attractive, we have here Coventry Patmore's most popular poem. We accord it a welcome such as it deserves, and express a hope to possess in a similar form his best poem, 'The Unknown Eros.' Dainty little volumes such as this are to us an unending delight.

Nights at the Opera.—Bizet's *Carmen*, Gounod's *Faust*, Mozart's *Don Giovanni*. By Francis Burgen, F.S.A.Scot. (De La More Press.)

THE object of this series, the later volumes of which are competently edited by Mr. Francis Burgen, is avowedly to supply in an attractive form an analysis of the music and a comment or running commentary on the dramatic element in the great operas. So far as the present instalment is concerned the task is well executed. Musical passages are given, together with information concerning the composer and the circumstances of the first production, and the whole constitutes a sort of preparation for a 'Dictionnaire des Opéras' like that of Clément and Larousse.

IN *The Burlington Magazine* for July the first part appears of 'Some English Architectural Leadwork,' by Lawrence Weaver, F.S.A. This is comparatively an untried subject, and both comment and illustrations are deeply interesting. An important article, also finely illustrated, is that of Mr. W. R. Lethaby on 'The Painted Chamber and the Early Masters of the Westminster School.' A capital frontispiece is supplied in Gainsborough's 'Portrait of Mr. Vestris.' Some fine views accompany an account by Mr. Robert Dell of Sutton Place, by Guildford. Portraits of Mrs. Irwin by Sir Joshua, and of Augustus Welby Pugin, and a painting attributed to Françoise Duparc, are noteworthy features in a capital number.

WOMAN holds a large, we will not say disproportionate, share in *The Fortnightly*, and the articles on her position and doings constitute the most readable portion of its contents. Especially entertaining to masculine readers, though, we

suspect, not wholly grateful to feminine, is Mrs. John Lane's contribution on 'The Extravagant Economy of Women.' Mr. Robert S. Rait discusses 'Scotland and John Knox,' a subject always interesting to Scotsmen, to which Mr. Lang's recent writings have added fresh importance. Mr. Francis Gribble contributes a paper on Francis William Newman, which supplies curious illustrations of his subject's intellectual growth. An "honest mind working in the pietistic medium was," we are told, "the note of Francis Newman throughout his life." 'The Beginnings of Religion and Totemism among the Australian Aborigines,' of which the first portion appears, is extracted from the forthcoming third edition of Mr. J. G. Frazer's 'Golden Bough.' Among these some possibilities of belief in a supreme being may perhaps be traced, but the accounts given by natives of their religious beliefs are often deliberately falsified for the benefit of the white man.—In his 'A Country Parson of the Eighteenth Century,' contributed to *The Nineteenth Century*, Dr. Jessopp supplies what may in part be reckoned as a critical analysis of the deeply interesting 'Memorials of a Royal Chaplain' of Mr. Albert Hartshorne, a book with which we hope ere long to concern ourselves. The work, which it is to be hoped is but a first instalment, is of a kind to appeal to that fine scholar and former contributor. Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, another whilom writer in our columns, sends an interesting and valuable paper on 'The Sacred Trees of Rome.' Mr. Baddeley's recent explorations of Rome have yielded much good fruit, and this may count as part. There is no mention of the Golden Bough, but what is said generally concerning sacred groves is well worthy of study, and some of it is new. Mrs. Corner-Ohlmutz has a paper, also of deep interest to students of primitive culture, on 'Heathen Rites and Superstitions in Ceylon.' 'Count St. Paul in Paris' casts light on English and French relations in the pre-revolutionary period in France.—'Glimpses into the Mind of a Child,' by Katharine Tynan, which appears in *The National Review*, is wholly *sui generis*. Most families can tell of the utterance of some clever or speculative infant. Never before have childish investigations into truth or speculation been fully described. The result is both amusing and edifying. Sometimes the utterances are Blake-like, as, "I always think distances beautiful." The Hon. W. Pember Reeves writes on 'The Expansion of Utopia,' and takes the sanguine view that the "Western European and Colonial world, which concerns itself with commonwealths," is bringing spots in Utopia within ken. One of the utterances of a paper with which we do not entirely agree is that, "purely as a satire, Butler's 'Erewhon' is more ingeniously and convincingly worked out than 'Gulliver.'" There are some "Further Impressions of Eton," and Dr. William Barry writes thoughtfully on 'Freemasons in France.'—In *The Cornhill* Miss Helen Zimmern writes of 'The Modern Italian Drama.' The greatest share of this article is allotted to Gabriele d'Annunzio, of whose works in one aspect at least the writer speaks with pardonable reticence. E. A. Butti, whom we know not, is also dealt with, as is Arrigo Boito, the author of 'Nero.' This contribution is valuable, but might with advantage have been further expanded. Mr. Pember, K.C., supplies interesting 'Personal Recollections of Lord Grimthorpe,' and tells some readable stories. In early youth, when we occasionally encountered Lord

Grimthorpe, he gave proof of the eccentricity with which he is now credited. Canon Ellacombe has a very interesting paper on 'Roses.' Under the title of 'The Fall of the House of Goodere,' Mr. H. B. Irving tells afresh the grim story of the famous fratricide. Part iii. of 'From a College Window' deals with college libraries.—Mr. A. R. Bayley writes in *The Gentleman's* on 'Chaucer and the Universities,' Mr. Ellis Peyton on 'The Wives of William the Silent,' and Mr. Charles Menmuir on 'English Trade under the First of the Stuarts.' Mr. Holden MacMichael sends Part vii. of his interesting 'Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood.' When he says, "Between Nos. 84 and 90, St. Martin's Lane, is Wyndham's Theatre," does he not mean the New Theatre?—'Lord Acton's Hundred Best Books' is first printed in *The Pall Mall*. We hold lists of this kind in little estimation. That of Lord Acton, which is contributed by Mrs. Drew (Miss Gladstone), is simply inconceivable. 'Studio Land in Paris' reveals to the general public a world not generally known. 'Dwarfs, Giants, and the Average Man' is interesting. The best part of the contents is, however, fiction.—In *Longman's* Mr. Andrew Lang, in 'At the Sign of the Ship,' discusses once more Indian jugglery, then, after an incursion into cricket, deals at some length with false antiquities. Mr. W. Hennege Legge writes agreeably on 'The Birds and Beauties of an Old Orchard.' 'Midsummer in Ireland,' by Maud E. Sargeant, deals with remains of primitive superstition.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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W. E. T. ("Original Editions of Dickens").—Apply to a book auctioneer or second-hand book-seller.

M. CHASEMORE ("Foy Boat Hotel").—Fully explained at 9th S. iii. 457.

J. CURTIS ("Calling the Credit").—See "Crying down credit," 9th S. xii. 29, 138, 213, 257, 352.

NOTICE.

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No. 81. [TENTH
SERIES.]

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905.

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MONTAIGNE, WEBSTER, AND MARSTON:
DR. DONNE AND WEBSTER.

THIS series of articles is intended principally to show the influence of Florio's translation of the essays of Montaigne on Webster in the composition of 'The White Devil' and 'The Duchess of Malfi,' and therefore it is really a continuation of the series I wrote for 'N. & Q.' on Sir Philip Sidney and Webster, the first of which appeared at 10th S. ii. 221. But on account of the repetition of certain matter in 'The White Devil' that had appeared previously in Marston's 'The Fawn,' I have had to turn aside and examine the latter play, because it is assumed that Webster copied Marston. My inquiries have been rewarded with a larger measure of success than I could have hoped for, and now I am in a position to prove that not only did Webster and Marston obtain the repeated matter, independently of each other, from Montaigne, but that both dramatists are under a very heavy debt of obligation to Florio's translation of the essays.

As regards Dr. Donne, I rely upon his evidence to fix a nearer date for 'The Duchess of Malfi' than has as yet been claimed for it

I take no delight in proving that Webster was a wholesale borrower of the good things in other men's work, and could wish that my present task were confined to showing up the plagiarism of Marston or of some other author whose work I am too dull to appreciate at its proper value. Webster generally puts what he borrows to noble uses; but Marston is one of those men of whom Ben Jonson said "that they are born only to suck out the poison of books." If Webster sows vice, he sows it with the hand, but Marston scatters it broadcast and with the basket.

As John Florio's translation was entered at Stationers' Hall so early as 1599, and published in 1603, little or no value can be attached to its evidence as regards the date of 'The White Devil,' believed to have been written in the winter of 1611-12, or of 'The Duchess of Malfi,' which was certainly not in its present form before 1612. All that I can prove is that Florio's book in its entirety was known to Webster before he wrote either of his plays. Now, this fact is rather interesting, because Sidney's 'Arcadia,' which afforded so much material for 'The Duchess of Malfi,' was, so far as I can gather, a sealed book to Webster when he wrote 'The White Devil,' 'The Arcadia,' or its influence, can be traced in 'The Devil's Law-Case' and 'A Monumental Column,' as I proved; but I have vainly searched for a trace of Sidney's book in 'The White Devil.' The inference I draw is that Webster wrote the latter play before he became possessed of a copy of 'The Arcadia,' and, consequently, this negative bit of testimony bears out the received opinion that 'The White Devil' is an earlier work than 'The Duchess of Malfi.'

But, if the evidence of Florio is not very helpful in the dating of Webster's work, it is certainly of some value when applied to the work of Marston. Is not it of interest to know that these essays, which were published in 1603, are copied over and over again in 'The Dutch Courtezan,' 1605, 'The Fawn,' 1606, and 'Sophonisba,' published in the same year?

I will now deal with some of the less valuable evidence that has come into my hands reserving more important matter for future papers of this series; and I shall mingle the parallels with Montaigne in Webster and Marston as a preliminary in proof of my statement that both dramatists copied from Florio's book independently of each other. The editions I quote from are Prof. Henry Morley's reprint of Florio's 'Montaigne,' Dyce's 'Webster,' and Mr. Bullen's 'Marston.'

references for the Montaigne and Webster quotations.

In a very interesting chapter of his book Montaigne relates instances of the callousness displayed by some men when about to be executed—the torments they were about to suffer, and the dread paraphernalia of the scaffold, being insufficient to prevent them from uttering words of jest, and laughing:—

One who was led to the gallows, desired it might not be throw such a street, for feare a Merchant should set a Serjant on his backe for an old debt.....Another answered his confessor, who promised him he should sup that night with our Saviour in heaven, "Go thither yourselfe to supper, for I use to fast a nights."—Book i. c. xl. p. 117, col. 2.

Marston makes capital use of these two stories:—

Officer. On afore there! room for the prisoners!
Mulligrub. I pray you do not lead me to execution through Cheapside. I owe Master Burnish, the goldsmith, money, and I fear he'll set a sergeant on my back for it.

Cocledemoy. O, sir, have a good stomach and maws; you shall have a joyful supper.

Mulligrub. In troth I have no stomach to it; and it please you, take away my trencher; I use to fast at nights.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' V. iii. 67-81.

Montaigne does not approve of the conduct of those who in the pursuit of pleasure are rash and headlong in enjoying it:—

The more steps and degrees there are, the more delight and honour is there on the top.

And in the same column he says:—

I wot not who in ancient time wished his throat were as long as a cranes neck that so hee might the longer and more leasurely taste what he swallowed.—Book iii. c. v. p. 448, col. 2.

Thus in Marston:—

Franceschina. You sall not gulp down all delights at once.

No, no, I'll make you chew your pleasure vit love;
De more degrees and steps, de more delight,
De more endeared is de pleasure height.

Go, little vag, pleasure should have a crane's long neck, to relish de ambrosia of delight.

'The Dutch Courtezan,' V. i. 28-37.

The saying of Montaigne is paralleled in the same play, I. i. 126; and again in 'Sophonisba,' III. i. 176-80, the latter adding matter in Montaigne which is omitted from 'The Dutch Courtezan.'

Again:—

It is an displeasing and injurious custome unto ladies, that they must afford their lips to any man that hath but three lackies following him, how unhandsome and lothsome soever he be:
From whose dog nostrils black-blew ice depends,
Whose beard frost-hardened stands on bristled ends, &c.

Nor do we our selves gaine much by it: for as the world is divided into foure parts, so for foure faire ones we must kisse fiftie foule: and to a nice or tender stomack, as are those of mine age, one ill kisse doth surpay one good.—Book iii. c. v. p. 449, col. 1.

Crispinella....my stomach o' late stands against kissing extremely.

Beatrice. Why, good Crispinella?

Crisp. By the faith and trust I bear to my face, 'tis grown one of the most unsavoury ceremonies: body o' beauty! 'tis one of the most displeasing injurious customs to ladies: any fellow that has but one nose on his face, and standing collar and skirts also lined with taffety sarcenet, must salute us on the lips as familiarly—Soft skins save us! there was a stub-bearded John-a-Stile with a ployden's face saluted me last day and struck his bristles through my lips; I ha' spent ten shillings in pomatum since to skin them again. Marry, if a nobleman or a knight with one lock visit us, though his unclean goose-turd-green teeth ha' the palsy, his nostrils smell worse than a putrified marrowbone, and his loose beard drops into our bosom, yet we must kiss him with a cursy, a curse!—'The Dutch Courtezan,' III. i. 7-24.

A young man demanded of the Philosopher Panetius, whether it would beseeem a wise man to be in love; let wise men alone (quoth he), &c.—Book iii. c. v. p. 454, col. 1.

Malheureux. May it beseeem a wise man to be in love?

Freevill. Let wise men alone, 'twill beseeem thee and me well enough.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' II. i. 98-100.

Hee that could dine with the smoke of roste meat, might he not dine at a cheape rate? would he not soon bee rich?—Book iii. c. v. p. 448, col. 2.

Free. O friend, he that could live with the smoke of roast-meat might live at a cheap rate!—'The Dutch Courtezan,' II. i. 110-11.

I will vary matters now by a few quotations from Webster.

Montaigne says of marriage:—

It may be compared to a cage, the birds without dispaire to get in, and those within dispaire to get out.—Book iii. c. v. p. 433, col. 1.

Webster applies the figure to cases of illicit love:—

Flamineo.... 'tis just like a summer bird-cage in a garden; the birds that are without despair to get in, and the birds that are within despair, and are in a consumption, for fear they shall never get out.—'The White Devil,' II. 131-5, p. 7, col. 1.

Man's senses often deceive him, and cause him to receive impressions which he knows to be false. Amongst other instances Montaigne cites the case of the eyes:—

When we winke a little with our eye, wee perceive the bodies we looke upon to seeme longer and outstretched.

Our senses, too, are oftentimes dulled and altered by the passions of the mind or by disease of the body:—

Such as are troubled with the yellow jaundise deeme all things they looke upon to be yellowish.

which seeme more pale and wan to them then to us.—Book ii. c. xii. p. 307, col. 1.

Flamineo...they that have the yellow jaundice think all objects they look on to be yellow. Jealousy is worse: her fits present to a man, like so many bubbles in a bason of water, twenty several crabbed faces, &c.—'The White Devil,' II. 213-17, p. 8, col. 1.

In 'Northward Ho,' written by Webster and Decker, Bellamont says:—

Jealous men are either knaves or coxcombs; be you neither: you wear yellow hose without cause.—I. iii. 48-50, p. 254, col. 1.

And in the next page we find this:—

Bellamont. Art not thou ashamed to be seen come out of a prison?

Philip. No, God's my judge; but I was ashamed to go into prison.—I. iii. 180-9, p. 255, col. 2.

This is surely a recollection of one of Montaigne's stories:—

For as Aristippus (speaking to some young men who blushed to see him go into a bawdy house) said, "The fault was not in entering, but in coming out again."—Book iii. c. v. p. 450, col. 2.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(To be continued.)

'THE OXFORD RAMBLE.'

THE following was found in a bundle of eighteenth-century MS. songs, and was headed 'The Oxford Ramble, a New Song.' Two coarse lines have been omitted, and much of the language is not refined; but it is perhaps worth printing in 'N. & Q.,' as it contains some vivid touches of West-Country idiom. By the way, the meaning of "Old Grundell" in verse xii. is obscure.

I.

I heard much tāk of Oxford Town,
And fain I would go thither,
And plowing and sowing soon was done,
It being gallant weather,
And Father did to it agree
That Nell and I should goo,
But Mother cried that we should ride,
So we took Dobbin too.

II.

Then I goes on to sister Nell
And bid her make her ready,
And put on all her Sunday cloaths,
As fine as any Lady:
" 'Tis a gallant Day—the Morning's grey,
And likely to be Fair,
Therefore make haste and soon be lac'd,
And I'll go bait the Mare."

III.

Then up upon the Mear we got,
And away we went together,
And ev'ry Body that we met
We ask'd how far 'twas thether;
Till at the last, when on the Top
Of Chisle-down Hill we rise,
I somewhat spied like steeples and cried,
"Zooks! Nell, look, yonder 'tis!"

IV.

Then as near unto't we come
The folk grew in full thick;
I heard a little Bastard cry,
"Look, here comes Country Dick."
Another Bastard call'd me "Ralph!
Pray, how is honest Joan?
Nay, Roger too, and little Sue,
And all the folks at home?"

V.

But we ride on and nothing said,
And looking for an ale-house,
At last we spied the hugest Sign,
As big as any Gallows;
It was two Dogs, so in we ride
And called for the Hostler.
Out comes then the lustiest Fellow,
I warrant he was a Wrestler.

VI.

"Here, take this Horse and set'n up,
And gee'n a lock of Hay,
For we be come to see this Town,
And tarry here this day."
"Yes, Sir," he said, and call'd the Maid,
Who was just in the Entry,
Who carried us into a Room as fine
As thoff we had been Gentry.

VII.

So down we set and bid 'em fetch
A Flaggon of their Beer;
But when it come Nell shook her head,
And said 'twas plaguey dear;
Said she to me, "If we stay here long
'Twill make us go a beggin.
I'm sure it is not half so much
As Old Markham Flaggon."

VIII.

Then up we got and away we went
To see this gallant Town,
And at the Gate we met a Man
With a pitiful ragged Gown;
As for his Sleeves, I do believe
They both were torn off,
And instead of a Hat he wore a Cap,
Like a Trenchard covered with Cloth.

IX.

As we were going along the Street
I thought I had found a Knife.
I stooped down to take it up,
And I neer was so shamed in my Life.

So the Boys fell aholloooing an April fool,
But I said never a word.

X.

As we went down a narrow Lane
One catch'd hold fast of Sister;
He had Parson's Cloaths and did not know,
But he would fain have kiss'd her;
He was plaguey fine, but to my mind
He look'd much like a Wencher;
I took my Stick and I fetch't him a Lick,
I warrant I slit his Trencher.

XI.

Then we went into a very fine Place,
And there we went to Church,
And I kneel'd down to say my Prayers,
And did not mean any Hurt;

In the middle of Prayers, just up the Stairs,
Were Bagpipes to my thinking,
And the Folks below fell singing too
As tho' they had been drinking.

XII.

I did not like such doings there,
And so I took my Hat;
I did not think they would a' done so
In such a fine place as that;
But Nell was for staying till they had done
playing
Because she liked the Tune,
For she was shure she neer did hear
Old Grundell play'd at home.

XIII.

Then we went out of that fine place
All up upon a Hill,
And just below a Dial did grow
Much like a Waggon Wheel;
'Twas bigger by half, which made me laugh
Just like a Garden Knot.
When the sun shone bright, it was as right
As our Parson's Clock.

XIV.

And many more fine things we see
That was almost as strange,
As when the sun should set and rise,
And when the moon should change.
I did not like to stand so near
When all these things I heard,
For I thought in my heart it was the black art,
And I was a little afraid.

XV.

The sun being low, then we begun
To think of going home;
But one thing more we had to see
Before we went out of Town.
We went apace, for being in haste
For fear of being benighted;
The hugest men stood strutting within,
So Nell and I were frightened.

XVI.

Nell had colour as red as a rose,
And dare not go any further,
They had bloody Weapons in their hands,
And ready were for Murder.
So we went back and took our Meer,
And away came trotting home,
With news enough to tell Father and Mother
And little Sister Joan.

H.

PREFACE BY FOXE THE MARTYROLOGIST.—
(In the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum
there is a draft in the handwriting of John
Foxye, author of the 'Acts and Monuments,'
of a preface to some book then in the press.
This brief document reads:—

"Although y^e studious mynd of thys godly
brother co'piler hereof, and y^e worthynes of y^e
work, haung in yt matter enough to com'ende yt
selfe, hath no neede of any furtherance of other
com'endation, especially beyng assigned and
sufficiently authorised by thapprobation of Ryght
reverend in God, y^e L Archbisshop now of Yorke,
bisshop then of London, Yet notwithstanding
beyng so requested both by y^e author and y^e prynter
also hereof to adjoyne herunto a few wordes by

waye of preface, I thought yt not amysse* to satisfye
hys godly purpose herein, wherby to incyte y^e
studious myndes of such as have leysure to reade, to
y^e diligent perusyng hereof, and so much y^e more,
for that perceauyng y^e co'tents of thys treatyse
collected as principall floweres out of so lerned
wryters, I thynk y^e same not so very frutfull and
noble only, but rather neadefull specially for y^e
stayng of them w^{ch} want co'fort and consolation,†
according as, I nothing doubt but by readyng herof,
thou shalt better understand thyself, gentle reader,
nether countyng any labour lost, nor tyme mys-
pent co'ferred and employed in y^e brewyng and tastyng
heroff."

The Archbishop of York is no doubt Edmund
Grindal, who became Bishop of London in
July, 1559, and Archbishop of York in 1570.
After Parker's death he was elected Arch-
bishop of Canterbury in January, 1575. The
book would therefore probably be issued
early in the period 1570-5, and, from the
sympathies both of Grindal and Foxe, would,
it may be expected, be a Puritan compilation.
I have failed to identify it.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

"To PLY."—What is the etymology of
the verb "to ply"—I mean the verb
"to ply" when used for "to practise,
to practise diligently, to use diligently, to
do repeatedly," as when we speak of
"*plying* a task," "*plying* the needle," or of
a steamer "*plying* between Harwich and
Antwerp"? The dictionaries usually identify
this word with the Fr. *plier*, "to fold, to
bend," Lat. *plicare*, "to fold." But there are
difficulties in the way of this derivation, for
the French word is nowhere to be found in
the sense of "to practise," and its meanings
"to fold, to bend," are difficult to connect
with the aforementioned senses of the Eng-
lish "ply." I think there are grounds for
maintaining with Dr. Johnson that this
verb *ply*, "to practise," is not of Romanic
but of Germanic origin. There is no
doubt that there did once exist in North
German dialects a verb identical in form
with *ply*, and used in the sense of "to
practise," a verb distinct in origin from Fr.
plier. I have been reading lately 'Reinaert,'
the famous beast-epic written by the Flemish
poet Willems in the thirteenth century.
In this poem there constantly occurs the
verb *plien* interchanged with *pleghen*, and
glossed by the German editor, E. Martin, by
"*pflegen*, *üben*." So this Low German *plien*
is closely connected in form with G. *pflegen*,

* Alternative reading, not deleted, "labour not
amysse bestowed."

† Alternative reading, not deleted, "w^{ch} stand in
nead of lerned."

and is identical therewith in meaning. The same word occurs in Old English in the forms *plēon*, *plion* (in third per. sing. *plihð*, *plid*); see Sievers's 'A.-S. Grammar' (ed. 1898), Index. But the O.E. word seems to have become obsolete, and our "ply" in the sense of "to practise" is probably an importation from the Low Countries. It seems to be a comparatively late word in English.

A. L. MAYHEW.

'THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.'—Every one knows, at least through copies and engravings, some little of what this famous picture of Holman Hunt's is like, and from an artistic and, I suppose, symbolical standpoint also, it is deservedly a world's picture; but how came it to be 'The Light of the World'? My impression is that the artist labelled it "Behold, I stand at the door and knock"; but I have seen recently (I think in *The Times*) some letters referring to a duplicate lately painted, and, unless my memory deceives me, calling it by this other name. Has it been pointed out that such a name is quite inapplicable? If the light illuminating the picture were from the halo, and the idea in the picture was John i. 4, 5, the name would be all right; but to call a figure standing in a darkness neither it nor its halo illumines, and with a lantern from which the light proceeds, 'The Light of the World,' seems to be worse than an absurdity, for it directly misleads from the real idea. I find nothing in 'N. & Q.' touching on this, and the picture is so beautiful that I think this note on it may not be out of place there.

LUCIS.

"ROBERT BURNS'S LAST WORDS."—Writing on 'Sentence of Death' in the little volume of thoughtful essays which he entitles 'The Sensitive, and other Pieces,' Mr. Manning Foster has this passage:—

"It is a great thing to know how to die at the right time. Napoleon, for instance, should, of course, have finished at Waterloo, instead of dragging out an ineffectual existence at St. Helena, while one can hardly bear to think that the last days of Walter Scott should have been passed in a sordid struggle to satisfy his harpy creditors, or that Robert Burns's last words should have been a curse on a dunning tailor."

This is a somewhat lurid version of the report given by the poet's son of his father's supreme moments. For some time before the end the sufferer, it would appear, was in a state of delirium, and "his last expression," says young Robert, who was in the mourning group at the bedside, "was a muttered reference to the threatening letter he had received from the clothier's law-agent." There is nothing in this to warrant

the somewhat disconcerting inference of the essayist. Besides, an unconscious utterance of any description should not be accorded literary value.

THOMAS BAYNE.

M.—This abbreviation for *Monsieur* is practically always placed by English scribes before the names of foreigners of any nationality. Although in keeping with European names, it has an incongruous appearance before those of Orientals. This is doubtless due to the position of French as a world-wide means of civilized intercourse, besides the subtle reluctance to write Mr., which does not sound dignified, and is confined in addressing envelopes to those of lower middle-class rank, while the good word *master* is left to the son of the house.* (*Apropos*, I can remember youthful perplexity over M. Tullius Cicero.)

M. de — is bestowed upon foreigners by some French writers—e.g., M. de Bismark, M. de Moltke; but in these cases *de* probably represents *von*. It is well known that Russians often affect *de* before their transliterated names to imply noble origin.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

"THE LIGHTS OF LONDON."—The recent references at 10th S. iii. 428, 476, to the well-known play 'The Lights o' London,' produced by the late Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Princess's Theatre, Oxford Street, in the early autumn of 1881, suggest an inquiry as to when the phrase was first used. On this head a note appeared in *The St. James's Gazette* of 14 April, 1887, which, I think, deserves reprinting:—

"It is always interesting to trace the genesis of a popular phrase; and one of the reminiscences narrated in the autobiographical sketch Sir John Millais this week presented to a Sheffield audience forms part of the history of one of them. The artist told how, when a child, he was conveyed by coach from Southampton to London; and that, as the metropolis was approached, he observed a great red glow in the sky which was new to him, and he asked his mother what it was. 'My boy,' she replied, 'those are the Lights of London.' The exact date of this occurrence was not mentioned; but, as Sir John was born in 1829, it may be concluded, from other circumstances mentioned in the speech, that it was in 1837 or 1838 that the coach-ride was undertaken and the particular expression used. It would, therefore, be interesting to know whether Mrs. Millais had been reading 'Oliver Twist,' which was in course of publication in *Bentley's Magazine* during those years; for it was after passing through Highgate Archway on their tramp

* In Bohemian *mistr* is the title of those who have passed M.A.—e.g., *Mistr* Jan Hus.

along the Great North Road that Noah Claypole replied to his sweetheart's question, 'Is it much further?' with 'Look there! those are the Lights of London.' Mr. Sims revived the phrase, with an unmeaning alteration, in the title of his play 'The Lights o' London' at the Princess's, nearly six years ago; and it now, therefore, has some part in the history of three forms of art—the literary, the dramatic, and the pictorial."

But the idea goes back farther than is thus traced, for Byron, in the eleventh canto of 'Don Juan,' stanzas xxvi.-xxviii., waxed almost ecstatic over the lights of London, in the lines beginning:—

The line of lights, too, up to Charing Cross,
Pall Mall, and so forth, have a coruscation,
Like gold as in comparison to dross,
Match'd with the Continent's illumination.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[See *post*, p. 50.]

DUPLICATE WILL REGISTERS.—During the Vacation, when Somerset House is closed to literary men, it may save some of my fellow-genealogists a long wait if they know that a register belonging to the Commissary Court of London, covering the years 1792-4, is in the Public Record Office, where for the same period is a register of the Consistory Court of London. The official references are Treasury, Miscel. Various, 181 and 182.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND WHATELY.—I have somewhere read that the great American President, when a deputation during the Civil War ventured on the remark, "We trust, sir, that God is on our side," replied, "It is more important to know that we are on God's side." This seems to have been (and the parallel is striking) an unconscious replica of Whately's well-known saying, "It is one thing to wish to have truth on our side, and another thing to wish to be on the side of truth."

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

CHARLES I'S EXECUTION.—I do not know whether attention has been called to the bearing of the tract named below on the controversy respecting the mode of decapitation of Charles I. Brown Bushell was executed on Tower Hill, by beheading, on "Saturday last, being the 29 of March, 1651." This works out correctly. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' makes it 29 April, which was Tuesday. The British Museum copy (1132 a. 48; another copy K. 1 a. 8*) of 'The Speech And Confession of Capt. Brown-Bushell, &c., 1651, quarto, has a woodcut on the title-page representing him as stretched at full length, his head projecting beyond a very low block.

In the minute account which the tract, "by G. H., an Eye-witnesse," gives of the execution, is a dialogue between Bushell and the headsman, in which this occurs (p. 5): "Is this the Block and Ax which my late Royal Master received the fatal blow from? yes Sir, these are the same." The account further states that Bushell produced a "Red Scarf," measuring five yards by three, which was laid upon and "covered the Block and all the Sawdust," and became, by Bushell's gift, the property of the headsman.

V. H. I. L. C. I. V.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

SIR T. WILKINSON.—Of the many Government officers who have served in the Chota Nagpur country, the name of one, Capt. T. Wilkinson (locally known as Olkissen Saheb), is remembered by the people to this day.

Capt. T. Wilkinson came to Chota Nagpur as Political Agent in 1832, and subsequently was made Agent to the Governor-General for the South-West Frontier Agency, which included Chota Nagpur. In 1839 Capt. (then Major, I think) Wilkinson was transferred to Burra Nagpur, and for several years filled the post of Resident at the Court of the local chief. Subsequently he was knighted.

I want to procure a copy of his portrait (if such exists) to hang up in the Court Room of the Commissioner at Ranchi. I have failed to trace any portrait in India, though I have been informed that one exists, and therefore I venture to write and ask you if you would be so good as to help me to ascertain whether any portrait of Sir T. Wilkinson exists in the British Isles.

F. A. SLACKE,

Commr. C. N. Div.

Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, India.

ADOLPHE BELOT.—I shall feel obliged if any reader can furnish me with the names, if possible in both languages, of any novels (not plays) by this writer which have been translated from French into English.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

MUSIC *à* LOUIS XIV.—Le 20 juin, 1853, il s'est vendu chez Wilkinson cinq volumes de musique, reliés en maroquin bleu aux armes de Louis XIV., intitulés 'Festivitatum Omnium quo in sacello Regis Christianissimi celebrantur Libri V.' recueillis par Philidor l'aîné l'an 1691. Ils furent achetés par Durand.

Mr. Hodge n'a pu me dire quel était ce Durand, et m'adresse à vous. Je serais très désireux de savoir ce que sont devenus ces volumes, et je voudrais trouver quelqu'un qui fit des recherches à mon compte afin de les retrouver. Pouvez-vous m'aider en cela?

J. ECORCHEVILLE.

Paris, 2, Rue Jean Bologne.

CHAUCER AND THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES ABOUT 1590.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could give me information which would enable me to trace the two following allusions. In the letter of Francis Beaumont (the judge, father of the dramatist) "to his very loving friend" Thomas Speght, which is prefixed to the latter's edition (1598) of Chaucer's works, occur the following words:—

"And here I cannot forget to remember unto you those ancient learned men of our time in Cambridge, whose diligence in reading of his workes themselves, and commending them to others of the younger sorte, did first bring you and mee in love with him: and one of them at that time was and now is (as you know) one of the rarest schollers of the worlde. The same may bee saide of that worthy man for learning, your good friend in Oxford, who with many other of like excellent iudgement have ever had Chaucer in most high reputation.....From Leicester the last of Iune.....1597."—Sign. a. iv. b and a v.

In the edition (1602) of Chaucer's works (sign. a. vj.) the words are slightly different:—

"And one of them at that time, and all his life after, was (as you know) one of the rarest men for learning in the whole world."

The latter reading seems to suggest that the scholar referred to was then dead. Beaumont himself died in 1598, so the alteration was probably made before that date. Both he and Speght were at Peterhouse between 1564 and 1570—Beaumont as a fellow-commoner of his college in 1564, Speght as a sizar in 1566. The Cambridge scholar might mean Archbishop Whitgift, at that time a rising man in the university, or possibly William Whitaker, though he must have been rather young to be a scholar in the sixties. I have no idea who "your good friend in Oxford" may have been.

EVELYN FOX.

'THE LOVERS,' 1683.—I should be pleased if you could supply me, through 'N. & Q.' with any particulars respecting

'The Lovers Fortunate, Deceived, Unfortunate. Illustrated with Figures. London: Printed for William Cademan at the Popes head in the lower walk of the new Exchange in the strand, 1683.'

I have searched the indexes at our Public Library, but cannot find it mentioned in any of them.

J. P. MICKLEBURGH.

Norwich.

IZARD.—Ralph Izard, son of Ralph Izard, of Charlestown, South Carolina, was admitted to Westminster School 17 September, 1764, and to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a fellow commoner, 28 May, 1770. Walter Izard was admitted to Westminster School 15 September, 1766. Can American or other correspondents of 'N. & Q.' give me any details of the careers of these Izards?

G. F. R. B.

'EDWARD AND ELLEN.'—Who wrote 'Edward and Ellen, a Tale, and other Poems'? Dedicated by permission to H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Cobourg. Published by Walker & Edwards, London, 1817.

F. JESSEL.

JENNINGS OF SODDYLT HALL.—I wish to find the pedigree of John Jennings, who lived with Jane his wife, about 1690, at Soddylt Hall, Duddleston, Ellesmere, Salop.

(Miss) SARAH WALTON.

34, Strand Street, Liverpool.

GASTRELL AND SHAKESPEARE'S HOME.—Who was the Rev. Francis Gastrell, known as the Shakespeare iconoclast? He may, perhaps, be numbered among the remarkable omissions of the 'D.N.B.'

Owing to friction with the Stratford Corporation, he demolished in 1759 what was erroneously thought to be Shakespeare's last dwelling-house, but in reality the house built by Sir John Clopton in 1700 upon the site of the real homestead of the poet. Gastrell thus unwittingly revealed remains of the earlier and more sacred erection which Sir John Clopton had ruthlessly destroyed. Ann Skrimshire, sole heiress of Sir Hugh Clopton, conveyed in May, 1756, the property, New Place, to Gastrell, who is said to have been a Cheshire rector. Possibly he was a son of Dr. Francis Gastrell, Bishop of Chester, author of 'The Christian Institutes,' who died in 1725.

WM. JAGGARD.

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF GENERAL GRANT.—There is a common impression that General U. S. Grant was of Scotch descent, but he himself gave no countenance to this belief. In his 'Personal Memoirs' he states his descent in the eighth generation from Matthew Grant, one of a band of 140 Puritans who emigrated from Dorsetshire in 1630, and founded the town of Dorchester in Massachusetts. This Puritan movement was inspired and organized by the Rev. John White (1575-1648), who was rector of Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, England, for forty years, and became known as "the patriarch of Dorchester." He advocated

his project of a settlement in New England in 'The Planter's Plea; or, the Grounds of Plantations Examined' (London, 1630). The colony is said to have come from Dorsetshire and the neighbouring counties.

Mathew Grant therefore probably came from the south of England, but there is no definite statement as to his ancestry or locality. General Grant distinctly declined to recognize any connexion with the better-known Scotch families of that name. Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' give information as to the Grants of Dorsetshire in the seventeenth century?

J. P. LAMBERTON.

Philadelphia.

PLESHEY FORTIFICATIONS. — I should be much obliged if some one would refer me to a book where I could obtain a trustworthy history of the fortifications at Pleshey, near Chelmsford.

Can anybody inform me to what period the bridge spanning the moat belongs? The arch and brickwork appear to be of ancient date.

ROBINIA.

"LOVE IN PHANTASTICK TRIUMPH SAT." — Has Aphra Behn's magnificent love song, of which this is the first line, been reprinted in any anthology, old or new? or is it only to be found in its proper place, at the beginning of her tragedy of 'Abdelazer'?

R. MARSHAM-TOWNSHEND.

[It appears in 'The Flower of the Mind,' an anthology by Mrs. Meynell (Grant Richards).]

CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE. — Can any of your readers inform me whether there is any authority for the statement that the above house was built by the Protector for his son-in-law, General Ireton, and that the Protector himself occasionally visited the place, or resided there for a time? Howitt, in his 'Northern Heights of London,' states that the house was built by Cromwell about 1630, "for the residence of General Ireton, who had married one of his daughters." This is obviously wrong, for Ireton did not marry Bridget Cromwell until 1646.

HENRY JOHNSON.

YTHANCÆSTER, ESSEX. — The Rev. J. P. Shawcross, in his 'History of Dagenham, co. Essex,' 1904, p. 267, under 'Chadwell Heath,' refers to Ceadda, Cedd, or Chad (one of the two saints of that name), being sent by Oswy, King of Northumbria, from Mid Anglia, with another, to preach the Gospel in Essex, "where, having gone through all parts, they gathered a large church for the Lord." Encouraged by this success, Cedd

returned in 654 to Lindisfarne, where he had been trained, to seek the advice of Bishop Finan, who, gratified at the labours of his pupil, made him bishop for the race of the East Saxons (Camden says he was Bishop of West Tilbury). Returning to his work, Cedd carried it on with greater energy than before, "building churches and ordaining presbyters and deacons to assist him in preaching and baptizing, especially in that city which is called in the Saxon tongue Ythancæster and also that which is called Tilabury" (i.e., Tilbury). Cedd died in 664 from the plague. Mr. Shawcross, in a foot-note, states that Ythancæster cannot be identified, and asks, "Was it Upminster?" Can any reader throw light on the identity of this early seat of Christianity in Britain? E. C.

MANEIS: MAYNE. — In Rentals and Surveys, 20 Jas. I., Roll 626, mention is made of Sir Anto. Maneis as a holder of Crown land in Egham. In the Feet of Fines Trin., 6 Jas. I., is mention of Ant. Mayne, Esq. I should be glad to know where I can obtain further information regarding this gentleman. I presume the two entries refer to one and the same person. FREDERIC TURNER.

"FOSTELL," "FOSLETT," A COFFER OR CASKET. — In the 'N.E.D.' the word *fostell* appears as "obsolete, rare," the definition "a cask," and derivation O.F. *justaille*, modern French *futaille*, a cask, being interrogatively proffered, while as an illustration of its use in 1570 the lines are quoted: —

I leif to thee at my last ende
Of fantisie ane *fostell* fillit fow.

I would submit that *casket* rather than *cask* is the true interpretation. It certainly lends itself more gracefully to the above metaphor, reminding one of George Herbert's "Box where sweets compacted lie."

Casket or box is the definition given in the 'N.E.D.' for the words *foreclet* or *forslet* (said to be corruptly from O.F. *forceret*), other forms being *fosteller*, *forcer*, *fosser*, *fosset*, &c. I can bring forward two variants that are not to be found in the 'N.E.D.,' viz., in the 'Tavistock Churchwardens' Accounts,' edited by R. N. Worth, under 1538-9, "For ij new keyes to the long *foslelett*"; and in Chancery B. & A. Eliz. W. 15/50, "one little box, *foslett* or *kaskett*."

Might not some, if not all, of the forms cited be traced to the Latin *fossa*, like *fosse*, a ditch, *fossette*, a little hollow, &c.?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

BISHOP COX OF ELY. (See 10th S. iii. 269.) — Can any reader give me information regarding

the family history of Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, 1581, and first Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, beyond that given in the 'D.N.B.'? I am specially anxious to obtain it.

E. G. C.

"NADGAIRS."—I should be glad to learn the meaning of the word "Nadgairs" in the following title of "Les Reports du tres erudite Edmund Anderson, Chivalier, Nadgairs, Seignieur Chief Justice del Common-Bank. London, Printed by T. R. for Andrew Crook [and others] and are to be sold at their Shops. 1664."

ARTHUR DENMAN.

29, Cranley Gardens, S.W.

[Is it possible that the word is an effort after *naguère*=formerly?]

HOGARTH.—On 3 June, at Christie's, was sold this artist's "conversation piece," 'The Wanstead Assembly,' which fetched the sum of 2,887*l.* 10*s.* Hogarth was thirty-one years of age when he painted this picture for Lord Castlemaine. Is there any record of so large a sum ever before having been given for a painting by an artist at that age? Further, is not that the largest sum ever paid for a Hogarth?

J. HARRIS STONE.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

[What about Raphael?]

PAUL FAMILY.—Can any reader state in what actions George Paul took part? His first commission as lieutenant was in 1783, and it is believed that he rose to the rank of Commodore. He was living in 1829. The district from which he hailed is thought to have been New Alresford or Winchester. Is it known who his ancestors were? F. P.

WILLIAM MASON'S PORTRAITS.—What original portraits of William Mason, the poet, are known? I possess a copy of his 'Elfrida,' with an engraving, facing to the left, by Ridley, "from an original painting." Where is this? Possibly in Pembroke College, Cambridge, though I do not remember seeing it there.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A. F.S.A.

Lancaster.

'CORYAT'S CRUDITIES': ERROR IN 1905 EDITION.—In MacLehose's edition of Coryat's book, at p. 98 of the second volume (p. 379 of the original edition), some words are omitted. Ll. 7, 8, read thus: "either with fair monuments, or | beautified by Carolus Magnus." What are the words which are omitted?

J. F. R.

Godalming.

SHAKESPEARE'S VOCABULARY.—Nearly three years ago MR. REGINALD HAINES wrote (9th S. x. 521) that he hoped shortly to state the

exact proportion of words that Shakspeare and Bacon have in common, not being "words common to all writers of that period." I shall be glad to know where I can see the result of his investigations. Q. V.

Replies.

"CONCERTS OF ANTIENT MUSIC."

(10th S. iii. 488.)

THE "King's Concert Rooms" in Tottenham Street were built about 1770 by Francis Pasquali (not Paschali), who was associated in the undertaking with Michael Novosielski, the builder of the rooms and husband of Pasquali's daughter Regina, who afterwards became a celebrated singer. In the "King's Rooms" were held the "Concerts of Antient Music" from about 1770 to 1794, when they were transferred to the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, which had been built by Novosielski as an opera-house in 1790, and which survived as "Her Majesty's Theatre" till 1867, when it was destroyed by fire. In April, 1786, Pasquali and Novosielski had leased the rooms to the directors of the "Concerts of Antient Music" for a period of twenty-one years. Further information regarding this place of entertainment, which either flourished or withered as a theatre under many names, will be found in *St. Pancras Notes and Queries*, pp. 83, 85, 108, 180*a*, 207, 214, and 216. I have been informed that only about forty complete copies of this valuable periodical are in existence, but one will be found in the British Museum.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

So early as the year 1710, several eminent composers and performers in London concerted a plan for the study and practice of vocal and instrumental music. This scheme, supported and encouraged by persons of the first rank, was the starting-point of the "Academy of Ancient Music," instituted at the "Crown and Anchor" in the Strand. Amongst the distinguished authors of the project were Dr. Pepusch, Mr. John Lamert, Galliard, and Mr. Gates, gentleman of the King's Chapel. But the "Concert of Ancient Music," known later as the King's Concert, was a branch which seceded from the Academy of Ancient Music. The younger society was also known as the "Ancient Concert," and was established in 1776, when Thomas Greatorex (who arranged many musical compositions for the "Concert" by adding complete orchestral, vocal, and instrumental parts to what, perhaps, was

only a duet or air) assisted in the choruses. Crosdill, too, the celebrated English violoncellist, was principal 'cellist at the first institution of the Ancient Concerts. In 1800 François Cramer was appointed leader; and in 1803 among the vocal performers, who were "always of the first class, and liberally paid," were Mrs. Billington; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, the former being considered the most finished singer of his age or country, or perhaps of Europe; Madame Bianchi; Mr. Bartleman, the celebrated bass (see *The Quarterly Musical Review*, vol. i. p. 325); Mr. W. Knyvett, an airy and elegant writer of glees, and eminent counter-tenor; and Mr. Sale (J. B. Sale, an eminent bass). See further the 'Dictionary of Musicians,' 1827, and the 'Picture of London' for 1803 and 1818.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

These concerts were held at the theatre in Tottenham Street. Mr. George Clinch, in his 'Marylebone and St. Pancras,' states that the theatre was built by Francis Pasquali in the year 1780, at the suggestion of the Earl of Sandwich, and that it was first known as "The King's Ancient Concert Rooms."

The following advertisement from *The Morning Chronicle* of 16 February, 1776, points to an earlier date, and perhaps to an earlier building:—

"Pasquali's New Room for Concerts and Assemblies in Tottenham Street, near Rathbone Place. At the particular request of several ladies and gentlemen, a subscription is opened for four assemblies, once a fortnight on Tuesdays, viz., February 22, March 12 and 26, and April 9. Conditions: A subscriber pays two guineas, for which he will have three tickets each night for the admission of himself and two ladies; and the company will (besides music) be entertained with different refreshments, such as are generally used on like occasions, without any further expense. Subscriptions are received at the above music room, and timely notice will be advertised when the tickets are to be delivered."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

[The dates of the Tuesdays do not agree.]

These concerts were established in 1776, and were first conducted by Joah Bates. "Up to 1795 they were held in the new rooms in Tottenham Street, but in that year they were removed to the concert-room in the Opera-house, and in 1804 to the Hanover Square Rooms." See Grove's 'Dictionary of Music,' 1879, vol. i. pp. 64-5.

G. F. R. B.

'THE STREETS OF LONDON' (10th S. iii. 428, 476).—The reply of our friend Mr. J. T. PAGE settles most completely the query asked at the first reference, and leaves nothing further to be said upon the matter, it being a verit-

able last word. I would, however, point out that the querist has confused the names of two plays of a somewhat similar character, 'The Streets of London' and 'The Lights o' London,' both of which were produced at the Princess's Theatre. The first play, written by Mr. Boucicault, was produced on 1 August, 1864, and, as Mr. E. L. Blanchard informs us in his sketch of this theatre, "was played every night during the rest of the year, and remained on the bills until 20 March, 1865, having had a consecutive run of 209 nights." It was revived in March, 1866, and enjoyed another run until May; and was again in the bills at Christmas, 1867. This was during the time the theatre was in the hands of Mr. George Vining, which commenced on 27 March, 1863, and terminated on 18 October, 1868, there having, however, been in addition several short seasons by various actors and actresses during that time.

The other play, 'The Lights o' London,' described as a drama in five acts, was written by Mr. George R. Sims, and produced on 10 September, 1881, Mr. Wilson Barrett being then the sole lessee and manager. That gentleman played the part of Harold, while the character of Bess was taken by Miss Eastlake. The last night of the "old" Princess's Theatre was 19 May, 1880, so that the first-named play was produced in the old house, while the other piece first saw the light in the new one, the last lessee of the old house being, I believe, Mr. Walter Gooch. The data here given may be of interest to many besides the contributor who first brought the subject forward. I would add that Louis Diehl, who set to music the words given by MR. PAGE, had a great vogue some years ago, many of his songs being justly very popular.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

[See ante, p. 45.]

JOHN ROLT NIXON (10th S. iv. 29).—"Farnsham" is a misprint for *Faversham*. I have been informed that it was the grandfather of J. R. Nixon who lived here, and that the father of the poet did not take the business of Thiselton in this town, but probably removed to Stepney much earlier, perhaps in the twenties.

CHARLES SMITH.

Faversham.

"RESP." (10th S. iv. 9).—The contraction *resp.* as used by German writers has puzzled many people. It is short for *respective*, and it means "or under similar circumstances." It is not the same as "in other words." Germans can often not explain the word, as it does not strike them that there is no

synonym for it in English or French. Thus I might say, "Adjectives precede substantives in German and English, and follow them in French and Italian: thus *schön*, resp. *beautiful*, will come before their substantive, and *beau*, resp. *bello*, will follow that which they qualify." I have come across a passage in Paul's 'Principien' which may serve to illustrate the use of "respective" in German:—

"Ein zweites mittel, wodurch das wort beziehung auf etwas concretes erhält, bildet das eingespärch, respective in der einseitigen auseinandersetzung des redenden vorangegangene."

"Another means whereby the word receives its power of reference to something concrete and precise is what has preceded in the conversation of the speaker, or, it may be, in his explanation given from his point of view."

H. A. STRONG.

University, Liverpool.

This contraction, written out in full, would be in German *respektiv*, from mediæval Latin *respective*. The original sense was, of course, "respectively" or "relatively," but in modern German it is employed with much the same meaning as "or," or the French *ou bien*.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

As used by German writers this abbreviation stands for the Latin *respective*, and is the equivalent of "bzw." = "beziehungsweise." In practice this word, which should mean "respectively," often expresses little more than "or."

LIONEL R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

This is one of those contractions of which Germans seem inordinately fond. Flügel, s.v. *Respektiv*, exemplifies it thus: "4 resp. $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, 4 or say $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent." The source is clearly the Latin *respectus*, the sense being "4, with some consideration of $4\frac{1}{2}$."

J. DORMER.

Having bought Prof. Kluge's 'Etymological Dictionary' soon after its publication, I took it to a Swiss village as my literary pabulum for a fortnight, and became worried by the recurrence of this expression, then new to me, on almost every page. I thought, and think, that it was an unnecessary and unworthy addition to the simple German language; but it may contain an inward grace not generally patent. Those who have read Benedix's comedy 'Die Mode' can imagine what fun he would have made of "Resp." By the way, are we not alone in using the convenient abbreviation of the Lat. *id est*?

H. P. L.

MINT AT LEEDS, YORKSHIRE (10th S. iii. 489).—Thoresby's assumption that *Leodum*

The *d* is an occasional variant of *th*, especially as a capital letter, and *Leofdegn* is thus a permissible and recognized variant of *Leofthegn*, in which the *th* was written as a crossed D. *Leofthegn* is a well-authenticated and extremely intelligible name. It occurs in the Liber Vitæ of Durham, and means, literally, "dear thane."

One key to the amazing assertions of our old antiquaries is to remember that they usually knew nothing of Anglo-Saxon, and had few books to help them. Some of our modern antiquaries are even worse; for they pose as knowing Anglo-Saxon when they can neither read nor pronounce it, and they do not even take the trouble of consulting any of the fairly numerous authorities.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

MR. OATES should consult Ruding's 'Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain,' 1840, vol. ii. p. 229. From the observations made upon the subject it evidently is a fallacy that any of the kings of England had a mint at Leeds.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

BENSON EARLE HILL (10th S. iii. 162, 472).—The peerage inquired for at the last reference was the Earldom of Huntingdon. It was dormant from 1804 to 1819, when (14 January) Lieut. Hans Francis Hastings, R.N., was summoned and took his seat as Earl of Huntingdon. According to G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage' he was the fourth and youngest, but only surviving son and heir of Lieut. - Col. George Hastings, of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. He was educated at Repton and elsewhere, joined the naval service 1793, Lieutenant R.N. 1799, Commander 1821, and, finally, Post-Captain 1824. He was Ordnance Barrack Master in the Isle of Wight, and afterwards from 1808 to 1817 Ordnance Storekeeper at Enniskillen. His claim to the earldom was reported as proved 29 October, 1818, by (Shepherd) the Attorney-General, and he took his seat as stated above. See also 'The Huntingdon Peerage,' &c., by Henry Nugent Bell (4to, 1820), "whose exertions in assisting the claim to the title were very great."

From the foregoing it would appear that B. E. Hill's 'Recollections' were inaccurate in more than one particular.

C. S. H.

THE HORSEFERRY, WESTMINSTER (10th S. iii. 248).—The Archbishop of Canterbury held the Horseferry from Westminster to Lambeth up to the erection of Westminster Bridge, when he was allowed 2,205*l.* for loss of the same, which was funded ('The Origin and Progress of the Watermen's Company,' by

Horseferry tolls were very considerable when London had but one bridge over the Thames, so that it must have been very desirable for persons arriving at the Westminster side to know how they stood with regard to the distance at which they found themselves from London. The Westminster horse ferry was the only one allowed on the Thames at or near London, a circumstance which would give the spot on the Middlesex side an importance for travellers which probably suggested the iron tablet in question stating that the ferry was "2½ miles from the Post Office."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CARNEGIE: ITS PRONUNCIATION (10th S. iii. 487).—This surname is common in Forfarshire and not unfamiliar in Fife. As pronounced in my hearing hundreds of times in both counties it rimes conveniently with "plaguy." In a Glasgow suburb I once heard the philanthropic millionaire named Carnegie, but the pronunciation was obviously due to unfamiliarity, and it was used by only one person in a company of over a dozen, the others all being orthodox in treatment.

THOMAS BAYNE.

The bearer of a name is commonly estimated to be a good judge of its pronunciation, and I think Mr. Andrew Carnegie pronounces his name so as to rime with "plaguy," and this is the usual phonetic sound given the name.

WM. JAGGARD.

SARAH CURRAN, ROBERT EMMET, AND MAJOR SIRR'S PAPERS (10th S. iii. 303, 413, 470).—If Mr. MACDONAGH had been a loyal clergyman living in the earlier part of the last century, possibly he would have described as wicked, projects violently revolutionary which must have entailed bloodshed. I know of no reason why Dr. D'Arcy Sirr's words should not be taken in their apparent sense. Mr. MACDONAGH, however, says of Dr. Sirr's note that it is "a notable illustration of how the events of history are perverted, and the reputation of historical personages is undeservedly besmirched," and he further says of it, "All this is atrocious aspersion upon the memories of Robert Emmet and Sarah Curran." "Of course, the calumnies of the Rev. J. D'Arcy Sirr are totally destitute of foundation."

I think these assertions show serious misapprehension, and a total disregard of all canons of modern historical criticism. Dr. Sirr has not perverted history in any way, and there is not the slightest evidence to show that he would not have tried to defend Robert Emmet or Sarah Curran from unfair comment.

Mr. MACDONAGH even goes further, for he remarks:—

"The letters that passed between them [Miss Curran and Emmet] which fell into the hands of the authorities will be found fully set out in my recently published book."

What does Mr. MACDONAGH mean by "authorities"? Surely he would not exclude Major Sirr. It appears that Mr. MACDONAGH ought to have said:—

"Two or three letters that passed between them [when Emmet was banned and harassed], which fell into the hands of the authorities, will be found fully set out," &c.

Again, Mr. MACDONAGH goes further when he remarks that it is sufficient to say the girl's letters "impressed George III." "These letters I found in the Home Office papers." Why is it sufficient to say this? I understand Mr. MACDONAGH is himself the authority for the copy of the King's written comment in a note to the Lord Lieutenant, "Emmet's correspondence with the daughter of Mr. Curran is certainly curious."

The 'D.N.B.' refers to Madden's 'Lives of the United Irishmen,' third series, vol. iii. (1846), for the best account of Robert Emmet, and on p. 257 the following words of Madden will be found with reference to Emmet:—

"During the whole period of his last residence in Dublin, after his return from the Continent, an active correspondence was carried on between him and Miss Curran. This correspondence, comprising what has been termed 'a sheaf of notes and letters,' fell into the hands of the Irish Verres, Major Sirr. They remained long in his possession.....classed with 'rebellious papers.'.....The entire of those letters, it is stated on good authority, were burned by Major Sirr, some years before his death; from compassionate feelings, it is said.....It is needless to inquire into his motive for this act, as it is fruitless to lament the destruction of them."

Mr. Daly, also, has accepted Dr. Sirr's veracity in revising Madden's book, but doubtless Mr. Daly would have qualified his own declaration had he seen the letters brought to light by Mr. MACDONAGH. But qualification, so far as evidence goes, could but relate (as I understand) to two letters written by Miss Curran to poor Emmet before his arrest, when he was hiding and disheartened by the failure of his treasonable plans, of which letters Mr. MACDONAGH himself writes:—

"What appears to us the unseemly gaiety, the ill-timed witticisms of the letters, may have been but the effort of a distracted mind to hide its own grief, and give encouragement and hope to a banned and harassed lover."

The letter written to Sarah Curran in prison by Emmet, which he tried secretly to send, never reached her. These letters have nothing to do with the correspondence

referred to by Madden, nor do Dr. Sirr's words refer to them.

That Miss Curran was tenderly dealt with, as Dr. Sirr asserts, cannot be doubted, and that the correspondence was consumed out of compassion to the family is in keeping with the consideration shown by Government and officials to Curran, which emphasizes his own meanness and harshness to his daughter.

Perhaps I may be permitted to add, concerning the Rev. Dr. Sirr, whose name has come forward so prominently, that the most to be gathered from books of reference is to be found in vol. iii. of Mr. Boase's 'Modern Biography,' though, unlike the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' no mention is made of his 'Life of Archbishop Usher' (also noticed by Halkett and Laing in 'Dictionary of Anonymous Literature'); and the 'D.N.B.' accepts his 'Life of Archbishop Trench' as the leading authority. There is also with the Fitch MSS. relating to Suffolk at Ipswich an advertisement of a prospective work (c. 1845):—

"Yoxford, | Its Worthies and Memorabilia | embracing | The History of the Lords of that Manor, | of the | Patrons and Vicars of St. Peter's Church, and | of the Remarkable Proprietors and inhabitants | of the Parish. | By the | Rev. Joseph D'Arcy Sirr, D.D. M.R.I.A., &c. | Vicar of Yoxford, Suffolk."

The advertisement follows. How far this work progressed I cannot say. Dr. Sirr was not only highly respected, but greatly beloved (the memorial stone at Morstead, erected by friends, as the inscription sets out, is some evidence of this). He was in the full possession of all his faculties until his death, and certainly, from his character and painstaking work, he would not have falsified; besides, he had no motive for doing so.

Supplementing MR. PICKFORD's interesting note, I may say that Major Sirr is generally represented too old, and Cruikshank's illustration is fanciful. An illustration in *The Spear* (14 March, 1900) shows the major an elderly man, whereas he was slightly the junior of Lord Edward. The engraved portrait entitled 'Henry Charles Sirr, Esq., Town Major of Dublin, &c.,' from one of two oil paintings (c. 1798), and by "J. Martyn Delt. & Sculpt.," quite alters the countenance, and is poor. W. Ewing's ivory relief, 1818 (9th S. ii. 168), is very good, and likewise a bust (late in life) by Prospero (though not a first-rate artist). The major is also represented in various engravings in Walter Cox's *The Irish Magazine and Monthly Asylum for Neglected Biography*. The following are perhaps the best: 'The Major

trying a Charity Sermon in Mr. La Touche's Travelling Pulpit' (1810); 'Sale of the Major's Library,' depicting him (a good likeness) as an auctioneer; 'The Major presiding at the Communion of Saints' (1811); and 'His Holiness making a present of our Irish mitres while Major Sirr is presenting an address to the King' (1814). I have been given to understand reproductions from photographs of one of the oil portraits and the ivory may appear in 'Ars Quatuor Coronatorum.'

I do not think Maxwell's 'Irish Rebellion' is quoted by historians (e.g., Mr. Lecky). Maxwell, who was not in a position to know anything about Major Sirr's character, copied Madden, and also Fitzpatrick's 'Sham Squire,' both discredited (as to the character they give) under 'Sirr' in the 'D.N.B.'; but it is largely due to such books that Major Sirr's reputation in Ireland is what MR. MACDONAGH correctly states it to be. No impartial and serious student of Irish history could be misled by those books; it is none the less regrettable they have been popularized. The commission of Town Major of the Garrison of Dublin is in the Record Tower Collection, Dublin ('Entry Book of Military Commissions, 1796-1806,' p. 75). The office was not a "corporate situation," as Maxwell asserts.

Will FRANCESCA kindly give a reference to the page in Phillips's 'Curran and his Contemporaries,' 1818, for the mention of Major Sirr's weeping over Sarah Curran's letters?

H. SIRR.

RATES IN AID (10th S. iii. 469).—The following extract from the Act 43 Eliz. cap. ii. f. 3 will inform EQUITAS who was to judge when and why it was requisite to make a Rate in Aid:—

"And it be also enacted, That if the said Justices of the Peace doe perceive, that the inhabitants of any Parish are not able to leuie among themselves sufficient summes of money for the purposes aforesaid: that then the said two Justices shall and may taxe, rate and asseste, as aforesaid, any other of other Parishes, or out of any Parish within the Hundred where the said Parish is, to pay such summe and summes of money to the Churchwardens and overseers of the said poor Parish for the said purposes as the said Justices shall think fit," &c.

The rate was in some cases appealed against and quashed on some technical point.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

EQUITAS will, I think, find most, if not all, of his queries answered in the Report of the Poor Law Commission, published in 1834. In the parish of Cholesbury, in Bucks, the value of the land was more than swallowed up in rates, and it was handed over by the

landowners to the Poor Law authorities to do the best they could with it for the poor, and the authorities thought that, if aided by an adjoining parish or parishes, they might manage to support the poor of Cholesbury. At Uley, in Gloucestershire, the rates were 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—we cannot say in, but, to be correct, 7*s.* 6*d.* outside the pound. It was less the needs of the poor than the corruption which existed under the old Poor Law which brought about the excessively high rates.

HARRIETT McILQUHAM.

ACADEMY OF THE MUSES (10th S. iii. 449).—*A propos* of this inquiry, I may refer MR. UTTON to the mammoth bookshop of James Lackington, regarded at the time as one of London's wonders. Formerly at 46-7, Chiswell Street, Moorfields, Lackington removed in or about the year 1796 to a specially-equipped establishment known as the Temple of the Muses, adjacent to the old address. The following characteristic notice was issued in 1795:—

"The very great share of public favour that I have experienced for some years past has often created a grateful wish that it were in my power to accommodate purchasers in a better manner; it having been always extremely mortifying to me to see my numerous and respectable Customers frequently pushing, as it were, one another out of my shop, or driving each other into holes and corners for want of room. To remedy this inconvenience was for many years totally impossible, as I never could bear the idea of leaving that spot that to me had proved so fortunate. The long-wished-for opportunity is at length arrived.

"An eligible and commodious place is found, purchased, and now fitting up, at many thousand pounds expence, but a few yards from the famous old shop. This new shop will be about 70 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, so that there will be ample room for my numerous customers to walk about or sit down at their ease.

"For such Ladies and Gentlemen as wish to enjoy a literary lounge, somewhat more retired than a public shop will admit of, a communication is opened between the shop and the ground floor of my dwelling house. This house is situated at the S.W. corner of Finsbury Square and the shop in Finsbury Place, the whole forming a front of about 140 ft. In the centre of the shop a dome is erecting, round which will be galleries for books.

"My old shop having long been acknowledged the cheapest in the world, I hope that the new one will not only be the cheapest and contain the largest collection, but will also be the best shop in the world, and I have no doubt but that the public will add their good wishes that it may long stand a monument to shew mankind what Industry and Small Profits will effect.

"It perhaps may not be amiss to inform the Public that although this shop will be grand and contain an immense collection of capital and superb books, that [*sic*] the most trifling customer will not be neglected. At the shop of Lackington, Allen & Co. may be had a second-hand 'Pilgrim's Progress' or

'Universal History' in 60 volumes 8vo; a Primer or the 'Philosophical Transactions' at large, the 'History of Little Dick' or 'Grævii Thesaurus,' 37 volumes in folio—in short, Books in all languages, in every class of literature, in new and splendid bindings, or soiled second-hand copies, and as his ready-money plan is strictly adhered to, every article, whether second-hand or new, will still be sold from 20 to 50 per cent. under the common prices."

WM. JAGGARD.

Probably this is the Academy known as the Museum Minervæ, of which Sir Francis Kynaston was "Regent." It was instituted in the eleventh year of the reign of Charles I., and established at a house in Covent Garden, purchased for the purpose by Kynaston. This he had furnished with books, manuscripts, paintings, statues, musical and mathematical instruments, &c., and every requisite for a polite and liberal education: only the nobility and gentry were admissible into the Academy. Professors were appointed to teach the various arts and sciences, under the direction of the "Regent." The constitutions of the Museum Minervæ were published in London in 1626 in 4to. In 1636, during the time that Dr. Featley was provost, the plague raged with so much violence in London that Sir Francis presented a petition to the king, requesting his permission to remove the Academy to Chelsea College. But this was found impracticable, and Sir F. Kynaston and Dr. May, one of the professors, were obliged to remove the Academy to Little Chelsea. See Faulkner's 'History of Chelsea,' 1810, vol. i. pp. 148-50.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

It is given as pertaining to London in Robson's 'British Herald' and Berry's 'Encyclopædia Heraldica,' and the arms are printed thus: Argent, two bars wavy azure; on a chief of the second a music book open or, between two swords in saltire of the first, hilted and pommelled of the third. Crest, a sagittarius in full speed ppr., shooting with bow and arrow argent. Supporters, dexter a satyr: in sinister a merman with two tails, both ppr. Motto, "Nihil invita Minerva." 'London Armory,' by Richard Wallis, 1677, No. 4, plate xix., gives a fine illustration of the arms.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Has MR. UTTON referred to 'Schools,' &c., by W. Carew Hazlitt, 1888? In my 'Swimming Bibliography' I refer, p. 19, to a "Museum Minervæ," a scholastic institution.

RALPH THOMAS.

"POP GOES THE WEASEL" (10th S. iii. 430, 491).—The word "weasel" should be "weevil." The stanza runs thus:—

All around the cobbler's house
The monkey chased the weasel;
The priest he kissed the cobbler's wife,—
Pop goes the weevil.

The line is from a song popular in America half a century ago. The *weevil* is the common name for coleopterous insects of the family Curculionidæ. The larvæ of one species were very destructive to wheat in America fifty and more years ago. The song came into popular favour at a time when the entire country was disturbed by the ravages of the insect.

FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN.

537, Western Avenue, Albany, N.Y.

The word "weasel" was the expression often used for a sixpence. I particularly remember its employment by a railway porter some thirty years ago in connexion with a tip he had received.

J. E. LATTON PICKERING.

Without the quotation from an authority, say not later than the last forties, the explanation of "silver plate" or "flat iron" must be pronounced inconclusive. There is a distinct possibility that the boot may be on the other leg, and that these articles, being "portable property," in Mr. Wemmick's phrase, obtained the name from the vogue of the song. A reliable authority, anterior to the song, should set the matter at rest.

H. P. L.

As information about this song has been twice asked for, I venture to send the little I can give. About 1850 a song was popular among the lower classes in Philadelphia, the first verse of which ran as follows:—

There was an old man without any sense,
Who bought a fiddle for thirty pence,
And all the tune that he could play
Was "Pop goes the weasel."

I remember seeing the whole song in print on a handbill, but cannot recall any more of the words. I think there was a chorus after each verse. I never heard of the tune apart from this song.

Another song of that time which rivalled it in popularity was 'Vilkins and his Dinah.' Both were evidently of English origin.

J. P. LAMBERTON.

Philadelphia.

[The lines you quote are obviously a recollection of]

When I was young I had no sense;
I bought a fiddle for eighteenpence,
And all the tune that it could play
Was "Over the hills and far away."]

BADGES (10th S. iii. 407).—*Pychar* means a woodpecker, as in the following old French lines, from Du Verdier, 'Diverses Leçons,' 1616:—

Comme jadis Picus fut estonné
Quand une fée en pichard l'eut tourné.

As to the other words inquired about, I should think the serpent's *hull* must be its skin or slough. *Cooke* may be the cuckoo, and *molle* the mole. *Fylmand* is a disguised form of *foumart*, the polecat.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

Lord Cobham: serpent's skin.—A *hull* is a covering or shell: "the hulls or skins of grapes" ('Nomenclator,' quoted in Nares's 'Glossary').

Duke of Somerset: beanstall and crown.—Would not this allude to some office of the royal household like the *avenar* or *avenor* (see Halliwell's 'Archaic Words'), which involved the care of such provender as was kept where the bean-fodder was stalled for feeding cattle?

Lord Ryvers: the pychar and the pye.—The *pye* is doubtless the magpie, although it is not mentioned in Burke's 'Peerage.'

Lord Dudley: "ye molle."—*Molles* are described in Bailey's 'Dict.' (1740) as "Kastrels, a kind of Hawks. Chau." But a *molle* was also a mull or mill for grinding purposes, the heraldic terms "mullet" or "molette," and *fers de moline*, or mill-rinds, which support the millstone, being related, I think. There is another possible interpretation. "Moll," from *mollis*, soft, was an old English term (old slang, presumably) for one of the softer sex, but not, at first, necessarily derogatory to womanhood, as later. And it occurs to me that perhaps "molle" was allusive to Agnes, daughter of Hotot, who married Lord Dudley, of Clapton, and who, disguised, took the place of her father, who was unable through illness to fulfil his engagement in mortal combat with one who had quarrelled with him (see Burke's 'Extinct Peerages,' s.v. Dudley). Agnes was victorious.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

BISHOPS' SIGNATURES: THEIR PUNCTUATION (10th S. iii. 487).—In old signatures a colon frequently appears after the Christian name when abbreviated, thus—Tho: Smith. The archiepiscopal signatures mentioned may be a return to that custom, as the name of the see is abbreviated, while an ordinary surname is not. The use of a colon in that manner is perhaps more distinctive than the period, which signifies finality or completeness. M.

WILLIAM SHELLEY (10th S. iii. 441, 492).—MR. J. HALL may be glad to know that, according to Berry's 'Sussex Genealogies,' p. 63, Mary Shelley, who married George Cotton, of Warblington, Hants, was sister of William

Shelley (born 1538, died 1597), the subject of Mr. WAINSWRIGHT's note. In Berry's 'Hampshire Genealogies,' p. 52, her husband is styled Sir George Cotton, Knt. But is that correct? A list of Hampshire recusants, apparently made in 1592, includes the name of "George Cotton, of Warblington, Esquire" ('Cal. of Cecil MSS.,' iv. 270, 271). H. C.

George Cotton's wife Mary was William Shelley's sister (see Berry, 'Sussex Genealogies,' p. 63; 'Hants Genealogies,' p. 52). At the latter reference Berry calls George Cotton a knight. This is perhaps a mistake. One George Cotton was knighted in 1603, but he was of Cambridgeshire, not Hants (see Metcalfe's 'Book of Knights,' p. 148). He was very likely the Sir George Cotton who married Cassandra, daughter of Henry MacWilliams, Esq. (see Strype's 'Cheke,' 134).

Our George Cotton was a recusant who suffered imprisonment for his religion; cf. 'P.C.A.' (N.S.), x. 11, 87, 89, 325; xiv. 87; xvii. 357; xviii. 415; xxiv. 475; xxv. 208; xxvi. 362; xxvii. 589. Cf. Strype, 'Ann.,' II. ii. 660; iv. 276. His son Richard and a cousin named George were also recusants ('Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iv. 270-1).

I am sorry I cannot give Mr. HALL any information as to the dates of birth, marriage, and death of Mary Cotton.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

The following notes as to near relatives of William Shelley may possibly be of use in the way of supplementing Mr. WAINSWRIGHT's very interesting narrative:—

William Shelley's mother was Mary, daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Knt., of Gaynes Park, co. Essex. Her elder half-sister, Anne, was the wife of Sir Anthony Cooke, Knt., of Gidea Hall, Essex. This close connexion with the family may have led to his being appointed guardian of William Shelley. Sir Anthony was father-in-law of Lord Burleigh, the Lord High Treasurer, and also of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; and it was, perhaps, Burleigh's influence at Court which in after years was of so much assistance to Mrs. Jane Shelley.

William Shelley's mother married secondly, as his second wife, Sir John Guildford, Knt., of Benenden, co. Kent, and by him had issue a son, Richard Guildford, who married a daughter and heir of—Horne. Dame Mary Guildford died about the year 1578, having outlived her second husband some thirteen years.

Two brothers of William Shelley have been

referred to, viz., John, the father of Sir John Shelley, Bart., and Thomas, the Winchester scholar of 1555. Another brother, Richard Shelley, is mentioned in the 'Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563-4,' Harl. Soc., p. 127. The sisters of William Shelley were:—

1. Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Guildford, Knt. (son, by his first wife, of the before-mentioned Sir John Guildford). They had issue one son, Sir Henry, and three daughters.

2. Eleanor, who married Thomas Norton, son and heir of Sir John Norton, Knt., of Northwood, co. Kent. For their issue see 'Visitation of Kent, 1619,' Harl. Soc., p. 80.

3. Margaret, who married Edward Gage, son and heir of James Gage (perhaps James Gage, of Bentley, co. Sussex, second son of Sir John Gage, K.G.). Edward Gage, whose monument is in the Bentley Chapel at Framfield, and who died 1595, is mentioned as amongst the recusants reported by the sheriffs of the county to Queen Elizabeth ('S.A.C.,' 11, 62).

4. Mary, who married Sir George Cotton, Knt. (b. 1538, d. 1610), of Warblington Castle, Hants. Richard Cotton, their eldest son, was born about 1570; and their eldest daughter, Mary, married (about 1582) Sir John Caryll, Knt., of Warnham, co. Sussex, doubtless the Sir John Carrell mentioned by Mr. WAINSWRIGHT.

5. Bridget, who married Anthony Hungerford, Esq., of Down Ampney, co. Gloucester, and had issue Sir Henry (whose name also appears in Mr. WAINSWRIGHT's narrative) and Sir Anthony.

Wotton, in his 'Baronetage' (vol. i. p. 63), states that a sixth sister, Anne, married Sir Richard Shirley, Knt., of Wiston, co. Sussex, but this is doubtful.

Burke ('Commoners,' vol. iv. p. 266) gives an interesting account of the Lingen family. Referring to Mrs. Jane Shelley and her incarceration in the Fleet, he says:—

"An Harleian Manuscript (No. 2050) contains many curious letters to her there, particularly one of an offer of marriage in her widowhood from Francis, youngest son of the first Lord St. John. Queen Elizabeth had certainly a kindness for Mrs. Shelley, as evinced by some memorials (Harl. MSS. 2120, p. 8 B), and restored her a house and demesne, which seems to have been Sutton; for another letter to her in the same collection speaks in affecting terms of the attachment of the neighbourhood to the Lingen family, and of their disquietness in having heard a false report that 'the Lingen's lands would be gone from the name of Lingen for ever.' Great part of her rich inheritance, including Radbrook in Gloucestershire, and her Shropshire estates, passed on her death to a hungry Scot for

the Court of James I., Sir Richard Preston, Lord Dingwall, but Radbrook was repurchased."

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

'PICTURES OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS' (10th S. iii. 487).—This work was published at Amsterdam about the end of the eighteenth century, in quarto, and the title is as follows (see Lowndes, p. 199): "Pictures of the Old and New Testaments, showing the most Notable Histories in One Hundred and Fifty Copperplates by the most famous and principal Masters. The Text in French and English."

It is apparently an imitation of an earlier work by De Royaumont in 1690-8, in which each plate was dedicated to an individual patron (who was allowed to pay the cost of production in return for the honour, the work being thus produced free of cost to the promoter).

The market value of MR. GREEN SMITH'S "rarity" is only small, and seems absurdly out of proportion to his generous praise of the work.

WM. JAGGARD.

CONYERS (10th S. iii. 489).—Sir Conyers Darcy (son of Thos. Darcy, Esq., Lieutenant of the Tower of London, by Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of John, third Lord Conyers of Hornby) was knighted 23 June, 1603; confirmed as Lord Conyers, Darcy, and Meinell by letters patent dated 10 August, 1641; died 3 March, 1653; and was buried at Horuby. By his marriage with Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Bellasis, of Newborough, Yorkshire, he had six sons and seven daughters. Barbara, the eldest daughter, married Matthew Hutton, of Marske; Margaret married Sir Thomas Harrison, of Copgrave, son of Robert Harrison, alderman, and grandson of Thomas Harrison, one of the Lord Mayors of York. See Plantagenet Harrison's pedigrees in his 'History of Yorkshire' for the Darcy family, Dugdale's 'Visitation' for Harrison of Allerthorpe (and Copgrave), and a paper on 'Marske' contributed to *Archæologia Eliana* (second series, vol. v. pp. 1-90) by the late Rev. James Raine. At the date of Mr. Raine's paper (1860) there remained at Marske Hall portraits of Lord Conyers and Darcy and his wife, which are thus described:—

"Sir Conyers Darcy, the distinguished Royalist. Crested Lord Conyers and Darcy in 1641. A handsome face, florid and oval, with a Carolian beard and moustache. Half length. He is in a Court dress, and has a purple mantle with a surcoat of white point lace.

"Dorothy Bellasis his wife" A pretty girlish face,

with light hair and brown eyes. She holds a watch in her hand, and is very richly attired in a brown brocaded dress trimmed with lace. Her earrings, singularly enough, are attached to her ears by ribands."

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

See Beatson's 'Political Index,' 1786, p. 60 (1641) and p. 69 (1682); also Collins's 'Peerage,' second edition, 1710, pp. 325-6. Under the heading of Darcy, Earl of Holderness, full particulars are given of Conyers. If MR. HELMER will send me his address I will lend him 'Collins.'

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Innellan, Shrewsbury.

See Dugdale's 'Baronage' (*sub d'Arcie*), G. E. C.'s 'Complete Peerage,' and Harl. Soc., xxxix. 985-6. H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Killadoon, Celbridge.

[Reply also received from MR. J. RADCLIFFE.]

LOCAL RECORDS (10th S. iii. 464).—I should like to mention that a very important work on Somersetshire has apparently escaped notice, *i.e.*, "Somersetshire Parishes: an Historical Handbook to all Places in the County, by Arthur L. Humphreys, 187, Piccadilly, London, W." This work marks an advance in the system of making county bibliographies, inasmuch as the references to wills and ancient deeds, &c., are given in fuller detail than is usual in works of this description, and the work also includes biographical notices of both ancient and contemporary well-known personages. W. J.

[Mr. Humphreys's collections are, we believe, in course of publication. We mention the fact as it is not clear from W. J.'s letter.]

JOHN HAZLITT AND SAMUEL SHARWOOD (10th S. iii. 468).—From Scharf's 'Historical and Descriptive Catalogue of the Pictures, Busts, &c., in the National Portrait Gallery' (1888) I give the following particulars concerning John Hazlitt:—

"1768-1837. Miniaturist. Born at Wem, in Shropshire. He came to London shortly before 1788, and exhibited in the Royal Academy from that year to 1819. He died at Stockport."

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

PICTURES INSPIRED BY MUSIC (10th S. iv. 9).—Finished paintings of this class must be very rare, since in the course of thirty years' continuous exhibition-going I cannot recall one, and any work of that kind would certainly have attracted my attention. But the late M. Fantin-Latour produced a good many lithographs illustrating or symbolizing passages from Wagner's operas. I think he also

did some illustrating themes by Beethoven and Chopin, but on these my recollection is not so clear. Of his Wagner designs, ideal scenes with symbolical figures, many have been exhibited. At the Salon National (the "New Salon") in Paris in 1897 a sculptor, M. d'Illbach, exhibited a remarkable series of life-size heads in coloured wax, under the title 'The Nine Symphonies of Beethoven.' They showed a great deal of poetic insight in the manner in which the characteristics of each symphony were thus symbolized. Those representing the Fifth and the Ninth Symphonies were particularly fine and appropriate. I have always regretted that they were not well illustrated in some art periodical, so as to become better known. What became of them, or whether any one purchased them, I have never heard.

H. H. STATHAM.

There is a fine drawing by Aubrey Beardsley of a lady seated upon a prancing horse, inspired by Chopin, Ballade III., Op. 47.

A. R. BAYLEY.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. By Dr. James A. H. Murray. — *Mandragora—Matter.* (Vol. VI.) By Henry Bradley, Ph.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A DOUBLE section of the great dictionary, issued under the charge of Dr. Bradley, occupies over one hundred and twenty pages of vol. vi., and includes an important instalment of the letter M. The superiority over all competitors, on which we have been wont to insist, is maintained, and 3,924 words are found against 1,760 in Funk's 'Standard,' and 14,664 illustrative quotations appear against 1,432 in 'The Century,' the instances advanced in opposition being in each case the most comprehensive to be found. Of Romanic and Latin origin are most of the words, belonging to the earliest strata of old French, and rivalling "the native words in the multitude and diversity of their senses." For instances of the truth of this we are referred to *manner* and *march* (sb. and vb.), *market*, *mass* (sb.), *master*, and *matter*, a portion only of which appears. In the first column of the instalment are the two words, kindred in growth and in picturesqueness of association, *mandragora* and *mandrake*. Both are early in appearance, the former being found so soon as c. 1000, and the latter being traced in Wiclif's Bible of 1382. A misprint of *mandragoru* in the First Folio Shakespeare ('Antony and Cleopatra,' I. v. 4) may, it is held, be responsible for *mandragora* in Scott's 'Kenilworth.' Instances of use are uncommon between 1623 (Webster) and 1830. The notion that mandrake when eaten by women promotes conception is said to linger in Palestine. Examples of the word *mane*, applied to human hair, are found respectively in 1375 and 1647. George Eliot in 1860 ('Mill on the Floss') is responsible for the picture of Maggie "tossing back her mane."

Man-eater is applied to sharks in 1837, horses in 1840, and tigers in 1862. *Mangel-wurzel* is worth consultation. Under *mangle*, derived ultimately from Greek μάγγανον (see also *mangonel*), reference is made to the popular utterance, "Has your mother sold her mangle?" *Man-hole* sounds older than 1793, when it seems to be first used by Smeaton. *Mania* is found so early as 1400; *maniac* is two centuries later. *Manicure* and compounds are, naturally, quite modern. Mr. Pinero's 'Gay Lord Quex' is among the works cited. There are numerous compounds of *manifest*. *Man in the moon* is given, but not "man in the street." *Mannerist* is used by Dryden, 1695; *mannerism* is more than a century later. For *manning*, in the sense of "the manning powers of the Admiralty," Sir C. Dilke is the chief authority. Full, important, and interesting information is given under *manor*. *Man-queller*=murderer is not quite obsolete. The history of *mansion* has abundant interest. Familiarly, at least, *manteau-maker* is applied to women as well as men. We recall a popular ballad—

How Mary [?], the bold manty-maker,
To luke at a navvy thowt sin.

An instance of feminine application is given in the dictionary. *Mar's-nest* is anticipated by "horse-nest." Under *marigold* we should, for sentimental reasons, like to see *Wither's*

Grateful and obsequious marigold.

The first use of *marionette* is in Browne's 'Britannia's Pastorals.' *Mark* and *market*, with their compounds, occupy much space and are of importance. "You are not for all markets," says Rosalind. Sterne's "greetings in the market-place" might be quoted. *Marmaduc* and *marmady* are curious misprints for *maravedi*. Interesting conjecture is furnished as to the origin of *marmoset*. Whether *marque* is connected with *mark* is left unsettled. *Marquee* is an assumed singular of *marquise* apprehended as plural. Under *marriage feast* might be given Milton's

The god that sits at marriage-feast.

Under *married* cite Juliet's

If he be married,

My grave is like to prove, &c.

Marrow, in "my winsome marrow," is of obscure origin. *Marry*, interjectional, supplies matter for a capital article. The 'Marseillaise' is unhesitatingly assigned to Rouget de l'Isle. Under *marshalled* we would give Campbell's

I have marshalled my clan.

Under *maslin* the influence of the long discussion in 'N. & Q.' is sensible. *Masque* (with which compare *mask*) and *masquerade* both repay attention; and *mass*, the Eucharistic service, demands close study. Shakespeare's *master-mistress* might be included with *master-miss*. The form of the English word *mastiff* is said to be difficult to account for. Coleridge's "Toothless mastiff bitch" recurs to the memory. *Matinée*, the first citation of which is from Thackeray, is defined "a 'morning' (i.e., afternoon) theatrical or musical performance."

A Fourteenth-Century English Biblical Version. Edited by Anna C. Paves, Ph.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)

MANY considerations combine to make this volume one of peculiar interest. It commands attention from an ecclesiastical point of view as being one of

those pre-Wycliffite translations of the Scriptures into the vernacular which, as Dr. Gasquet maintains in his book 'The Old English Bible,' were more frequent than was at one time admitted. Members of religious orders, it seems, who were unfamiliar with Latin and French, were allowed to use English versions, although they were forbidden to the "lewid" or common people, as Wycliffe bitterly complained. The object of these early translators was, as one of them puts it, "tyll women to mak it couth that leris no Latyn in thar youth." The present volume gives a version, from a MS. of about 1400, of a considerable number of selected portions of the New Testament, which were put into English for the behoof of some house of religious women, as may be inferred from the reader being frequently addressed as "suster." Now after five centuries it very fittingly and appropriately finds an editor in a learned lady who has devoted herself to the study of Middle English Biblical versions, Doctorin Paues, a Fellow of Newnham. We can congratulate her on the learning, judgment, and praiseworthy accuracy with which she has done her work. In a careful analytical introduction to the text she discusses the questions suggested by it, its language, and its grammatical peculiarities. The first part of the version, she concludes, is written in a South-Western dialect, while the latter part has characteristics of the North or North-Eastern Midlands. The Vulgate text used by the translator seems to have preserved many curious readings analogous to those of Codex Bezae, and in many instances to have been corrupt or carelessly written. Thus *uia* is confused with *uita*, *muri* with *uiri*, *commonebo* with *commonebo*, *iudicate* with *indicate*. Partly to this cause, and partly, no doubt, to the imperfect knowledge of the translator, may be attributed certain droll blunders or misunderstandings which are of frequent occurrence. The "tongues of fire" (Acts ii. 3) become here "langages apperd vnto hem"; and in Acts xii. 20 "persuasio Blasto" becomes "Persuasoblasto the Kenges Chaumbirleyn." Proper names, indeed, were a constant source of difficulty and downfall to this good clerk. "Sospater Pyrrhi" (Acts xx. 4) is expanded into "Sosy the fadire of Pirry"; in "venimus contra Chium" (Acts xx. 15) he finds an unknown land "Contrachye"; "Philippus colonia" (Acts xvi. 12) he modernizes into "Philippis tho cyte of Coleyne." But the crowning "howler" of all is probably the rendering of "navis Alexandrina cui erat insigne Castor" (Acts xxviii. 11), which he turns into "a schyppe of Alysawnder tho whiche hade fairnes of Castels"; but here an older French version had led the way by giving the vessel "un molt noble chastel"! Once more: we cannot but wonder what the sisters of the community made of this, "whoso angreth thee a thousande paas, go with hym other two thousande" (Matt. v. 41), if they did not guess that the italicized word stood for *angariaverit*, itself a mere borrowing of the original Greek *ἀγγαρεύειν*, to compel or enforce conveyance. It has escaped the net of Dr. Murray. In "Thabita surge" (Acts ix. 40) the Latin is retained, as if giving the very words of St. Peter!

As a monument of early English this version has a distinct value for the student of language and of literature. Already we find here Adam and Eve making themselves "*breches* of leues" (p. 3); "Sara bucom to Abraham" (1 Pet. iii. 6); "Noe, a *bedel* of ryghtfulnesse" (2 Pet. ii. 5). Interesting words

are *quyletes*, collections, used for gatherings or assemblies (Heb. x. 25); "*vmgyuen* (or bounden) with this cheyne" (Acts xxviii. 20); and *gaseyn*, the puddle (*volutabrum*) in which the sow wallows (2 Pet. ii. 22), a word akin, no doubt, to Fr. *gaschis*, *gâchis*, and "wash." We note the modern-sounding phrase "in proces of tyme" (p. 4), and *dissenterie* (Acts xxviii. 8), anticipating the Revised Version, where the A.V. has "bloody flux." The thorn letter, always a pitfall for the printer, has led him into at least one error not corrected in the *errata*, "pought" (2 Tim. iii. 8, p. 119) standing for "bought."

The Works of William Shakespeare. In 10 vols. Vol. III. (Stratford, the Shakespeare Head Press.)

THE third volume of the noble edition of Shakespeare issued from the Shakespeare Head Press, Stratford-on-Avon, contains four comedies: 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'As You Like It,' 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and 'All's Well that Ends Well.' Its frontispiece consists of a beautiful design of 'The Stratford Bust.' The text retains its old simplicity and excellence, and the beauty of form is naturally maintained. Nothing remains to be added to the eulogy of a work which might well become the most popular, as it is one of the handsomest, of library editions of Shakespeare. Glancing through the plays, to the reperusal of which the beautiful text allures, we are struck by the fact that 'The Taming of the Shrew' might well come immediately before instead of directly after 'As You Like It.' In the famous epilogue to the latter play, spoken by Rosalind, the opening sentence is: "It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the prologue." This seems to hint that 'The Taming of the Shrew,' in the induction or prologue to which a lord is the principal character, was fresh in men's memory. This may be a mare's nest, but we do not recall having seen it previously noted. Mr. Bullen is, of course, justified in printing the works in the order already existing.

Shakespeare's Sonnets. (Stratford-on-Avon, the Shakespeare Head Press.)

TO the same press that gives us the afore-noticed edition of the plays of Shakespeare is owing this daintiest conceivable edition of the Sonnets of the great dramatist. Not quite a facsimile is the volume, though the disposition and appearance of the pages favour that assumption. Some revision has, indeed, been made of the text, which in the main follows Thomas Thorpe's 1609 quarto. More than one alteration consists in the substitution of "thy" for "their" when the latter word is, Mr. Bullen holds, a misprint. Line 8 of Sonnet xxxv., which in the original appears

Excusing their sins more than their sins are,
thus appears

Excusing their sins more than thy sins are,
following a reading invented by Capell and accepted by Malone, and differing from that of Mr. George Wyndham. A more important alteration is made in Sonnet cxlvi., l. 2, where there is evidently a compositor's blunder, and where some change is indispensable. In other cases warrantable departure from the first quarto is to be traced. The orthography is as a rule modernized, "centre" appearing for "center," "rebel" for "rebell," and

so forth. "Rime" is, however, rightly retained in place of "rhyme." In Sonnet xx., l. 7, "A man in new, all *Heirs* in his controlling," is so given, Tyrwhitt's surmise, thence derived, that the Mr. W. H. of the dedication may be a Mr. William Hughes being mentioned without comment; a like treatment being accorded Canon Beeching's rather wild and unacceptable suggestion that "a man in" is a misprint for "a maiden." We do not agree with Mr. Bullen in assigning to "years" the value of a dissyllable in cxxxviii. 12; but his conclusions generally win our unhesitating acceptance. With many of his predecessors Mr. Bullen is at issue. He does not accept Mr. Wyndham's contention that the 1609 quarto was seen through the press by Shakespeare himself, and he regards as "strange perversity" the supposition of Mr. Sidney Lee and others that "my lovely boy" in Sonnet cxxvi. is Cupid. With the view of Mr. Lee that the most impassioned utterances in the Sonnets are to be taken as mere servile adulation he loses patience; but he yields handsome tribute to Mr. Lee's services to literature. Thomas Tyler's assumption that the "dark lady" is Mary Fitton, a peccant maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, is not disposed of by the discovery that the monument of the fair and frail lady shows her as light. Mr. Beeching's new edition of the Sonnets is praised. The present volume, which is on hand-made paper and issued in a limited edition, will prove a delight to the scholar and the bibliophile.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—JULY.

THE dog days are affecting the bookselling trade, and we have the receipt only of a few lists to record.

Messrs. Bailey Bros., of Newton Butts, have a catalogue (No. 82) of 3,178 books, relating to Topography, Antiquities, Family History, and Genealogy. These are mainly of purchases during the last few months. We may mention Prince's 'Danmonii Orientales Illustræ,' 1810, price 2*l.* 2*s.*; Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' 11 vols., 9*l.* 10*s.*; Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, 7*l.* 15*s.*; Bridges's 'Northamptonshire,' 6*l.* 15*s.*; Bruce's 'Roman Wall,' 1867, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Suffolk Institute Proceedings, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Scrope's 'Barony of Castle Combe,' 2*l.* 12*s.*; Britton's 'Antiquities'; Allport's 'Camberwell,' 1841, 42*s.*; Stonestreet's manuscript collections on the history and antiquities of Hastings, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and 'An Account of the Taylor Family,' edited by Peter Taylor, M.P., 10*l.* 10*s.* The arrangement of the list is excellent and very helpful.

Mr. Thomas Carver, of Hereford, has a "Book-lover's Catalogue of Ancient and Modern Literature." There is much of interest under Hereford, including 'The Herd Books of Hereford Cattle,' 32 vols., 1846-1902, 8*l.* 8*s.*; a choice and complete copy of Duncumb's 'Herefordshire,' exceedingly rare, 16*l.* 16*s.*; and Bannister's handsome volume containing the history of the Castle, Priory, and Church of Ewas Harold, price 21*s.* The Catalogue gives a long notice of this work from *The Athenæum* of 17 Sept., 1904. A copy of Hogg and Bull's 'Pomona' is priced 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The list also includes a collection of topographical works.

Messrs. George's Sons, of Bristol, issue their two hundred and eighty-third list. We mention a few items: Second edition of Bewick's 'Birds,' Newcastle, 1805, 4*l.* 18*s.*; a choice copy of 'Les Arts

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Mr. Frank Murray, of Derby, has a complete set of the Eragny Press Books, 17 vols., out of print and scarce, 37*l.*; and Tennyson's 'Idylls,' illustrated by Doré, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Essex House Vellum Books is Milton's 'Comus,' 4*l.* 4*s.* A copy of 'The Impartial Memorials of the Life and Writings of Thomas Hearne,' very scarce, is 3*l.* 3*s.* Other items include Booth's 'Battle of Waterloo,' 25*s.*; Scott's 'Napoleon,' first edition, 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Rabelais, Urquhart and Motteux's translation, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and Spenser's 'Epithalamion,' Essex House Press, printed on vellum, 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Frank Murray has also a clearance list of books at 1*s.* each.

Mr. Wilfrid Voynich sends one of his Short Catalogues (No. 14). Many of the books are of great rarity, but space permits us to mention only a few. Roger Bacon's 'Mirror of Alchimy,' 1597, is 20 guineas. Under Americana is the first edition of Hawkins's 'Voyage,' 12*l.* 12*s.* Among Early English Illustrated Books are Broughton's 'Concent of Scripture,' 1590 (?), 14*l.* 14*s.*; Cunningham's 'Cosmographical Glasse,' 1559, 8*l.* 8*s.*; and Record's 'The Castle of Knowledge,' 10*l.* 10*s.* Under English Law we find 'Year-Books, Henry VI.,' 1601, 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Herbals is Dodoens and Lyte's 'A Niewe Herbal of Historie of Plantes,' 1578, 15*l.* 15*s.* A copy of Estienne's 'A World of Wonders,' 1608, 7*l.* 7*s.*, is the exceedingly rare Edinburgh edition.

Mr. T. Wake, of Fritchley, Derby, publishes his monthly list of books, coins, and antiquities. We shall not attempt to read his catalogues until he prints them in the ordinary type.

Mr. George Winter has a general list. Among the items are Pickering's 'Coleridge,' 16 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; 'Bibliotheca Britannica,' 1824, 1*l.* 15*s.*; Keene the caricaturist's Works, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Percy Bate's 'Pre-Raphaelite Art,' 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; books on the early railways; and first editions of Tennyson. The first authorized edition of Junius, H. S. Woodfall, 1772, is marked "very scarce," 4*s.*

THE death is announced of Mr. Francis M. Jackson, of Bowdon, an occasional contributor to 'N. & Q.' Mr. Jackson was a member of the Wesley Historical Society, and displayed a deep interest in all that pertained to the great founder of the Methodists. He had recently left England on a visit to his daughter in Vancouver. Intelligence has been received of his sudden loss by accidental drowning, but beyond the fact that his body has been recovered, no other particulars are yet to hand. J. T. P.

Notices to Correspondents.

DELTA ("Geyser").—"Gezer" is the right pronunciation. Query shall appear next week.

NOTICE.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

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Notes.

JOHN LONGLEY, 1749-1822.

WHEN Bennet Langton was staying at Rochester, in command of a company of the Lincolnshire militia, he was visited by Dr. Johnson, who then made the acquaintance of Longley, "a gentleman of considerable learning." The doctor was delighted with his new friend. He said:—

"My heart warms towards him. I was surprised to find in him such a nice acquaintance with the metre in the learned languages; though I was somewhat mortified to find that I had it not so much to myself as I should have thought."—Boswell, *sub anno* 1780.

Longley explains the incident in his manuscript autobiography, a copy of which has been lent to me by Lady Longley, the widow of his grandson Sir Henry Longley, and from it and other sources I have written the following narrative. The autobiography, with the exception of some of the private passages, should be printed in full. It would attract the residents at Rochester who take pride in the past history of their city, those interested in education in Dissenting circles as well as at Eton and Cambridge, and the student of the politics of that time. The words in this memoir between quotation marks are taken from it.

John Longley was born at Chatham on 27 October, 1749 (O.S.), 7 November (N.S.). It was the constant tradition in the family that they were descended from the ancient race of Langley which owned the estate of Knowlton, near Canterbury, "and their arms were assumed accordingly." His great-grandfather resided at Sandhurst in the weald of Kent; his grandfather, John Longley, bought a house at Chatham, "where my father afterwards resided and in which I was born, settled himself in business as a linendraper, and married a daughter of Capt. Edward Moorcock." They were Dissenters, "of the class of Independent Baptists," attending the meeting-house in Heavisides Lane.

Longley's father, Joseph Longley, was the youngest son, and there were nine other children. The eldest brother, John, died a bachelor. "After their father's death they succeeded to his house and business at Chatham, living together until the marriage" of Joseph, who was born on 16 July, 1705, and died at Rochester in August, 1785. Joseph's wife was Mary, second "daughter of John Gouldsmith, an apothecary at Chatham, who had married [Anne] Moorcock, sister to the mother of my father; thus my parents were first cousins." She was the widow of a surgeon called Richard Cosens, who wasted her little fortune. The marriage of Joseph Longley and Mary Cosens was celebrated in Rochester Cathedral on 7 December, 1747. She died on 1 September, 1779, aged sixty-seven, and was buried in the cathedral, "on the right-hand side of the steps going up from the nave to the choir," on 7 September. A poetical inscription by her son on the wall of the south cross aisle commemorates her name ('Rochester Cath. Registers,' ed. T. Shindler, pp. 9, 38, 57). The subject of our narrative "was the only child they ever had."

After some little instruction in a girls' school and in private tuition this child, John Longley, was taken to a school at Newington Green, then a rural suburb, "on a fine afternoon in the month of August, 1756, when I wanted two months of the age of seven." The school was kept by James Burgh (see the 'D.N.B.'), a man of talents and enlightened views, and there the boy remained "till the summer of 1764." Of his school-fellows he was

"most intimate with a Carolina boy named Roger Smith, who afterwards distinguished himself in that province as a promoter of the revolution; with Henry Ibbetson, a boy of the mildest temper and most amiable manner, an uncle of the present Sir Henry, whom I met after an interval of near fifty years at Hampstead, and who died there shortly after; with William Wansey, of Warminster [query

Henry Wansey? see 'D.N.B.'], who went to America to examine whether emigration thither would be eligible, and on his return published his tour, with the reasons why he determined against it; and with Andrew Lindegren, now government agent at Portsmouth. I remember, too, Samuel Gambier, now Commissioner of the Navy, and his younger brother, now Lord Gambier, but they were some years younger than I."

In his fifteenth year, in September, 1764,

"my father and mother carried me to Eton and placed me under Dr. Barnard, the then head master. Fortunately for me they were acquainted with Jacob Bryant, who lived at Cypenham, within two miles of it.....Mr. Bryant gave me for my tutor Mr. Roberts, afterwards doctor, fellow and Provost of Eton."

He was at first in the house of Dame Bagwell, "close to Barnes pool bridge." His parents gave up the business a year after, when he "removed to Dame Graham's at the south end of the long walk.....kept by two Scotch ladies, sisters" of Graham, the remove master. His chief friend at Eton was the younger Sargent. "The elder Sargent I knew little of at Eton, intimate as I was with him afterwards." They were members of the family which at a later date included the ladies who became Mrs. Manning, the two Mrs. Wilberforces, and Mrs. Ryder. Many other Eton boys are mentioned in the autobiography.

Both the Sargents went to St. John's College, Cambridge, and Longley was entered there as a fellow-commoner on 24 June, 1767 ('Admissions to St. John's,' part iii., ed. R. F. Scott, pp. 176, 719), "under the tuition of Dr. Frampton, a man of good address and pleasant manners, but fonder of sporting and Newmarket than of books and his college. The office of lecturing his pupils devolved on his deputies Richard Raikes and Mr. (now Dr.) Pearce, who were able men and well qualified for the purpose." While an undergraduate Longley went with his friend Irby, son of Lord Boston, to hear the Douglas case. "Lord Mansfield, in a speech replete with elegant diction, legal knowledge, and sound sense, supported the claimant's legitimacy."

Sargent senior took his degree at Cambridge in 1769, and as his brother "was not anxious for university honours, it was determined they should quit it together." Longley did not wish to stay behind them, especially as he found that the subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles would not allow him to take a degree. With the subscription "I could not conscientiously comply, being convinced that several of the doctrines in them, and particularly that of the Trinity, were unscriptural." He left with his friends, disapproving Dr. Powell, the master, who

offered, if he would take his degree, to obtain for him a fellowship.

Longley entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn on 10 Sept., 1764, and came to London in October, 1769, to study the law. At first he was placed in the house of Oliver Farrer, attorney, in Chancery Lane, "with whom he was to lodge and board as well as work." This proved unsatisfactory, and at the end of a year he went into chambers at 4, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar on 2 July, 1772. For a short time he went the complete Home Circuit, but in 1774 he "contracted his attendance to the Kentish assizes and sessions." He continued that custom for some years until the younger men got before him. "I then withdrew from practice in the courts."

At Bath, in September, 1772, Longley made the acquaintance of a Miss Beddingfield, of Norfolk, and fell in love with her, but it did not end in marriage. In the following January he renewed at Rochester his acquaintance with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bond, a timber merchant in London, and became engaged to her. After some delay caused by the error of an attorney, who had drawn up the settlements with "not less than a dozen capital blunders in them," they were married at Battersea Church on 23 Sept., 1773. She had a fortune of 8,000*l.*, and her father agreed to pay 50*l.* per annum during his life.

In February, 1774, the couple settled in a small but pleasant house in St. Margaret's, Rochester, and in 1777 Longley purchased the adjoining house, "forming it into apartments for the children." Even this proved insufficient for his growing family, and in 1784 he—as he subsequently acknowledged, very injudiciously—purchased Satis House, on Bully Hill, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester. This had been the residence of Richard Watts, founder of the hospital, who in it entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1573. Two years, during which Longley altered and enlarged the old house at a cost of 2,000*l.*, passed before he could occupy it.

Longley was unanimously elected to the Recordship of Rochester in 1784. It was in July, 1783, that the conversation recorded in Boswell took place, and I quote the passage, with a preamble that was not given by my late friend Dr. Birkbeck Hill in his edition of Boswell:—

"Some time before I left St. Margaret's I became acquainted with Mr. Bennet Langton, the friend of Dr. Johnson. The Lincolnshire militia was then in Chatham barracks, in which he had a company, and he acted besides as an assistant engineer. He resided at the Vicarage, having brought down

thither Lady Rothes and his large family. We saw much of them, and were highly gratified by their society. Dr. Johnson and General Paoli came down to visit Mr. Langton, and I was asked to meet them, when the conversation took place mentioned by Boswell, in which Johnson gave me more credit for knowledge of the Greek metres than I deserved. There was some question about anapaests, concerning which I happened to remember what Foster used to tell us at Eton, that the whole series to the Basis Anapaestica was considered but as one verse, however divided in the printing, and consequently the syllables at the end of each line were not Common, as in other metres. This observation was new to Johnson and struck him. Had he examined me further, I fear he would have found me ignorant. Langton was a very good Greek scholar, much superior to Johnson, to whom nevertheless he paid profound deference, sometimes indeed I thought more than he deserved.

"I remember Lady Rothes spoke of the advantage children now derived from the little books published purposely for their instruction. Johnson controverted it, asserting that at an early age it was better to gratify curiosity with wonders, than to attempt planting truth before the mind was prepared to receive it, and that therefore Jack the Giant-Killer, Parismus and Parismenus, and the Seven Champions of Christendom, were fitter for them than Mrs. Barbauld or Mrs. Trimmer. He did not, however, convert his audience, for neither Lady Rothes nor my wife changed their mode of instruction in consequence."

Longley, in August, 1786, on a visit with his family to Ramsgate, narrowly escaped death through being dashed by the sea with great violence against a bathing-machine. With some friends he paid a visit of four days to Calais and Boulogne, probably the sole occasion on which he was out of England. But in the summer of 1794 he made a tour, with his own carriage and horses, through Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Longley was a Whig in politics. To the American war he was warmly opposed. He was a keen advocate for reform in Parliament, and he approved of Pitt's commercial treaty with France. When John Reeves (see 'D.N.B.') started his notorious association for preserving liberty and property against Levellers and Republicans, a branch was founded at Rochester, and Longley was chosen chairman. A committee was formed for the purpose of distributing useful publications, its members being the Dean, the Archdeacon, and the chairman of the branch; but Longley found that the Dean was bent on distributing a tract entitled 'Thomas Bull: Letter to his Brother John,' which was written by Jones of Nayland. This abused the French, declaring their government unlawful, "because God never made an anointed republic," and vilified the English Dissenters, "accusing them of having occasioned the American

war." Longley's protests against its issue were in vain. It was insinuated that he must have been "influenced by a Jacobinical partiality to the French," and although he refrained from public action, "the Dean and clergy refused to dine with me as usual at the next audit, and the Dampier family and ours no longer visited." Folly very like this was conspicuous in a more recent war. In 1796 he contested, on purity principles, the representation of the city of Rochester, but he was at the bottom of the poll.

From the statements in the autobiography about his resources, it is evident that Longley was not a good manager of his private affairs, and it became necessary for him to economize by leaving Rochester. At Christmas, 1799, he took possession of a farm called Angley, and situated within a mile of Cranbrook, which he had purchased. Here he laid out hop-grounds, the result of a sale for 400*l.* of the produce of under three acres, and "in the six years during which I was a planter there was but one in which I lost, and I was in some a considerable gainer."

On leaving Satis House, which he afterwards sold, he resigned the Recordership (23 July, 1803) and the post of assistant in the Bridge Trust, which he had held for near thirty years. He lived at Angley for about three years, when he sold it for 11,000*l.* to Sir Walter James, and removed to a very pleasant house at Hampstead, "at the extremity of the town, very near the Heath," commanding an extensive view.

In 1807, through the interest of Lord Darnley, a seat at the Thames police-court was given to him by Earl Spencer, the Home Secretary in the Administration of 1806-7. The net salary was at first 450*l.*, and then 540*l.* per annum, and his colleagues were John Harriott (see 'D.N.B.') and Mr. Kinnaird. Living at Hampstead, besides being excessive for his income, was inconvenient for his official duties. On 9 September, 1810, he "took a small house in Howland Street, Fitzroy Square." Harriott died on 2 February, 1817, and Longley succeeded as resident magistrate, "the saving in house rent being near 200*l.* per annum." In this position he remained until his death on 5 April, 1822. A beautiful miniature of him by John Smart now belongs to Lady Longley.

Longley's wife was born on 25 March, 1754, and died at Putney on 24 or 25 September, 1845 (*Gent. Mag.*, 1822, i. 475; 1845, ii. 544). George Richmond, R.A., painted her portrait, which now belongs to Lady Longley. They had seventeen children. The eldest lived but twenty-four hours; John, Mary, and Clara

died as infants; Joseph, a lieutenant of Engineers, was killed at Tarifa, in Spain, on the last day of 1811, and a tablet to his memory was placed in the church at Gibraltar; George, the youngest son, in the accountant's office in the East India House, died on 2 February, 1815, aged nineteen, and was buried in St. Pancras churchyard. The other children were Frances, Mrs. Hall, d. 5 December, 1845, aged sixty-seven; Elizabeth, Mrs. de Berniere, d. January, 1859, aged seventy-nine; Charlotte, Mrs. Jeffery, d. March, 1868, aged eighty-seven; Sophia, Mrs. Davenport, d. 7 May, 1860, aged seventy-eight; Anna Maria, Mrs. Lloyd, d. 26 February, 1852, aged sixty-eight; William, Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb., and Chancery barrister, d. 1 March, 1846, aged sixty; John, major Royal Artillery, d. Governor of the Isle of Dominica, June, 1839, aged fifty-three; Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 27 October, 1868, aged seventy-four; Catherine, d. February, 1870; Martha, d. October, 1872; Rosamond, Mrs. Lynn Smart, d. March, 1841, aged forty-nine.

Longley was the author of (1) 'America, an Ode' (anon.), 1776, which I identify with 'America, an Ode to the People of England,' Lond., Almon, 1776, quarto, noticed in *The Monthly Review*, July, 1776, p. 72. (2) 'Defence of Archdeacon Law in Reply to a Kentish Curate' (i.e., Thomas Francklin, see 'D.N.B.'), who animadverted on Law's visitation charge (anon.), 1780. (3) 'An Essay towards forming a More Complete Representation of the Commons of Great Britain,' 1795. It was dedicated to William Smith (of Norwich), the Hon. Thomas Erskine, and the other members of the Society of the Friends of the People, and in it he exposed the delusions under which the American war had been popular for a time and the exaggerations of Ministers on the danger from events in France. Many of the provisions which he advocated (e.g., vote by ballot and the trial of contested elections by a separate legal body) have been adopted; but more (such as biennial elections, all elections on one fixed day, and but one vote to be allowed to each citizen) are still unaccomplished. The essay was the production of a Whig and something more. On p. 13 he acknowledges his obligations to the teaching of Burgh. (4) 'The Case of the Hop Planters under the Additional Duty of 1802' (Rochester, 1803). He contended that the tax was "contrary to the soundest principles of political economy." This tract is not in the Library of the British Museum. (5) 'Observations on the Trial by Jury, particularly on the Unanimity required

in the Verdict.' This was reissued in *The Pamphleteer*, No. x., May, 1815, and was pirated at Edinburgh "when the Bill for the introduction of the trial by jury in civil cases in Scotland was before Parliament, and great efforts were made to get rid of the unanimity." The last three pamphlets bear his name.

W. P. COURTNEY.

NOUNS AND VERBS DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED.

WE distinguish between the sb. *accent* and the verb *to accent* by a difference of stress; I propose to discuss this on a future occasion.

We also distinguish between the sb. *use* and the verb *to use* by employing a voiceless *s* in the former case and a voiced *z* in the latter. I observe the following note in Latham's 'Grammar,' ch. xviii. :—

"Verbs formed from nouns by changing a final sharp consonant into its corresponding flat one; as *use*, sb. *to use*, vb.; *breath*, *to breathe*; *cloth*, *to clothe*."

No explanation is offered; and the true facts are concealed. There is no such thing as this alleged "changing," but only a natural difference at a most remote period. The difference has existed throughout the whole period of literary English. A little reflection will show that the spoken forms of the sb. and the vb. were always distinct from the first. The sb. *use* is the Norman *us* (with the *s* sound) from Lat. *usum*, accus. The *s* was voiceless because it was final; and the addition of *e* in the written E. form did not alter its sound. But the Norman verb was *user*, and the Middle English verb was *usen*, both being dissyllabic. Here the *s* was necessarily pronounced as a voiced *z*, because it was intervocalic, having a vowel after it as well as before it; and this is the whole of the secret. Even when the *n* of the infinitive mood was lost, and the infinitive thus became monosyllabic, there remained several forms such as *useth*, *using*, *uses*, *used* (dissyllabic), in which the *s* was still a *z*; and all that was needed to distinguish the verb from the sb. was to go on as before. Very striking in this connexion is the employment of *uses* as a pl. sb., because here the pronunciation of the singular was faithfully retained; whilst *he uses* (with *z*) is verbal. But the process was perfectly natural, and quite inevitable, wherever distinctness was at all desired.

The same explanation applies to all similar cases. Thus *breath* has the voiceless *th*, because it is final. But in the M.E. *brethen*, to breathe, the *th* was intervocalic, as it still remains in the pres. participle *breathing* and in the pp. *breath-ed* in archaic pronunciation.

No nightly trance or breath-ed spell
Inspires the pale-eyed priest from the prophetic cell.

It will now be readily understood that the natural distinction between such sbs. and their related verbs has been preserved from former times for the sake of keeping them apart. And it follows that, wherever such distinction exists, it is *always* the sb. that has the voiceless consonant, and never the verb. Other examples are: advice, advise; device, devise; bath, bathe; sheath, sheathe; wreath, wreath; loath, loathe; sooth, sooth; troth, betroth (pron. *betrothe*); mouth, mouthe. So, also, loss, lose; house, house (pron. *houz*); abuse, excuse; refuse, refuse; mouse, mouse (to catch mice); thief, thief; belief, believe; wife, wife; safe, save; relief, relieve; calf, calve; half, halve; strife, strive; grief, grieve; proof, prove. And compare *chief* with *achieve*.

For a like reason we have *loaves* as the plural of *loaf*, from the A.-S. *hlāfas*, pl. of *hlāf*. An interesting example is the adj. *leavy*, derived from *leaf*. Shakespeare knew that *leavy* formed a perfect rime with *heavy*; both words were then pronounced with the *ea* as in *great*. But Pope altered the reading *leavy* (1623) to *leafy*, as Mr. Aldis Wright duly notes; see 'Much Ado,' II. iii. 75. That is what comes of meddling.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

LOOPING THE LOOP: FLYING OR CENTRIFUGAL RAILWAY: WHIRL OF DEATH.

Not very long ago a performance called "Looping the Loop" was to be seen in London (? date and place). A man on a cycle went down a steep track, up and down a circle, and finished on a steep incline. At the top of the circle the man and the cycle were, of course, upside down.

On 15 April in Paris, at the Casino de Paris, Mlle. Marcelle Randall died after going through a performance called "The Whirl of Death." She had repeated the performance successfully during several weeks. She used to start in a small 9 h.-p. motor car, in which she was strapped, from the top of a track inclined nearly at 45 degrees. The track just before reaching the stage turned slightly upwards, then stopped short. When the car reached the bottom of the track a powerful spring was let loose, projecting the vehicle upwards and forwards in such a way that the car, with the girl strapped in it, turned a complete somersault in the air, then fell down on a padded track farther along the stage, by which it ran to the level. Mlle. Randall's death was due to chronic heart disease, directly hastened by

the violent shocks undergone in her performances (see *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily News* of 17 April). The somersault appears to have been substituted for the circular track.

"Looping the Loop" was no new thing when it was recently exhibited in London. I have an advertisement of

"The Flying Railway now exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The Railway consists of two Inclined Planes, and a Circle of between 40 or [*sic*] 50 feet in circumference, rising 14 feet perpendicular from the floor, making the whole Line 150 feet in length. The Carriage descends the Line, passes the Circle, and ascends the other inclined Plane, travelling at the rate of 100 Miles per Hour. Large Iron Weights, and Buckets of Water, glide majestically down the Plane, pass the Circle, and although completely turned upside down, land without a drop being spilt. A Lady or Gentleman will be continually in attendance, and will descend the Line, make the Grand Tour of the Splendid Circle Head Downmost, Which is the most Fearful, Daring, and Astonishing Feat ever accomplished," &c.

At the top of the advertisement is a picture of the railway, with one carriage at the top of the circle upside down, and another just finishing the journey. The date written by some one at the foot is 1850.

A centrifugal railway must have been shown before this, as one is referred to in 'The Comic Album: a Book for Every Table,' London, Wm. S. Orr & Co., Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, 1843, sixth page of Section T (the book is not paged). The article begins as follows:—

"The Centrifugal Railway Is a practical illustration of man's ingenuity to turn things upside down, and while he laughs at its wonderful effects, he is constrained to acknowledge the centre of—gravity! A person making a revolution is like a man on the brink of bankruptcy, who rushes down the inclined plane at the rate of one hundred miles an hour."

It ends as follows:—

"Verily, there are more centrifugal railways in the moral than in the material world."

The name of the author is not given.

Some of the articles in the 'Album' are by Laman Blanchard, Alfred Crowquill, Gilbert A. A'Beckett, and the author of 'The Comic Latin Grammar.'

According to the advertisement referred to above, another of "The Greatest Wonders of the Age" (heading) was

"The Patent Signal Telegraph; or, Writing Machine. By this Apparatus a letter may be written in London and copied in Liverpool and all intermediate places at the same instant of time; thus rendering time and distance no longer obstacles to communication."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[In illustration of "Looping the Loop" at the Aquarium Mr. ALECK ABRAHAM'S quoted at 9th S.

x. 366 (November, 1902) Old Humphrey's account in 1843 of the Centrifugal Railway. At 9th S. xi. 337 Mr. ABRAHAM further quoted the description of the railway given in a handbill in the Granger Collection at the Guildhall, and referred to an advertisement in *The Times* of 8 July, 1842, announcing the opening of the Centrifugal Railway at the exhibition in Great Windmill Street. The "Patent Signal Telegraph" was also shown in 1842. We ourselves witnessed the Centrifugal Railway in action about the period named, 1842-3.]

THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN'S TITLE.—A short time ago an Irish member of Parliament, of inquiring mind and philological tendencies, asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the Amir had been erroneously described as Siraj-ul-millat-wa-ud-din in a Parliamentary Paper; whether he should have been set out as Siraju-'l-millat wa'd-din; and whether he was aware that the name Habibulla is a contraction for Habibu Allah. Now, although any member of the House of Commons is prepared to assume the responsibilities of an empire at a day's notice, our Constitution does not provide that he should master the intricacies of an Oriental language in the same brief space of time, and the Secretary of State, being unversed in the tongues, was compelled to have recourse to a "high authority," who, in guarded language, informed him that the transliteration of the Amir's title indicated by the hon. member might be considered more correct, as a matter of scholarship, than that adopted by the Government of India, but that the transliteration of the Amir's name indicated by the hon. member was less correct than that adopted by the Government of India. It will be observed that the "high authority" cautiously refrained from going beyond the comparative degree. Had he wished to say what was "quite correct," he would have informed the Secretary of State that, as a matter of scholarship, the Amir's title was Sirāju-'l-millatī wa-'d-dīnī, and that in colloquial Arabic it was Sirāju-'l-milla wa-'d-dīn, the title signifying Lamp of Religion and the Faith. Our ancestors of the days of Sir Roger Dowler would doubtless have called his Majesty (until recently his Highness) Sir Roger Miller Deane. The name of the Amir is, of course, Habibu-llah, which means the Beloved of Allah. It is satisfactory to know that no further action will be taken in this important matter.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"RISING OF THE LIGHTS." (See 8th S. vi. 308, 415, 516.)—The contributors who, at these references, fully explain the meaning

and historical use of this phrase, treat it as obsolete; but, like many old English expressions, it survives in the United States. In Miss Alice Hegan Rice's wonderfully successful Kentucky story 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' first printed in England in 1902, the resourceful heroine, as she critically surveys the horse in a fit, exclaims: "I'll tell you what's the matter with him; his lights is riz." And she proceeds to administer as medicine "what appeared to be a large marble," and which she explains to be a camomile pill, which strikingly recalls the old-fashioned remedies for this complaint, described at the last reference by Mr. ASTLEY.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

[Mr. ASTLEY treated the expression as current.]

OLORENSHAW FAMILY.—I shall be glad to correspond with any one who is collecting particulars of this family. I have a few notes, which I am desirous of augmenting.

JOHN T. PAGE,

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

JACOBITE REBELS.—In the British Museum is a 'List of Persons engaged in the Rebellion in Scotland, showing their Places of Abode, their Present Place of Residence, 1764.' The reference is Add. MS. 19,796.

In my own MSS. I have lists of the political prisoners transported in 1716 to Virginia, Jamaica, Maryland, South Carolina, Antigua, and St. Christopher's. The total number of them is 623. My collections show that in 1747 a still larger number of rebels were sent to the Leeward Islands, Jamaica, Maryland, and Barbadoes.

I have no doubt that many Americans at the present day, if they knew that their emigrant ancestors had been Jacobites, would be proud of the fact.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth.

JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN.—The 'D.N.B.' (i. 416) says of this worthy that he was born in 1735, was of Russian extraction, and at the age of fifteen came first to England. Some account of his birth and parentage will be found in the following paragraph, copied from a biography of Catherine II. in *The Lady's Magazine* for January, 1836, "partly translated from the French of the Duchess d'Abrantès":—

"Such was the degeneracy in those days that she [the Empress Elizabeth] was the mother of several illegitimate children, who were taken privately from the palace. One of these, the son of a very handsome Englishman, a Russia merchant, resident at St. Petersburg, was noted in England for his great munificence and noble person, and as a princely patron of the fine arts. His name will

be long remembered as the founder of a gallery of paintings. The story goes that, when a babe, this gentleman was let down in a basket from a window in the Empress's palace at St. Petersburg, and endowed, by his imperial mother, with a fortune of 100,000 roubles of gold. This fortune was well improved by his father, who brought the princely boy up as a merchant; and when of age, he made in this country such a prudent and benevolent use of his vast means, that his name will be placed in our annals as the rival, in good deeds, of our Greshams and Herriots [sic]. He died full of years and honours, in England, in 1813. His daughter, the beautiful Julia A—, married a Russian prince; and his son follows the steps of his father in England."

1813 is a misprint for 1823, in which year, on 22 January, Angerstein died at Woodlands, his villa at Blackheath, having retired from business twelve years previously.

R. L. MORETON.

GARIBALDI: ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—*The Pall Mall Gazette*, in a recent article on Mazzini and Garibaldi, remarked:—

"In their very physical characteristics there was the most marked difference between the two great men. Garibaldi, reddish-haired, clear blue-eyed, sedate in his manners, had nothing of the typical Italian. His very name, meaning 'bold in war,' showed his non-Italian, Germanic descent. Dukes in Bavaria once bore the name of Garibald. In England, even, there is, to this day, a Garboldisham—the Home or Settlement of some Angle or Saxon Chieftain."

Garboldisham is a village in South Norfolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Thetford, with a population of 640 persons.

Garibaldi was of Genovese or Ligurian descent, or possibly a Fleming. Mark Antony Garibaldi was a Flemish painter of some celebrity, 1620-90.

JOHN HEBB.

DEAN STANLEY'S POEM 'THE GIPSIES'.—I possess two quite separate early editions of this Newdigate Prize poem, "recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 7, 1837." They are both printed by J. Vincent, of Oxford. The first edition is dated 1837; the second, 1842. The second is not merely a reprint, but quite *distinct*. The first contains eighteen pages and a little over; the second, fifteen pages. They both belonged to the collection of the late Edward Hawkins, F.S.A., of the British Museum.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

PAUL JONES'S BIRTHPLACE. (See 10th S. III. 415).—I have what I believe to be a tolerably correct biography of John Paul Jones in Blackie's 'Popular Encyclopædia,' 1837, wherein it is stated that Paul Jones (as he preferred to call himself) was

born at Arbigland, Kirkcudbright, 6 July, 1747.

Messrs. Dean & Son, of Fleet Street, published about thirty years ago, in their "Deeds of Daring Library," a life of Paul Jones. I have urged upon the firm to republish this book; but it is "out of print," and, possibly, they have not an "original" copy to "re-comp." from. This biography is appreciative, if a trifle severe. I understand that (according to the papers) the "identity" of Paul Jones's bones is gravely doubted—"shall these dry bones live?" I do not see why we should disinter—and exhibit—the remains of great men or women, as we did in the case of Rameses II. Why not let them rest in peace?

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

[Arbigland is in Kirkbean parish, so that there is no contradiction between the statements in the 'D.N.B.' and Blackie's 'Popular Encyclopædia.' Bartholomew's 'Gazetteer of the British Isles' mentions under "Arbigland" that Paul Jones was born there, and under "Kirkbean" that he was a native of the parish.]

"MR."—Under 'The Office Window' in *The Daily Chronicle* of the 17th inst., a correspondent raises the question, "When does a 'Mr.' cease to be a 'Mr.'?" I think the rule of *The Athenæum* is a good one, which confines the prefix to living people.

A. N. Q.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

LIVERPOOL PRINTED BOOKS: DR. HOOD.—Can any of your Liverpool or other readers throw light on the authorship of two books printed at Liverpool "by James Smith for the author" in 1822?

The first is entitled 'Creation: a Poem,' by the author of 'Primum Mobile,' &c. The preface is dated August, 1822, and states, "A few copies only of the following Poem are printed for the author's private use and circulation." What was the size of the edition? The poem is in two sections, 'Celestial' (books i., ii., and iii.) and 'Terrestrial' (books iv., v., and vi.). It contains 240 pages, and bears evidence that the author was acquainted with Killarney and Bantry Bay. My copy is bound in boards, with a paper label, 'Creation, a Poem,' on the back. The author implies that, if called for, another

edition might "probably undergo material correction." Did this happen?

The second volume is called 'Primum Mobile, or, Solar Repulsion; being a Query concerning the Primary Cause of Motion in the Solar System as connected with Gravity.' The preface is dated September, 1822, and again says, "A few copies of the following essay are printed for private circulation." It is suggested that a fuller work shall appear if this be successful.

Is anything known of the other works of the author implied in the "&c." of the 'Creation'? The 'Primum Mobile' has an illustration of the comet of 1680 as a frontispiece, and a considerable number of diagrams pasted on, and not printed with the pages. The author's father was evidently himself an author, as on p. 27 he refers to some manuscript writings of his parent. On p. 71 he writes:—

"In an essay on Physiology recently published by Dr. Hood of Liverpool, in which some ingenious discoveries, highly applicable to medical practice, have been introduced, this doctrine has received a more forcible illustration than we are capable of giving it."

Who was Dr. Hood? and what were his "ingenious discoveries"?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

WELLINGTON BADGE: WATIER'S, 1814.—I am anxious to obtain information about a badge which has in the centre a cameo of the Duke of Wellington, and is mounted in a wreath of laurel leaves (the mounting is not gold, nor is the cameo real). In front is engraved "Peace, 1814," and on the back, "Watier's, July 1st, 1814." It formerly belonged to an old lady whose husband had fought under the Duke of Wellington, and it had been given to him by a Peninsular friend (name unknown). Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' supply information about a dinner or entertainment that took place at Watier's Club on that date, and tell me why badges were given? Although Gronow's 'Recollections,' 'The Life of Beau Brummell,' 'Old and New London,' and various books refer to the club, no mention is made of any entertainment there on that date. The badge has been shown to Messrs. Spink and to the officials of the British Museum, but neither had seen one like it before, nor could give any information about it. I hope that my appeal to 'N. & Q.' may meet with more success.

(Hon. Miss) EMILY WINN.

Appleby Hall, Doncaster.

"THE PILGRIM OF ETERNITY."—How came Byron to be so called? MEDICULUS.

SIR JOHN HARRISON, OF BALLS PARK, HERTS.—Is any portrait known of Sir John Harrison or of his first wife Margaret Fanshawe, mother of Lady Anne Fanshawe of the 'Memoirs'? H. C. FANSHAW.

107, Jermyn Street.

GLEN FAMILY.—I was much interested in Mr. GORDON GOODWIN's notice of this family (10th S. iii. 485). James Glen, the colonial governor, is said to have had a sister Elizabeth who married James Gordon, the laird of Ellon, Aberdeenshire (no relation whatever to the present laird of the same name). This James was either the brother or the father of Mary Gordon, who married in 1771 James Balfour, of Blannerne, and thus became the Prime Minister's ancestor. Were these Ellon Gordons any relation to Alexander Gordon, the antiquary mentioned by Mr. GOODWIN? and what was the precise connexion between James Glen and the Ellon Gordons?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Who wrote the following lines?—

With a heart of furious fancies
Whereof I am commander,
With a burning spear, and a horse of air,
To the wilderness I wander.

A. N.

Alas! for man who has no sense
Of all God's gifts, and innocence,
But still rejects and raves;
Whom all God's love can scarcely win
One soul from taking pride in sin,
And pleasure over graves.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

"RADDIDOO."—Can any of your readers tell me the origin of this curious word? I have known it all my life, but have never heard it used anywhere but in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It means a wideawake hat such as the plough lads used to wear. I had not heard the word for many years until the other day; but on inquiry I find it is still in fairly common use in this locality. Prof. Wright does not appear to have it in his admirable 'Dialect Dictionary.'

M. C. F. MORRIS.

Nunburnholme Rectory, York.

G. WOOD, CLOCKMAKER.—I should feel obliged if some of your readers would give me information respecting G. Wood, clockmaker, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Furlane, Greenfield, Oldham.

DAVID RAMSAY.—I possess a copy of "Military Memoirs of Great Britain; or, a History of the War, 1755-1763. By David

Ramsay. Edinburgh, printed for the Author, 1779." The volume is dedicated to his Grace, Henry, Duke of Buccleugh, Colonel of the South Fencibles of Scotland. It is embellished with portraits of some distinguished naval and military commanders, including Keith, Boscawen, Hawke, Amherst, Wolfe.

Who was this David Ramsay? His name is not in the list of officers of the South Fencibles, nor in the 1777 'Army List,' nor in any biographical dictionary I have been able to consult. W. S.

"CAPILLARIANS."—This odd word occurs in a letter from Charles Lamb to Southey, dated 10 August, 1825, and printed in E. V. Lucas's grand edition of the works of Charles and Mary Lamb, vol. vii. (1905), p. 691. Lamb is represented as writing, "I call all good Christians the Church, Capillarians and all." The 'N.E.D.' quotes the passage for "Capillarians," which it calls a nonce-word, without explaining it in any way; but is it not a mere ghost-word, transcribed and printed by mistake for "Capellarians," which would be a Lamb-like and therefore suitable name for Non-conformists in their character of Chapel-men as distinguished from Churchmen? R. MARSHAM-TOWNSHEND.

BAINES FAMILY.—Can any of your readers help me to trace the ancestry of John Baines, of Layham, Suffolk, who early in the eighteenth century married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Johnson, rector of Long Melford, Suffolk, to whose memory there is a monument in Long Melford Church? A. A. BAINES.

HYSKER OR HESKER.—Will some yachtsman who has recently visited these islets (about ten miles west from Rum) give a brief description of them? Is either of them now inhabited? When Lady Grange (whose sham funeral had been celebrated) was carried off by the Jacobites in 1732, she was kept here for nearly a year, 1732-3, and then moved to St. Kilda. See 'D.N.B.' s.v. Erskine, James (1679-1754). S. G. D.

TESTOUT.—Should the well-known rose Caroline Testout be called Tai-tout or Tes-tout? DELTA.

ADAM'S COMMEMORATIVE PILLARS.—At p. 96 of the Early English Text Society's edition of 'Cursor Mundi' (a Northumbrian poem of the fourteenth century) there is a story of Lamuch's sons making two pillars (one of tile, the other of marble) inscribed with a record of the arts, crafts, and sciences of

(in private hands) relating the same story—in Norman-French—but attributing the erection of the pillars to Adam. Could any of your readers direct me to a common source, English or continental?

ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

WHY HAS ENGLAND NO NOBLESSE?—No teacher or book easily accessible gives me any answer to the question why England has no noblesse in the continental sense. Was it that our ancient nobility or baronage were nearly all killed in the Wars of the Roses, and that Henry VII.'s new nobles never got popular devotion? Was there not a statute passed under the Commonwealth, that delegalizes the titles of younger sons?

T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS' UNIFORM.—I should be glad if any one could inform me where to find a picture representing a captain in the 4th Light Dragoons between the years 1808 and 1814, and an exact representation or description of the uniform then worn.

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

"TWO PENNY" FOR HEAD.—In the school-boys' game of leapfrog, when the head is bent down so that one can jump over it, the usual phrase, I believe, is still "Tuck in your twopenny (or tuppenny)." Why has the head been so often called "tuppenny"?

In my collection of English and slang dictionaries I find no explanation of this curious phraseology, about which I seek further information.

J. LAWRENCE-HAMILTON, M.R.C.S.

30, Sussex Square, Brighton.

BALLAD OF FRANCIS RÉNYI.—Mr. W. B. Yeats published in *The Boston Pilot*, in 1887, a ballad under the title 'How Ferencz [Francis] Rényi kept Silent.' Soon afterwards a lady published an independent version of the same subject in some London magazine under the title 'This is the Story of Rényi.' The tale is about a young Hungarian patriot who was shot by the Austrians because he refused to reveal the hiding-place of his companions. Could any kind reader help me to find this second version? Poole's 'Index to Periodicals' I have searched in vain. Mr. Yeats's poem has since appeared in his 'Wanderings of Oisín, and other Poems' (1889). L. L. K.

BRISTOL MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' COMPANY.—I desire information regarding the early Bristol companies, especially the early

city. Did any Bristol company bear arms as follows? "Two garbs, a chief chequy, in base a lamb." I can find no family which bore it. These arms appear in the neighbourhood of Bristol in 1630. G. A. T.
Albany, N.Y.

[Mr. John Latimer, the historian of Bristol, who died 4 January, 1904, published the previous year, through Arrowsmith of Bristol, 'The History of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol, with some Account of the Anterior Merchant Guilds.' Our American correspondent is likely to obtain from this work all the information he needs, as *The Athenæum* stated on 3 October, 1903: "Mr. Latimer has taken great pains to discover collateral evidence of the rise and development of the Bristol merchants."]

POEM BY SIR THOMAS WYATT.—In reading through Wyatt's poems recently, I was struck with the resemblance of one lyric to a similar piece ascribed to Alexander Scot, the Scottish poet. I have no means of comparing dates at present, but I rather think that Scot preceded Wyatt. The name of the poem referred to is in both writers "Lo! what it is to love." I should be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' would offer an explanation of this curious parallel. W. B.

Replies.

"LONNING."

(10th S. iv. 29.)

SIXTY years ago, about the year 1845, a small boy from the neighbourhood of London went on a visit to an uncle at Eskrigg, some three miles from Wigton in Cumberland. One morning he strolled through the garden into the lane beyond. The turn to the left led to the high road, and presented no interest; so he turned to the right. The lane was winding and long, and seemed interminable; so that, after observing nothing except a small donkey grazing there, he prudently turned back, and had almost reached the starting-point, when he was suddenly aware of a young girl accompanied by two little brothers, who appealed to him in the enigmatic sentence: "Hae ye seen oor coodie doon the lonnin?" Being hopelessly ignorant of the sense of the sentence, he had nothing to say but "No!" Nevertheless, he treasured up the sound of it, made haste back, and burst into the parlour with the cry, "Hae ye seen oor coodie doon the lonnin? What does it mean?" It was soon explained: the *coodie* was Cuddie (or Cuthbert), the equivalent of the Southern Neddy, the pet-name for a donkey; and *lonnin* was the lane. Whereupon the small boy, with a keen sense of self-

reproach, said: "Then I told the poor girl a falsehood!" The lesson was a sharp one, and the small boy returned home with a much-enriched vocabulary, including not only *Cuddie* and *lonnin*, but a *stee*, a *cleg*, a *byre*, and *kye*, and many more.

Moreover, from that day the idea of acquiring the senses of provincial words and antiquated expressions haunted him (as Wordsworth says) like a passion; and he lived to found the English Dialect Society, and to direct it till its work was done. And now in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' any reader may find the word *loaning*, known in eight dialects with something like fifteen variant forms, fully illustrated with a whole column of examples.

And still, across the far expanse of fully sixty years, I hear the anxious tones of that fresh Cumbrian voice: "Hae ye seen oor coodie doon the lonnin?"

WALTER W. SKEAT.

In the 'Scottish Dictionary' Jamieson quotes from 'Cartul. Aber.' the phrase, "A lonyng lyand throw the mur betwix twa ald stane dykes," explaining that the extract bears upon an agreement of 1446. His definition of the term is "a narrow inclosed way." As a supplementary meaning he gives "The privilege of having a common through which cattle pass to or return from the places of pasture." Under the entry 'Loan, Lone, Lonning,' Jamieson both discusses and illustrates pretty fully. He conjectures that the word is allied to Eng. "lawn," but he shows conclusively that in its most familiar application it is practically an equivalent of "lane." The thing denoted is "An opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards." The lexicographer adds, "Here the cows are frequently milked." This explains the reference in Jean Elliot's 'Flowers of the Forest':—

I've heard them liltin' at the ewe-milkin',

Lasses a-liltin' before the dawn of day;

But now they are moanin' on ilka green loanin';

The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

It also shows how sadly adrift some interpreter is in the volume of 'Selections from Burns' for which Mr. Andrew Lang stands sponsor. Explaining "the kye stood rowtin' i' the loan," which occurs towards the close of 'The Twa Dogs,' Mr. Lang or a coadjutor says that the loan is the milking-shed! This is manifestly a case of allowing the context to suggest a meaning; it is "ingenious but not correct," as a Greek professor aforetime sometimes remarked with ambiguous commendation. Jamieson goes

on to say that the term is used for "a narrow inclosed way, leading from a town or village, sometimes from one part of a village to another"; and finally adds that "in some towns it is used to denote a narrow street." At the present time, it is quite commonly applied to the road leading from the highway to a farm steading. In his 'Eminent Men of Fife' Conolly tells how one sea-captain once hailed another in tropical waters, and asked whence he had come. The answer given was "Foul-hugger," which indicated an inland farm of East Fife, and it straightway brought the response, "What was your weather as you came down Auld Leys loan?" The interlocutors were from the same hilly district of the East Neuk, and they were playing with the names of rural scenes familiar to them from boyhood.

THOMAS BAYNE.

In her exquisite elegy 'The Flowers of the Forest' Jean Elliot has invested the word "loaning" with enduring vitality and charm. Twice, in her poignant lament for her countrymen who were slain at Flodden, there occurs to the Scottish ear the haunting phrase "on ilka green loaning." The use of the term "loaning" is entirely confined to the southern district of Scotland; north of Edinburgh one would never hear the word, which is peculiar to the Borders, colloquially used. "Loaning" is not therefore "a synonym for lane in North-Country dialect." A path between fields is so designated in some of the southern counties of the northern kingdom. The outskirts of the Border towns and villages change but little, and these "green" lanes, where lads and lasses have for generations kept tryst and plighted their troth, retain, though a hedge or wall may be on one or both sides, the old-time designation of the "loaning." In 'The Antiquary' Scott alludes to "the lang dike that gaes doon the *loaning*." Jean Elliot's "green loaning," from its setting in her poem, was, no doubt, the grassy plot on which the cows were milked. In Mr. Quiller-Couch's 'Anthology of English Verse,' "loaning" is vaguely defined as a "field-path."

During a visit to Dumfries some years ago I asked a lad how I could get to a certain point of the river that flows close by the town. Turn down so-and-so, he said, "and gang along the loanin'"; and the accent of my instructor, as well as my walk in the "loanin'" — pronounced thus — that fine summer day, I shall never forget. For the first time in my life I heard "loaning" spoken in the musical Doric of the Scottish Border, and for the first time I had personal

experience of the significance and meaning of the word.

J. GRIGOR.

105, Choumert Road, Peckham, S.E.

This word is used several times by Robert Anderson in his 'Cumberland Ballads,' and is thus explained in the glossary: "Lonnin, a narrow lane leading from one village to another." Anderson was born at Carlisle in 1770, where he died in 1833, as I learn from the collected edition of his works published at Wigton. The volume bears no date, but must have appeared about the middle of last century. From 'The Bundles ov Oddities' (p. 6), in which a young woman describes her sweethearts, I give the following example:—

The neist was a Whaker, cawt Jacep,
He turnt up the wheytes ov his een,
An talkt about flesh an the spirit—
Thowt I, what can Gravity mean?
In dark winter neeghts, i' the lonnins,
He'd weade thro' the durt buin his tnee;
It cult his het heart, silly gander!
And theer let him stowter for me!

The word is used in Northumberland; and I can almost fancy I see the amorous Quaker stumbling and trudging through the mire of "lonnins" that I knew fifty years ago.

To the volume from which I have quoted are appended "Cumberland Ballads," by John Rayson of Aglinby, one of which is entitled 'Charlie McGlen,' a notorious thief, of whom it is said:—

At neets i' the lonning he's seen at aw teymes.

The word is also Scotch. JOHN T. CURRY.

This word (or "loaning"), signifying a lane or narrow road, is in common use all over the north of England. See 'English Dialect Dictionary,' p. 633, where numerous examples are given of its use in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and Lancashire. At Alston, in Cumberland, where I spend great part of the summer, we have "The Loaning" and "Loaning Foot," and at Garrigill, an adjoining village, "Lonning Head." The latter is thus described in Palmer's 'Tyne and its Tributaries,' London, 1882, p. 89:—

"Lonning Head means Lane head, by which latter name it is now becoming generally known. It stands at the top or head of a steep lane leading up from the south-east corner of the village—not such a lane as we may see in Surrey or Kent, shaded by thick hedges of hazel and sweet briar; instead there are here stone walls, and the roadway is like nothing so much as the stony bed of a torrent."

See also Heslop's 'Northumberland Words,' Atkinson's 'Cleveland Dialect,' Ferguson's 'Dialect of Cumberland,' and 'A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Teesdale,' in all of

which the word "lonnin" appears as meaning a lane.

RICHARD WELFORD.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Yes, "lonnin" is a synonym for lane about Durham. There is "Pelton lonnin" near Chester-le-Street; and I think that a lane was usually called a "lonnin" at Houghton-le-Spring about 1861. J. T. F. Winterton, Doncaster.

Halliwell, in his 'Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words,' and Thomas Wright, in his 'Dictionary of Obsolete Words,' explain this word to mean in the north of England a lane or by-road. The latter also adds that a place for milking cows is called a "loaning." EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road.

"Lonning" is a well-known synonym for lane in Westmorland and also in Durham county. In St. Oswald's Churchyard at Durham, Lane Head, Middleton, Teesdale, appears as Lonning Head; and in several Westmorland title-deeds a lane bounding a close of land is described as a "lonning."

S. H.

The quotation would be more correctly written, "He joost ganged doon t' lonnin tappey lappay." To say a thing has "gaen doon t' read lonnin" is a jocular form of saying it has been swallowed.

M. N.

[R. B.—R. W. B. H., SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, MISTLETOE, MR. J. PLATT, ST. SWITHIN, and MR. J. H. STEPHENSON also thanked for replies.]

MAJOR MONRO (10th S. iii. 487).—There is an interesting account of this duel in Miller's 'St. Pancras, Past and Present,' pp. 269-73. The combatants were Lieut.-Col. Fawcett, C.B., of the 55th Regiment, and his brother-in-law, Lieut. Munro (not Monro), of the Royal Horse Guards. Both were officers of some distinction, and Lieut. Munro, who had enlisted in the Blues nineteen years previously, had as a reward for his meritorious service received a commission in 1829, and was appointed adjutant of his regiment. The two gentlemen had married sisters, daughters of the principal medical officer at Jamaica, and at the time of the duel Col. Fawcett had one surviving daughter, while his opponent had five children. The cause of the quarrel was a reflection by the Colonel on Lieut. Munro's judgment in the management of some property entrusted to his care by Col. Fawcett while he was abroad. A challenge ensued, and the duel took place on 1 July, 1843, in a field near Maiden Lane (now Brecknock Road), leading from Camden

Town to Highgate. Col. Fawcett fell mortally wounded, and was carried to "The Camden Arms," Randolph Street, where, notwithstanding the skilful attention of the two most distinguished surgeons of the day, Brodie and Liston, he died two days later. An inquest was held immediately afterwards by Mr. Wakley, the coroner—Mr. John Cumberland, the friend of George Cruikshank, and publisher of Cumberland's 'British Theatre,' being the foreman of the jury. A verdict of wilful murder was recorded against the parties to the duel, but Lieut. Munro fled the country and was believed to have entered the Prussian service. Four years afterwards he surrendered himself to justice, and on 14 August, 1847, he was found guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced to the capital penalty, which, on a strong recommendation to mercy, was commuted to twelve months' imprisonment. Lieut. Cuddy, one of the seconds, was tried in 1843, but discharged, as the evidence was not held to be sufficient for a conviction. The unfortunate widow of the deceased officer was deprived, by a Government which was determined to put down duelling, of the pension which, under the rules of the service, she would have received, and these stringent measures seem to have had the desired effect, as this was the last military duel to take place in England.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The history of the Munro-Fawcett duel is given in Walford and Thornbury, 'Old and New London,' v. 376, and in 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. ix. 230. The 'Report of the Trial,' by M. Strang, was printed in 1847, and there is a notice of it, with portraits, in *The Illustrated London News*, 21 August, 11 September, 1847.

W. C. B.

Lieut. Munro is probably identical with the Major James St. John Munro, of the 31st Foot, who is stated in Walford's 'County Families' (1865) to have been the eldest son of General John Munro, E.I.C., of Teaninich, by Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. St. John Blacker. He was born in 1810.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[J. R. F. G. refers to 'Annals of our Time,' under 1 July, 1843; MR. R. L. MORETON to *The Illustrated London News* of 8 July, 1843. MR. E. H. COLEMAN, MR. C. S. WARD, and MR. J. WATSON also send replies.]

PILLION: FLAILS (10th S. iii. 267, 338, 375, 433).—I have seen the observations on flails, though rather late in the day, and if you care to hear the voice of the flail from Little England beyond Wales, I can bear witness to the truth of the statement that in out-of-the-

way places flails are still used. There are farms near us in South Pembrokeshire to which no road leads, only a cart-track across fields, or a soft, macadamless lane; the threshing machine would have much ado to reach them unless in a drought or a hard frost, and the sheaves of their harvest must either be carted to a hospitable neighbour's farmyard, or threshed at home by hand.

I have known a woman to thresh here. A couple of years ago a small farmer brought his corn to our barn, and when we looked in as we passed, the daughter was wielding a second flail with her brother; but it is not usual, for when we looked over the half-door, the girl laughed and stopped.

One or two larger farms here (none are really large) had a fixed threshing machine worked by horses; these have now gone out of use.

M. S. CLARK.

Robeston Wathen, Narberth.

The following paragraph from *The Athenæum* of 10 September, 1881, bears on the use of the flail:—

"A correspondent sends a piece of folk-lore derived from a Swiss villager..... When any one is passing a barn where the threshers are at work, he may know how many persons are handling the flail by attending closely to the rhythm of the threshing. If two are employed, the flails seem to say, 'Barthol. Barthol!' if three threshers are at work, the sound is 'Bartholo. Bartholo!' if four, 'Bartholomä. Bartholomä!' if five, 'Bartholomäus. Bartholomäus!' This is the reason, we are gravely informed, why the Apostle Bartholomew obtained the honour of being the patron saint of threshers."

ELLEN MASTERS.

Ealing.

"ENGLAND," "ENGLISH": THEIR PRONUNCIATION (10th S. iii. 322, 393, 453, 492).—The verbal forms to which PROF. SKEAT objects were tendered with others in proof of the general proposition that degradation of *a* into *o* was not a criterion of the quantity of that vowel, and not as proof that *o* and *a* in literary Anglo-Saxon were interchangeable. The forms I gave amply supported my statement, the truth of which is not disputed; and they show that PROF. SKEAT's argument was a contingent one, as I said, and that it could not stand alone. They were drawn from Helfenstein's 'Comparative Grammar of the Teutonic Languages,' p. 63, where, under the head-line 'Old and Middle English,' may be read, "The Anglo-Saxon *a* is sometimes retained in late Saxon, sometimes inclines to *o*." A list of twelve pairs of words is then given showing the wavering of *a* and *o* in what Helfenstein calls late Saxon, or Old English. It is in this list that *hælic*, *holic*, appear. If Dr. Helfenstein included

some partly erroneous forms I am sorry to hear it, but it does not affect the truth of my argument, and PROF. SKEAT tacitly admits as much by amplifying his own. For he now says that in Anglo-Saxon *a* and *o* were never interchangeable at any early time. This, of course, would cover the fifth and sixth centuries, from documents of which period the Saxon word *Ongle* and the Welsh one *Eingyl* have come down to us. PROF. SKEAT also suggests that I turn to the 'N.E.D.' in order to learn that the degraded vowel in *bôn* (= *bân*) was never seen or heard of before 1300. But a reference to the 'N.E.D.' could not prove all that; and in view of the fact that there is an occasional interchange in all the Old Low German dialects between *a* and *o* (vide Helfenstein, *u.s.*, p. 44), I prefer to think that the emergence of *o* for *a*, in England in the thirteenth century, was the triumph of a tendency that had always existed sporadically, and that it was not a sudden and general change of the nature of a vocal epidemic.

PROF. SKEAT twits me with my presumption in endeavouring to correct his spelling of an Anglo-Saxon word; but that is not quite accurate. It is the *etymon* of an Anglo-Saxon word that I am trying to deal with. *Angul*, the alleged etymon, with *a* and *u*, is repudiated by the sixth-century Welsh word *Eingyl*, which indicates *a* or *o*, and by the Anglo-Saxon forms *Engle*, *Ængle*, which are cases of hidden *umlaut*. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I would repeat that the etymon postulated by these three forms is *angil*.

A. ANSCOMBE.

4, Temple Road, Hornsey, N.

"VESCALION" (10th S. iv. 28).—This is a fearful wild-fowl of a ghost-word. Its origin becomes obvious when an appeal is made from "Bohn's foot-note to 'Cicero on Old Age'" to the sixty-ninth *Rambler*. "Reward the vescalion by conquest, by the pleasures of victory," should, of course, be "reward the vexation of contest by the pleasures of victory." To judge by this sample, Bohn's foot-notes to 'Cicero on Old Age' would seem to be a curious performance.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Uppingham.

Here is a ghost-word with a vengeance! "Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!" The passage in *The Rambler* runs as follows: "By spirit and vigour we may force a way and reward the vexation of contest by the pleasures of victory."

ST. SWITHIN.

CALDWELL FAMILY (10th S. iii. 468).—I cannot answer C. T. E.'s questions directly. But

as a family of this name was connected with that of Heath, in which I am also interested. I am able to supply him with sources of information which perhaps may afford some clues to his quest. My notes refer me to Harl. Soc. Pubs. 'Worc.' vol. xx. 7; 'Vistn. of Staffs, 1614 and 1663-4,' by the W. Salt Soc., No. 70 (compiled by Thos. Phillips); *Misc. Genealogica et Herald.*, series ii. 3, 104; 'Com. Leices.,' by Nichols, vol. iv. p. 370; Harl. MS. 1895, fol. 62. This last records a marriage between Heath and Caldwell (? Caldwell), and is the one reference which I have personally seen. My notes also mention that a Robt. Caldwell resided at Rolston, Staffs, and William Caldwell at Burton-on-Trent.

The following notes may perhaps be helpful to C. T. E.:-

1. Thomas Coldwell, M.A., was instituted to the rectory and parish church of Newbury in 1592 by John Coldwell, Bishop of Sarum, on presentation of Queen Elizabeth. He seems to have held the living of Shaw-cum-Donnington jointly with that of Newbury, and was probably a kinsman of the Bishop of Sarum (cf. Reg. Coldwell, f. 3).

2. Thomas Coldwell was collated Sub-Dean of Salisbury as successor of Richard Hooker, 16 Feb., 1594/5 (cf. Le Neve's 'Fast. Eccl. Angl.,' vol. ii. p. 621).

I found this information in a newspaper cutting from article viii. on the church of St. Nicholas, Newbury, by Walter Money, F.S.A. No date appears on the cutting, nor any indication of the name of the paper.

The following excerpt is from Camden's 'Britannia,' under Richmondshire:-

"From Catarractonium the military way falls into two roads. That towards the North lies by Caldwell and by Aldburgh."

J. W. B.

The family of Caldwell had an existence in Scotland centuries before the repeal of the Edict of Nantes. Sir Adam Muir, of Rowallan (grandson of Sir Archd. Muir, who died in 1349), had three brothers: one of them, Robert of Comeeskin, married the heiress of Caldwell in 1349. I would not venture to assert what was the origin of the place-name. "Cold," "kald," "cauld," &c., are numerous in Scottish place-names. It would not surprise me if it had its origin in "Coiladar"—i.e., the wood of oaks. Caldwell is in the parish of Dunlop, Ayrshire. The old castle of Caldwell stood on the top of a hillside, to the south-west of Lochlibb (now known as Lugton), in Renfrewshire. One square tower of the castle was standing in 1876.

Respecting the coat of arms, the earliest Muir whom historians of Scotland start with is a Sir J. Gilchrist. He married the only daughter of Sir William Cumming, of Rowallan. "The History of the House of Rowallan, by Sir William Mure, Knight, of Rowallan, written in, or prior to, 1657," informs us "Sr. Gilchrist" bore from his ancestors "Argent, a fesse azure charged wth thrie starrs proper." "Quartering" was not then known in Scotland, and Sir Adam (first of the name) was the first "who quartered wth his owne the armes of the Cuming," &c.

"So y^e to this day the Airts & successors of the persons above mentioned do beare two Coats in one scutshion quarterly, to witt the first quarter Argent, a fesse parting equalle the field, Azure charged wth thrie starrs.....Thence it is that the house of Caldwell.....do bear the arms of the Paternall Coat," &c.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

CROMWELL FLEETWOOD (10th S. iii. 466).—Sarah Nevill, afterwards Burkitt, was sister of John Nevill, called the elder in the will. Chauncy speaks of their father as John the elder, and calls this John, the younger. He was in possession in Chauncy's time, and regarded by him as the heir. The George who married Jane Guyon was his son; the will quoted shows that John was only in possession as guardian for his son, and presumably obtained power to sell it for his benefit. The younger son John was doubtless the John Nevill of Ridgewell, barber-surgeon, who in 1710 took out a licence to marry Judith Ovington.

This Ridgewell pedigree seems to rest on Harl. MS. 3882, which is a large collection relating to Nevill families, and has various trial pedigrees of this branch; most of these insert a Thomas as son of Sir Thomas, son of Lord Latimer, but without any details whatever.

On the first page of the same collection is a small slip pasted in:-

"Nevill.....of Halsted and Redgewell in Essex a pedigree from Hugh Nevill cheif Forester in the time of King Richard the first see my book of Pedigrees Miscellaneous Derb Nott Hunt S... Salop and other countys to George Nevill of Staple Inne fo. 260."

This was the George who purchased Berkhamstead.

The other notes seem to be by Le Neve, and I have long been anxious to trace the book referred to above. If correct, it entirely disposes of the alleged descent of the Ridgewell family from the Latimers. The lion seal of Hugh the Forester in the British Museum was obtained from John of Ridgewell attached to an Essex deed; in MS. 3882 is the impres-

sion of a small newly cut seal of the lion rampant, guttee de sang, with a lion crest and the address of a posting house at Ridgewell. This is the coat stated by Clutterbuck to be shown on the tomb of George Nevill. Morant also, *s.v.* Wethersfield, says that John Nevill of Ridgewell was of the kin of Hugh the Forester.

Morant's fuller account of these Nevills is very incorrect; it was apparently copied from the rough notes in the Harl. MS. Sir Thomas died in 1582, not in 1540, and the Thomas who died in 1602, said to be his son, was of another family. There is strong reason to doubt if the son Thomas, who was nine in 1546 at the time of the I.P.M. on his mother Maria Tey, ever attained his majority. It will be better, however, to start another note on that subject.

There was a Fleetwood Nevill, clerk, of county Hunts, who was twenty-five when he took out a marriage licence in 1690. Foster's 'Al. Oxon.' has an entry of his son Fleetwood and further particulars. He was possibly related to Isabel, daughter of Hercy Nevill, of Grove; she married Sir Gerard Fleetwood as her third husband.

The Harl. MS. and other accounts of the Ridgewell family are wrong in other ways; the uncles of John did not die without issue male, and so clear the way for John as head of the family, and therefore heir male of the house of Nevill, according to this later pretension.

I have many particulars of these and numerous other Nevill branches in Essex, taken from the Essex wills; all of these under the name of Nevill I have abstracted down to about 1650. I shall be glad to correspond with any one interested.

It seems evident that George of Berkhamstead claimed descent from Hugh of the Lion, and not from the Latimers. It is just possible that at a rather later date the identity of George's great-grandfather with a son of Sir Thomas (perhaps by a second wife) was discovered, and the other pedigree abandoned.

RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A.

Castlehill, Guildford.

Since Cussans wrote, a "restoration" of the church of St. Andrew, Little Berkhamstead, has taken place; even this ordeal hardly explains the error in date, which appears to be due to a slip on the part either of the historian or his printer. On the south side of the sanctuary floor is a large slab, from which, in September, 1904, I copied the following inscription (the lettering is well preserved):—

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth
Fleetwood widow
who died the
xxvi of April MDCXCIII
adjacent to ye body of her vertuous husband
Cromwell Fleetwood Esq who died ye 1 June
MDCXXXVIII this
Elizabeth was sole daughter of
George Nevill Gent and died
without issue.

H. P. POLLARD.

'THE MISSAL' (10th S. iii. 469; iv. 34).—MR. PEACOCK is doubtless quite right in thinking that Sir Walter Scott calls any service-book a missal. I cannot give a precise reference, but I can quote a parallel case. In 'The Antiquary' (fifth edition, 1818, ii. 267-70) he describes a burial: "A priest, dressed in his cope and stole.....recited from the breviary.....those solemn words which the ritual of the Catholic Church has consecrated to the rendering of dust to dustA loud Alleluia.....closed the ceremony."

W. C. B.

NORDEN'S 'SPECULUM BRITANNIÆ' (10th S. iii. 450; iv. 12).—I cannot find that Lowndes gives 1596 as the date of an edition of this book. Lowndes gives the date 1596 (in parentheses) to Norden's 'Preparatiue' to his 'Speculum Britanniae,' but this was a ghost-book that never had a separate existence. The Middlesex part of the 'Speculum' was first published in 1593, and the Hertfordshire part in 1598. In 1637 a second edition of both parts was published, and in 1723 a third edition, which is that described by Mr. W. J. GADSDEN. To this last edition was prefixed Norden's 'Preparatiue to his Speculum Britanniae,' the principal part of which is the address "To all Covrteous Gentlemen," &c.; and as this address is dated 4 November, 1596, Lowndes gave that date to the 'Preparatiue,' of which no separate copies are known to be in existence. The editor of the 1723 reissue probably printed it from a manuscript, which is most likely no longer in existence, and the maps, &c., look as if they had been printed from the original coppers. From the description given by Mr. GADSDEN, it would appear that his copy does not contain the engraved and printed general title-pages. The arrangement of the book, however, varies in different copies. In Lowndes's collation the leaf headed "To the right worshipful M. William Warde Esquire," is placed at the beginning of the book, whereas in my copy it is placed at the end of the Middlesex portion, before the leaf of Nicolson's commendatory verses, and a glance will show that this is obviously

the right position. Whether at the beginning or end, these two leaves should be placed together, the French verses of Nicolson facing his English ones. For an interesting account of Norden's various works in print and manuscript MR. MARCHAM should consult Sir Henry Ellis's valuable introduction to his edition of 'The Description of Essex,' issued by the Camden Society in 1840.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

In the bibliography of John Norden's works attached to the reprint of the 1598 edition of Norden's 'Description of Hertfordshire,' the following are recorded:—

1593. *Speculum Britannie*. The firste parte. An historically and chorographicall Description of Middlesex. Wherein are sett down the names of the cyties.....parishes, etc.—The title-page is engraved, three folding plates, pp. 50. London, 1593. 4to.

1596. Norden's Preparative to his *Speculum Britannie*. Intended as a reconciliation of sundrie propositions by divers persons tendred, concerning the same.—London, 1596. 8vo.

1598. *Speculi Britannie Pars*. The Description of Hertfordshire. With engraved title-page and map.—London, 1598. 4to.

I may, perhaps, mention that although the Middlesex and Hertfordshire volumes are usually found together they were issued separately. Both were reprinted in one volume in 1723, but the edition of 1637 mentioned by Lowndes has apparently no existence.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

ANN RADCLIFFE (10th S. iv. 9).—In 'Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria,' by J. Cordy Jeaffreson, 1858, vol. ii. p. 1, may be found the following:—

"Although Ann Radcliffe's parents were in rank no higher than respectable tradespeople, she was more than decently descended. Her paternal grandmother was a sister of Cheselden, the distinguished surgeon; her maternal grandmother was Anne Oates, a sister of Dr. Samuel Jebb, of Stratford, who was father of Sir Richard Jebb; and she was lineally descended from a De Witt, a near relative of John and Cornelius, who came over from Holland to carry out a Government plan to drain the fens of Lincolnshire, a design which the popular rising and the execution of Charles I. expelled from the minds of its projectors. Her maiden name was Ward, and she was born in London on the 9th of July, 1764. When she was only three-and-twenty the lovely creature gave her heart and hand to a Mr. William Radcliffe. This fortunate gentleman was a graduate of Oxford, a law student, and a man of considerable literary abilities. Upon his marriage, deeming it prudent to exercise his talents in some way that should reward his exertions with immediate payment, he relinquished his legal pursuits, and, devoting his time and powers to journalism, eventually became the proprietor and editor of *The English Chronicle*.

Two years after her marriage Mrs. Radcliffe made her first appearance as a novelist. She died 7th February, 1822, at her house in London."

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

It has been stated by a former correspondent of 'N. & Q.' that this lady was a native of Durham, and the daughter of one of the vicars choral. She was for some years organist of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham; she was a very pretty poetess, and used to publish in *The Durham Advertiser*, *Monthly Mirror*, &c. She has been confounded with Mrs. Radcliffe, not merely on the Continent, but even in England.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The ring in question cannot have belonged to the eminent novelist, who was born only three years before the death of the person whose memory was cherished in the inscription. Ann Radcliffe, whose maiden name was Ward, was born in 1764, and married to William Radcliffe about 1787. She died in 1823.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[The 'D.N.B.' states that the novelist died 7 February, 1823. MR. A. R. BAYLEY is also thanked for reply.]

ROWSE OR ROUS OF CRANSFORD, WEST SUFFOLK (10th S. iii. 270).—E. S. R. might gain some information regarding the Suffolk Rouses by referring to Savage's 'New England Genealogical Dictionary.' Many families came from Suffolk and Essex to New England.

Can he inform me who were the following Rouses mentioned in the will of Edward Peters, 1638, of Bristol? He was a merchant, and desires to be buried at St. Nicholas's Church, Bristol. Among others he names brother George Peters (he was a minister, graduate of Oxford), sister Rouse, aunt Alice Gleason, mother-in-law Ann Grey, cousin Ann Morgan, wife Margaret, children Edward, George, Ann, Elizabeth, and Grace Peters. This Edward Peters was son of George Petre or Peter and his wife Grace (daughter of John Pyle, of Exeter). The Peters were of Devon.

G. A. T.

Albany, N.Y.

SCOTCH BURIAL CUSTOM (10th S. iv. 10).—Had the occurrence at the burying ground of Longforgan, Dundee, been of an ordinary character, it would not have been chronicled in the newspapers. It is unusual in Scotland for women in any circumstances to attend a funeral, though the custom is less stringently adhered to than was the case twenty years ago. In the Highlands people cling to old habits more tenaciously than in the south

Scotland, and this is especially the case with respect to the rites of sepulture. It has long been, and still is, the custom in the north for the nearest male relative to stand at the head of the grave and hold the cord next to him by which the coffin is lowered. This is the place of a husband in laying the remains of his wife in the grave, of a father burying his son, and of the eldest son attending the funeral of his father. A near relative takes his place at the foot of the grave, and kinsmen and friends stand at each side and assist in lowering the coffin.

J. GRIGOR.

The custom in Scotland of the chief mourner holding the principal cord in the lowering of the coffin is alluded to in 'Poems' by the Rev. John Black, of Butley, in Suffolk. 1799, p. 10, in "An Elegy on the Author's Mother, who was buried in the churchyard of Dunichen, in Scotland," which contains the stanza:—

Oh, how my soul was griev'd when I let fall
The string that dropt her silent in the grave!
Yet thought I then I heard her spirit call:
"Safe I have pass'd through death's o'erwhelming
wave."

See Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' revised by Sir Henry Ellis (Bohn, 1854), vol. ii. p. 274.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I believe it to be the custom throughout Scotland for the chief mourner to lower the head of the coffin into the grave, the second the foot, and those further in degree the sides, the position of each mourner being indicated to him on a card sent before the funeral by the undertaker.

R. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE.

Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

PINCHBECK FAMILY (10th S. iii. 421; iv. 33).—The doggerel lines quoted by Mr. W. H. PINCHBECK were, when I was at school in Somersetshire, fifty years ago, well known as a schoolboys' catch for the innocent new boy and for our unwary sisters; and they were also familiar to a younger generation seven years ago at St. Albans Grammar School; but in each of these cases the first line read as follows:—

Adam and Eve and Pinch me,

and the object of the ditty can be clearly diagnosed from this reading of the first line, coupled with the obviously necessary reply to the question asked in the fourth line. The substitution of the surname "Pinchbeck" for "Pinch me" in the first line would seem to destroy the whole point of the catch.

F. DE H. L.

I venture to think that the surname was originally derived from Pinchbeck, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, rather than the nick-

name of somebody remarkable for having a pincer-like mouth or nose, as has been ingeniously surmised. Domesday Book, in one instance, registers the place as Picebech.

ST. SWITHIN.

The first line of the doggerel quoted is, in Devonshire, always given "Adam and Eve and Pinch me," while the remaining lines are as you print them. And the Devon version appears to me to be the correct one, inasmuch as the questioner, on getting from the questioner the obvious answer, "Pinch me," never fails to administer a pinch.

FRED. C. FROST, F.S.I.

Teignmouth.

HOLLICKE OR HOLLECK, CO. MIDDLESEX (10th S. iii. 387, 435; iv. 36).—There is always a risk of confusion when we find contemporaries bearing the same or similar names. We find from the I.P.M. of Philip Basset, 6 November, 56 Hen. III., that the deceased held Elsefeld manor in Oxfordshire, in exchange for a manor of Walter de Morton called "Ledred in Soseray" (Leatherhead, in Surrey). This shows that a certain Walter de Morton existed *temp.* Henry III., but for the reasons given in my former reply, I think that the owner of Haliwick manor was Walter de Horton. There are, of course, several places from which he might have derived his surname, the nearest to "Little Bernete" being Horton in Bucks, opposite Stanwell on the other side of the river Colne.

Norden says that Muswell Hill was also called Pinsenall Hill, and a variant of this word is Pensnothyll. The first syllable of the word reminds us of Penshurst and Penser, and would seem to point to a wooded hill. I would, therefore, tentatively suggest that the constituents of the name are the A.-S. *pīn*, a pine, *hnūt*, a nut, and *hyll*, a hill, the complete word signifying Pine Nut (or Pine Cone) Hill.

W. F. PEIDEAUX.

The oldest form of this place-name appears to be "Halewik" (cf. the Hale, Tottenham)—generally a piece of flowing water, and very common.

A. H.

JOSIAS CATZIUS (10th S. iv. 10).—It is more than probable that he is a fictitious character, and "the gathering together of the Jews in great bodies under" him did not take place at all. There is a copy of the 'Domesday' in the British Museum among the pamphlets collected by George III. The press-mark is E. 383 (23). It is a short tract of six small quarto pages, one and a half of which are blank and one is occupied by the title. The purpose of the gathering of the

Jews ("in Illyria, Bithinia, and Cappadocia") is stated to have been the conquest of the Holy Land "out of the hand of Ottaman." The anonymous author had "certaine and credible information" about it, and refers also to "letters from beyond the seas." The patronymic "Catzius" is Dutch, but Van der Aa's Dutch dictionary of biography does not seem to mention him.

L. L. K.

COKE OR COOK? (10th S. iii. 430; iv. 13).—There is no difficulty in this matter to any one who is acquainted with the regular historical development of English sounds. At p. 48 of my 'Primer of English Etymology' I show that every A.-S. *ō* (long *o*, as in *note*) normally becomes *oo* (as in *boot*) in modern English. Among the instances I cite *dō*, I do; *cōl*, cool; *rōd*, rood; *fōda*, food, &c. I then note that this *oo* (as in *cool*) is shortened before a final *k*, formerly written *c*, as in *hōc*, a hook; *hrōc*, a rook; *scōc*, shook; *cōc*, cook; *bōc*, book. It may further be noted that Norman scribes, in the fourteenth century, whilst the word was still pronounced *coke*, and before the change of *ō* to *ū* had set in, frequently used the spelling *coke* instead of the more correct *cook*, especially in the genitive case. Thus the Ellesmere MS. of Chaucer has 'The prologe of the *Cokes* Tale,' immediately succeeded by 'The *Cook* of London,' as in three other MSS. But the Petworth and Lansdowne MSS. have 'The *Coke* of London,' for they exhibit later spellings.

There was no difficulty as long as *cook* and *coke* were both pronounced like mod. E. *coke*. But when the regular lowering (not "hardening") of guttural vowels set in, the trouble began, and *coke* became ambiguous. Archaically, it represented the sound *coke*, but practically people came to sound it as mod. E. *cook*. The sound changed so gradually that at first it was hardly noticed; but there came a time when no one could be sure about it. All therefore that we know about *Coke* for certain is that it really means "Cook"; but as to the pronunciation, all depends upon chronology. No doubt the appearance of the word has largely influenced the sound; and many moderns would pronounce *coke* as *coak* without the slightest hesitation.

The history of *Cuckfield* is similar: the old *Cōc-feld*, Anglo-French *Cokefeld*, regularly became *Cook-field*; but in this instance the influence of the following *kf* further shortened the *oo* (as in *cook*) to the *oo* in *blood*.

All such changes present no difficulty to the student of phonetics; but most English-

men have resolutely determined that this is the last subject which they would willingly learn. It is certainly the one which they least understand.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The 'Life of Sir Edward Coke,' by Cuthbert W. Johnson, is a work of no authority, according to an amusing article of thirteen columns in the *Gent. Mag.*, November, 1837, p. 502, which points out the grossest blunders.

RALPH THOMAS.

'THE OXFORD RAMBLE' (10th S. iv. 43).—We are promised an authoritative account of this Alderbury Churchyard broadside ballad, which is mentioned in 'Roxburghe Ballads,' vol. viii. p. 181, an exemplar being in Roxb. Coll., iii. 490, and an important book-form copy, dated 1744, and holding two extra stanzas, in possession of Mr. J. W. Ebsworth. The account will describe his own three exemplars and three others.

A. N. Q.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay, 1778-1810.

With Preface and Notes by Austin Dobson.

Vol. VI. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. DOBSON'S self-imposed and admirably executed task is accomplished, and his concluding volume is now in the hands of his subscribers and readers. It is, in some respects, the best of the series. If it is a little less fresh and winsome than the earlier volumes, it is written in a more sober period and deals with more serious matters. The change of which we are conscious is that from adolescence into middle, and, at the close, elderly life. The girl has ripened into the matron, and the difference between the earlier and the later records corresponds precisely to that between youth and age. Men of ripe years are generally tender and caressing in their feeling towards youth and girlhood, and the joyous aspirations and anticipations which attend the dawn of life move most those who know best how quickly the radiance will fade. Each stage of the work has, however, its own attractions, and we may almost say, in rising from the consideration of the last, in Donne's gracious words, as we recall them:—

Nor spring nor summer beauty has the grace
That I have seen in an autumnal face.

The volume opens and the work virtually closes with a postscript, which consists naturally, to a certain extent, of afterthoughts, and is, in part, an apologia. Comments upon previous volumes are answered, and a defence of the heroine is undertaken against such gently questioning remarks as have been provoked. We fancy—though this is perhaps a piece of self-delusion—that we trace special response to observations of our own. No very serious complaining had Mr. Dobson to face, and his defence—if such it may be called when there is no attack—may be easily accepted, while Macaulay's vindication, which is selected as the epigraph for the volumes, is exactly just: "If she recorded with minute

the compliments, delicate and coarse, heard wherever she turned, she recorded the eyes of two or three persons who had from infancy, who had loved her in and to whom her fame gave the purest exquisite delight. Nothing can be more to confound these outpourings of a sure of perfect sympathy, with the a blue-stocking, who prates to all who hear about her own novel or her own sonnets."

part of the diary is the interest keener sustained than in the part describing scenes in France, especially during the days." We know no other work which picture of life in Paris so accurate and so red. In the account of the escape into we are almost as much moved as if we were the adventures of D'Artagnan on the flight of Louis XVI. to

We positively thrill with emotion. A passion is conveyed on the eve and during the battle of Waterloo. As we read the preparations for escape to Antwerp the quick succession of rumours, generally the immediate arrival of Bonaparte, we in Brussels, and almost participate in and tremors. A measure of the same verities is experienced when, in a subsequent we read the narrative of an escape from at Capstone, Ilfracombe. This incident is coloured by the imagination of the time, at any rate, a good piece of literary work with whom, during the time of the stalwart, Fanny is associated are the distinguished men of the day, and her pictures are admirably living. We could, did space permit on this charming book. We content ourselves with saying that we have worked through with constantly augmenting and promise ourselves a speedy reperusal. Mr. Gomme's task has been admirably accomplished is, indeed, a piece of work of which to

We have tested the value of his notes in which we have special knowledge, and in mistake nor important omission. The present volume consist of Frances Crewe, Charles Burney, and Madame de Staël. There are maps, a map of Brussels, and many views

Gentleman's Magazine Library. Edited by Laurence Gomme.—*English Topography.* London, Vol. I. (Stock.)

first volume of Mr. Gomme's collections *Gentleman's Magazine*, so far as London is, is of extraordinary interest. We have enough to regard ourselves as well posted in historical facts which have found record to time in the pages of "Sylvanus Urban," confess that Mr. Gomme's knowledge far to which we can advance a just claim. we are confident, unearthed several matters of which many of our readers have been in complete ignorance. London from the days of the Stuarts, and, far earlier, a vague term. Mr. Gomme, does not leave us in any doubt as to the means by it. He includes in the before us, and its successors which will show the whole of the area now under the

jurisdiction of the London County Council. We can imagine that his plan may be called in question, for much that is included is very far outside the boundaries of even the greater London as it was spoken of by our fathers. We feel, however, quite sure that no other plan could have been devised which would not have led to dire confusion. A studious person, some day or other, will undertake the task of compiling a history of the growth of the largest city in the world. Whosoever finds himself engaged on such a work cannot fail to realize how much he has been helped forward by Mr. Gomme's labour. One thing, nevertheless, is at present wanting, which we sincerely hope may be supplied in the last volume of the series. What we call for is a sketch map which will show the parts of the new London which have been cut off from the neighbouring shires. This is really a necessity, for as time goes on there can be little doubt that further additions must be made to the London County Council area. Now they are treated of in the shires to which they historically belong; but endless confusion will arise hereafter, as no one in the far future will call to mind the present London boundaries, or find it easy to inform himself except by the aid of such a map as we suggest.

The papers headed 'The London Theatres' will have a wider interest than many of the others. Much of the volume appeals mainly to the historical student and the antiquary; but here we have something for many sections of the community. The theatres, as ought to be well known by every one, were suppressed by the Puritans, and many people think that in the earlier years of the reign of Charles II. there were but few of them, though as time went on they continued to increase in number. There were certainly many in the latter years of the seventeenth century, and it has been affirmed that in the Georgian time they had grown so rapidly as to be beyond the wants of the population. There is, perhaps, some measure of truth in this, but it has often become the subject of wild exaggeration. It has been said that the spread of the movement of Wesley and Whitefield lessened the number of playgoers, but that it did so to any appreciable extent is very doubtful. The pages of some of the periodicals devoted to the discussion of religious topics, such as *The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, which began under another name in 1784, and its *Evangelical* contemporary, which came into existence in 1793, would lead us to think so; but the newspapers and other periodicals of the day cause us to draw a far different conclusion. Englishmen, though their taste in such matters has differed widely from that of most continental peoples, have always loved the theatre, and from letters we have read written by occasional visitors to town in the eighteenth century, we cannot but conclude that "country cousins," unless their stay was very long, usually went to the theatre four or five times every week.

Persons who are not apt in contemporary chronology may easily forget that the first railway constructed in London was the London and Greenwich, the opening of which took place on 14 December, 1825. The day was made a festival, which was attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and several foreign ministers. Five trains started conveying 1,500 passengers, and after the return journey upwards of 400 ladies and gentlemen had luncheon at the Bridge House Tavern in Southwark. It is not as yet fully sixty-eight years ago.

Some of the joyous party—most of whom for the first time in their lives went by rail—must be able to give an account of their impressions of what was then spoken of as a "great national work." The most foreseeing passenger could not, however, by any effort of the imagination have so far looked into the future as to have pictured the railway systems of the world at the present day. We have in the same year a striking contrast between the then newest mode of travel and the most ancient. A few months before the London and Greenwich Railway was opened, the churchwardens of Chelsea, Brompton, Hammersmith, Paddington, and Kensington called a meeting for the purpose of resisting encroachments made on their footpaths across what were then green fields, and determined to resist the injustice. On Holy Thursday a perambulation was made for the purpose of removing the impediments to foot traffic. This was carried out successfully; but legal proceedings on the part of the obstructors were threatened. What came of it we do not know. We trust, however, the paths were preserved to future ages. By far the larger number of our footpaths were in use long before anything we now know as a highway—long, indeed, before any inhabitant of our land had yoked oxen to a cart. In many rural districts, through the carelessness or greed of landowners, the rights of the public to these "trods" have been lost in recent days; but we have strolled along many others which, we feel sure, were in constant use long before Celt, Roman, or Teuton ever invaded the solitude of our forests.

There are some interesting papers concerning the Great Fire of London in 1666. One writer gives, in a translated form, the inscriptions that were once on the monument which yet commemorates the catastrophe. Those parts which attributed the fire to "papistical malice" are not now to be seen. They were effaced in consequence of an order issued by the Court of Common Council in 1831. An interesting letter is also given, which was written to Lord Seadamore by one present at the fire.

True to the Flag: Sailors' Poems. Edited by E. C. Ommanney. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS is a spirited and inspiring collection, containing many sea poems, some of the best of which are, as might be anticipated, by W. E. Henley. What James Montgomery's "What is Prayer?" does among naval songs we fail to see.

The Nun's Rule: being the Ancren Riwele. Modernized by James Morton. With Introduction by Abbot Gasquet. (De La More Press.)

TO the general public the 'Ancren Riwele,' or 'Regula Inclusionum,' a "semi-Saxon tract" on the life of the female recluse, the authorship of which is conjecturally, but with much probability, assigned to Richard Poore, Bishop of Salisbury from 1217 to 1229, and subsequently of Durham, is only available in a translation. This was supplied by the Rev. James Morton when in 1853 the original was issued by him as No. 57 of the Camden Society publications. With few and insignificant changes this is now included by Prof. Gollancz in "The King's Classics." In the admirable introduction of Abbot Gasquet the majority of readers will find the chief interest and value. The book itself is noteworthy not only for piety, but for a species of worldly wisdom. How judicious is the statement, "No seduction is so perfidious as that which is in a

plaintive strain; as if one spoke thus: 'I would rather suffer death, than indulge an impure thought with regard to you; but had I sworn it, I could not help loving you; yet I am grieved that you know it.'" As the author says, she forgives him because he speaks thus fair, and the dangerous conversation is begun afresh. There is much in the volume that tends to delight as well as edification, and the inclusion of the volume in this attractive and popular series is much to be commended, showing how much tact and judgment is exhibited in the choice of matter.

The Journal to Stella. By Jonathan Swift, D.D.

Edited by Frederick Ryland, M.A. (Bell & Sons.) SWIFT'S 'Journal to Stella' constitutes a most acceptable addition to "The York Library." We possess it in the "Bohn's Standard Library" edition of Swift, of which it is the second volume. The eminently attractive type and form of "The York Library" tempt to a reperusal, which cannot be other than prodigal of advantage and delight.

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M. N. ("Oliver Cromwell a Brewer").—Discussed at considerable length at 5th S. x. 148; xii. 292, 349; 6th S. i. 59; ii. 238, many allusions in prose and verse being cited.

A. C. JONAS ("Brigstocke").—Proof shortly.

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Notes.

ERT GREENE'S PROSE WORKS.

(See *ante*, p. 1.)

former remarks may be regarded as
ary. They are, I hope, nothing
s much too long for 'N. & Q.' as
short for the subject. I will now
to Greene's prose itself. And first
e well to notice some of his special
ties, or Greenisms. I do not state
invented these idioms, or whatever
y be; but he gives them sufficient
ace to make of them a feature in his
dozen or so may be selected at

is a saying, Gwydonius, not so com-
true, that he which will hear the
ing must.....tye himself to the mast,"
e Carde of Fancie,' 1587 (Grosart,
"It is a saying, Gwydonius, not so
as true, that the hastie man never
oe," *ibid.*, p. 77. And 'Mamillia'
1580-3, "It is a saying, not so com-
rue, that shee which soweth all her
n houre shall not reape all her care in

This occurs several times later in
and is nearly paralleled in Laneham's
1575 (Burn's ed., p. 67): "A thing,
Martin, very rare and strange, and
ore strange than true." Compare

Shakespeare's "as true as it is strange,"
'Measure for Measure,' V. i. 44.

2. The proverb formula, "An ounce of [so-
and-so] is better than a pound [of the other
thing]," varied to dram and tun, &c., Greene
found a vade-mecum. The expression was
formed, perhaps, from "Give him an inch
and he'll take an ell," a proverb in Heywood,
1546. And "Better is one vnce of good lyfe
than x pounde of pardon" is found in 1526
(*'N.E.D.'*). I find in Tottell's 'Miscellany'
(Arber, p. 90), 1557: "They weigh a chip of
chance more than a pound of wit." Greene
often uses "chip of chance" also (ii. 128;
iv. 70, &c.) "An ounce of give in a lady's
balance weigheth down a pound of love me,"
'Euphues to Philautus' (Gros., vi. 263), 1587.
"Would you have me, sir, buy an ounce of
pleasure with a tunne of mishappes?" 'Never
too Late,' 1590. "For one dram of prosper-
itie reapeth a whole pound of miserie,"
'Anatomie of Fortune' (Grosart, iii. 201),
1584, and in 'The Carde of Fancie' (iv. 147),
1587. "Reaping a tunne of drosse for every
dramme of perfect golde," *ibid.*, p. 39. The
grain and pound variant seems to be later.
Sometimes these paddings become drivell with
Greene: "A pound of golde is worth a tunne
of lead," 'Pandosto' (iv. 241), 1588. His earliest
is in 'Mamillia': "For every dram of pleasure
a pound of sorrow" (ii. 26), 1580-3. And he
had Lyly's authority in some cases: "A dram
of give me is heavier than an ounce of hear
me," 'Sapho and Phao,' I. iv., 1584. If this
idiom was removed from Greene there would
probably be half a hundred gaps. A different
form is in 'Mamillia' (ii. 81): "For a pince
[pinch? pint?] of pleasure we receave a gallon
of sorrow."

3. A very odd trick of Greene's is the
following, which hinges, according to logic,
on the causal "therefore": "O infortunate
Myrania, and therefore infortunate because
Myrania, hast thou so little force to with-
stand fancie?" 'Anatomie of Fortune' (iii.
196), 1584. "O infortunate Arbasto (quoth
D), and therefore the more infortunate because
Arbasto, art thou not worthy of thys mis-
hap?" "Infortunate Fawnia, and therefore
infortunate because Fawnia," 'Pandosto'
(iv. 279), 1588. There are variants to the
figure: "Doost thou love, yea alas, and
therefore unhappy because in love, a passion
so unfit for thy young yeares," 'Perimedes
the Blacke-Smith' (vii. 69), 588; but the
monologue-opening cannot be dispensed
with: "Infortunate Isabel, and therefore
infortunate because thy sorrowes are more
than thy yeares," 'Never too Late' (viii.
58), 1590. This example brings us down

to prosy sense, and so do another on p. 197 of the same tract, and a couple more later—one in 'Mourning Garment' (ix. 185), 1590, and this closing one in 'Farewell to Follie' (ix. 299), 1591: "Unhappy Ninus, and therefore unhappy because a king and subject to sensuality." Is this idiom an Italianated one?

4. "Perceiving Gostino to crave rest, and that his drowsie eyes chymed for sleepe," 'Mamillia' (ii. 85). "Seeing they were wearie, and that sleepe chimed on to rest," 'Menaphon' (vi. 53), 1589. A poetical echo of "my belly rings noon," which Greene phrases "By the chimes in his stomacke it was time to fall unto meate," 'A Groatworth of Wit' (xii. 133), 1592.

5. "Thy welfare hanges in the wil of another man, and doost both live and love, so that conclude with thy selfe, Pharicles must be he," 'Mamillia' (ii. 90), 1583. "Whom she did entirely both love and like," *ibid.*, p. 269. "Hee was liked and loved of all the cheefe Peeres of the Realme," xii. 27 (written circa 1589); and common in the intervening pieces. There are many similar jingles, founded all, perhaps, on the old "living and looking" ("= alive and kicking"), which is at least as old as 'Piers the Plowman.' Others are "living, liking, and looking" in Capt. Smith (Arber, 518), &c. Greene has this alliterative trick always handy.

6. "Report is plumed with Time's feathers, and Envie oftentimes soundeth Fame's trumpet," 'Pandosto' (iv. 249), 1588. "See how Fortune is plumed with Time's feathers, and how she can minister strange causes to breede strange effects," *ibid.* (274). "Craftie Cupid, having his wings plumed with time's Fethers," 'Planetomachia' (v. 54), 1585; repeated in 'Perimedes' (vii. 66). "Momentarie affection.....being plumed with time's feathers, falleth with every dewe," 'Penelope's Web' (v. 160), 1587. "To give more feathers to the wings of Time" occurs in Sidney's 'Arcadia,' book iii.; and later to "imp feathers to Time's wings" is in Massinger three times, in Tomkis's 'Albumazar,' and in Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Little French Lawyer.'

7. "But she contrariwise being at discovert, noting the comelinesse of Pharicles," &c., 'Mamillia' (ii. 189). "Left them at discover to be maimed with the glozing gunshot of their protested perjuries," *ibid.* (255). "At discovert," meaning in an uncovered or exposed condition, occurs continuously in Greene. It is found in Chaucer and earlier. See Greene again, iv. 31; vii. 66; and in Grosart's useful Index.

8. "Conjectures.....that Pasylla was a woman, and therefore to be wonne: if beautiful, with prayes: if coie, with praier," &c., 'Planetomachia' (v. 56), 1585. "To hope, why not?.....shee is a woman, and therefore to be wonne with prayes or promises, for that shee is a woman," *ibid.* (110). The first passage is repeated in 'Perimedes' (vii. 68). "The sea called *Mare mortuum* feedeth no fish, so are there no Cowards suffered to arrive at Paphos: she is but a woman, and therefore to be wonne," 'Orpharion' (xii. 31), 1588 (?). "Argentina is a woman, and therefore to be wooed, and so to be wonne," *ibid.*, p. 78. The last quotation is very near the lines in Shakespeare's '1 Henry VI., V. ii. 77, and repeated in 'Titus Andronicus,' II. i. 80. Greene is thought to have had a hand in the original draft of 'Henry VI.' Grosart made a feeble effort to assign 'Titus Andronicus' partly to Greene.

9. "Bradament, living there for a brief space.....woon such favour.....in so much that who but Bradament in all the court of Libia," 'Perimedes' (vii. 88). "He was made foreman of the shop, and so pleased the gentlemen.....that who but William talkt on for a good taylor," 'Defence of Conny-catching' (xi. 88). But this tract has not, I think, any place in Greene's works. Of this more later. This idiom, common later, is euphuistic: "Who now so fortunate as Fidus? who so frolicke?" (Arber, p. 273.) "Who now but his violet, who but Mistris Fraunces?" (Arber, p. 426.) Oliphant has a reference (in full for a wonder) in 'New English,' i. 476, to Ellis's 'Letters,' circa 1530: "He is his right hand, and who but he?" We may couple other odd usages with this: "If thou sendest him but one line, it will more charme him than al Cyrces inchantments.....Why, but Doralice? And with that she sat still as one in a trance, building castles in the aire," 'Arbastro' (iii. 247), 1584. "Why but, Gwydonius, why does thou thus reckleslie rage against reason?" 'Carde of Fancie' (iv. 67). "What" comes in for maltreatment sometimes: "But, Seignior Peratio, quoth the olde Countesse, what doe you thinke everie one proud that weareth costly apparell?" 'Farewell to Follie' (ix. 254). "Why but," coupled with "Yea" to follow, is freely used by John Florio in his preface to Montaigne, as "Why but Learning be wrapt in a learned mantle, Yea but to be unwrapt by a learned nurse," &c., *ad nauseam*. Florio aped euphuism very clumsily. Without alliteration it could not be made a going concern—showing to what straits those who adopted it were confined.

10. "Will eagles catch at flies?" 'Pandosto' (iv. 280). "Aquila non capit muscas," 'Carde of Fancie' (iv. 68). This saying (englished) occurs constantly. It is one of the commonest in Greene. Harvey used it earlier, and Nashe later (both in the Latin version), but Greene runs it to death.

11. "Too high, Samela, and therefore I fear with the Syrian Wolves to barke against the Moone, or with them of Scyrum to shoot against the starres," 'Menaphon' (vi. 85), 1589; and again at p. 145. "The wolves in Syria that barke against the Moone suffer small reste and great hunger," 'Tullie's Love' (vii. 121), 1589; and again at p. 160. These wolves are used for other purposes of illustration (vii. 75; ix. 52). I omit here the "Salamander in the caverns of Etna" (viii. 50; ix. 31), and in other fires, which his cold enables him to put out, since it was hackneyed from the time of Pliny. Greene has it at least twenty times. Sometimes it becomes a stone. Another old friend is Sisyphus.

12. "She uncessantly turned the stone with Sisyphus, rolled on the wheele with Ixion, and filled the bottomlesse tubs with Belydes," 'Arbasto' (iii. 216), 1584. "The stone of Sisyphus, vulture of Titius, or wheele of Ixion," 'Tullie's Love' (vii. 122). "To perswade a woman from her will is to roll Sisyphus' stone," 'Never too Late' (viii. 36), 1590. And elsewhere several times.

13. "They stood as the pictures that Perseus with his shield turned into stone," 'Never too Late' (viii. 57). "I stood astonished, as if with Perseus' shield I had been made a senselesse picture," 'Arbasto' (iii. 190). Perseus appears again about half a dozen times.

14. "Wilt thou strive against the streame? and with the deere feede against the winde?" 'Never too Late' (viii. 81). The first of these is very common, and also an early saying ('Digby Mysteries'; Skelton's 'Garland of Laurel,' &c.); the latter simile is used several times: "She sought with hate to rase out love, but that was with the deere to feed against the wind," 'Arbasto' (iii. 195). "He found that to wrestle with love, was with the crabbe to swimme against the stream, and with the Deere to feede against the wind," 'Planetomachia' (v. 115), 1585. The crab comes from 'Euphuus,' and will be referred to again.

15. "Silvestro, seeing that wrong application had almost made Ladena peevish, fearing, if he wrested not the pin to a right key, his melody would be marred, made this subtil answer," 'Tritameron,' Part II. (iii. 121), 1587. "The Judges.....by the

power of the law thought to wrest hir upon a higher pin," 'Mirror of Modesty' (iii. 24), 1584; repeated in 'Never too Late' (viii. 153), 1590. "Giovanni, hearing hir harpe on that string, strained it a pin higher thus," 'Philomela' (xi. 126), 1592. Greene has the much older and well-known "set on merry pin" in 'Quip for an Upstart Courtier' (xi. 279), 1592. This Greenism I have not met elsewhere. It seems to be his interpretation of the merry-pin saying, and I have no doubt he is right. "Wrest" was the technical name of the wrench for tuning harp-strings. It occurs in Laneham's 'Letter,' 1575. See note to 'Othello,' II. i. (Arden ed., p. 80).

16. "I appeale to none but God, who knoweth me guiltlesse, and to thine owne conscience: whose worme for this wronge will ever bee restlesse," 'Philomela' (xi. 168), 1592. "Whatsoever villanie the heart doth worke, in processe of time the worme of conscience will bewray," *ibid.*, p. 190. "I, father, said Roberto, it is the worme [poor Greene's worm!] of conscience, that urges you at the last houre to remember your life, that eternall life may follow your repentance," 'Groatsworth of Wit' (xii. 109), 1592. "O horrenda fames, how terrible are thy assaultes? but *Vermis conscientie*, more wounding are thy stings," *ibid.*, 138. This is of special interest on account of the line in Shakespeare's 'Richard III.,' I. iii. 222: "The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul"; of which the only illustration in Wright's Clarendon Press edition is "their worm shall not die" (Isaiah lxvi. 24), which a marginal note in the Genevan version explains "a continual torment of conscience" (very doubtfully?). The expression perhaps came from Greene, for these "Repentance" tracts created a great sensation.

17. "The egges of the Lapwing are scarce hatched before the young ones can runne," 'Planetomachia' (v. 56), 1585; repeated in 'Perymedes' (vii. 64), 1588. "Are you no sooner hatched with the Lapwing, but you will runne away with the shell on your head? Soone prickes the tree that will be a thorne, and a girle that loves too soone will repent too late," 'Never too Late' (viii. 34), 1590. Shakespeare uses this simile in 'Hamlet,' V. ii. 190; but, as Dr. Dowden has quoted the expression from an intermediate source (Meres's 'Wit's Treasury,' 1598), Greene need not have been made use of by Shakespeare. But it appears to be due to Greene, and was used by Ben Jonson ('Staple of News'), Chapman ('Revenge for Honour'), Webster ('White Devil'), N. Breton ('Two Princes,' 1600), and others, all later than 'Hamlet.'

except N. Breton. The statement is not ornithologically absurd, and as it occurs in 'Planetomachia' it is true.

18. "A man having cracked his credit is halfe hanged," 'Mamillia' (ii. 91), 1583. "A woman having crackt her loyaltie is halfe hanged," 'Alcida' (ix. 80), 1588. "Thou knowest that a woman's chiefest treasure is her good name, and that she which crackt her credit is halfe hanged," 'Never too Late' (viii. 154). Without the hanging clause the saying is earlier, "his credit is cracked" occurring in Edwards's 'Damon and Pithias,' 1571, and in Tusser.

19. "I cannot blame you sith Aretino and his fellow came over your fallowes with such cutting blowes," 'Tritameron' (iii. 82), 1584. "After he hath learned al of him, then he comes over his fallowes kindly.....wele drinke a quart of wine," 'Art of Conny-catching' (x. 17), 1592. "Straight they come over his fallowes thus," *ibid.*, p. 45. "I, gathering my wits together, came over his fallowes thus," 'Blacke Booke's Messenger' (xi. 13), 1592. "I will come over your fallowes with this bad Rethoricke." I never met this elsewhere. Is it taken from the harrow going over the ploughed land and roughly breaking down obstacles, and smoothing them away? Sometimes it merely means an introduction or an intrusion upon one.

This series of "Greenisms" shows how alarmingly Greene indulged in repetition. But these are on a small scale—chips of chance he might have called them. We will see what he does with larger pieces. These observations can be taken in a proper sequence, and they are of interest perhaps in showing what Greene deemed his tit-bits, or what he thought the public wanted. And certainly he was in one sense not mistaken. For the number of times he appears as the first authority for proverbial expressions is very considerable, showing how his language was seized upon; and if Greene be accusable of plagiarism, it is a long time since Ben Jonson called attention to the fact that he was freely plagiarized from himself. He speaks of "Greene's works, whence she may steal with more security," in 'Every Man out of his Humour,' II. i. (1599). Some of the foregoing peculiarities are borrowed from Roman prosody, apparently.

H. C. HART.

(To be continued.)

'THE BITTER WITHY.'

THIRTY-SEVEN years ago a contributor to 'N. & Q.' (4th S. i. 53) asked for the full form of a carol describing how "sweet Jesus"

drowned three virgins, who refused to let Him play with them, by leading them over a bridge made of sunbeams, and how He was beaten by the Virgin with "slashes three" from a "withy tree," which He therefore cursed, and condemned to be "the very first tree that shall perish at the heart." No reply, it seems, has ever been given to this day.

The following version was communicated on 31 December, 1888, by Mr. Henry Ellershaw, Jun., of Rotherham, in a letter to Mr. A. H. Bullen (shortly after the publication of the latter's 'Songs and Carols'), who has given me permission to contribute a copy. It was taken down verbatim as sung by an old Herefordshire man of about seventy (in 1888), who learnt it from his grandmother. I have added the punctuation and numbered the verses.

THE WITHIES.

I.

As it fell out on a Holy day,
The drops of rain did fall, did fall,
Our Saviour asked leave of His mother Mary
If He might go play at ball.

II.

"To play at ball, my own dear Son,
It's time You was going or gone,
But be sure let me hear no complaint of Yon
At night when You do come home."

III.

It was upling scorn and downling scorn,
Oh, there He met three jolly jerdins:
Oh, there He asked the three jolly jerdins
If they would go play at ball.

IV.

"Oh, we are lords' and ladies' sons,
Born in bower or in hall,
And You are but some poor maid's child
Born'd in an ox's stall."

V.

"If you are lords' and ladies' sons,
Born'd in bower or in hall,
Then at the very last I'll make it appear
That I am above you all."

VI.

Our Saviour built a bridge with the beams of the
sun,
And over He gone, He gone He,
And after followed the three jolly jerdins,
And drowned they were all three.

VII.

It was upling scorn and downling scorn,
The mothers of them did whoop and call,
Crying out, "Mary mild, call home your Child,
For ours are drowned all."

VIII.

Mary mild, Mary mild, called home her Child,
And laid our Saviour across her knee,
And with a whole handful of bitter withy
She gave Him slashes three.

IX.

Then He says to His Mother, "Oh! the withy,
oh! the withy,

The bitter withy that causes me to smart, to smart,
Oh! the withy, it shall be the very first tree

That perishes at the heart."

The first part of the story is well known in the carol commonly called 'The Holy Well'; but the whole story seems to have become nearly obsolete. 'N. & Q.' 3rd S. iii. 334, gives a note concerning a fresco in the church of San Martino at Lucca, in Italy, which represents the Virgin Mary chastising the youthful Jesus. Is this the same legend?

Suggestions as to the meaning of the first lines of stanzas iii. and vii. would be gratefully received. "Jerdins" may be a corruption of the "virgins" in 'The Holy Well.'

I hope other versions may turn up, and I should be glad to hear of any suggested origin for the story. I have not yet seen any other carol or legend resembling it.

F. SIDGWICK.

3, Clement's Inn, W.C.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE DOUGLAS CAUSE.

In Horace Walpole's 'Memoirs of the Reign of King George III.' there occurs this celebrated but cryptic passage in reference to the famous lawsuit: "At last the principal evidence for the Douglas was convicted of perjury in another cause in France" (v. G. F. Russell Barker's edition, Lawrence & Bullen, 1894, vol. iii. p. 206).

To this statement Sir Denis Le Marchant, under whose editorship these 'Memoirs' were first published in 1845, appends the following note:—

"Without examining the records of France this has cannot safely be altogether denied: but after many inquiries, both among Scotch and English lawyers, the authenticity of it seems to rest with Walpole alone. Had it happened before Mr. Stuart's 'Letters' were published in 1773, of course he would have omitted so important a fact: but neither in his letters, nor in a French account of the Douglas case published in 1786, nor in any other publication that has fallen in the editor's way, is there the least hint of any such thing: besides this nobody remembers even to have heard of it; and it is not a story likely to be forgotten, had it ever been mentioned."

It is remarkable that Le Marchant, and others who have written upon the same subject, should overlook such a well-known work as John Taylor's 'Records of my Life' (2 vols. London, Edward Bull, 1832), where, in vol. ii. pp. 234-5, is a paragraph which appears to corroborate Walpole's assertion. Taylor says:

"I may properly introduce a manuscript note which was given to me by the late Rev. Richard

Penneck. He had lent me Mr. Andrew Stewart's letters, and he gave me this note as corroborative of Mr. Stewart's facts and reasonings. This note, which I copy from Mr. Penneck's handwriting, is as follows:—

"The reader, it is presumed, cannot be surprised, perhaps he may be pleased, at being informed that Monsieur Menager, whom he will find so often mentioned in these letters as an accoucheur, has been sent to the galleys for life, for being concerned in a fraudulent business, similar to the affair in question. This is an unquestionable fact." Mr. Penneck adds, 'This note was found by a worthy friend in the frontispiece of the work (in MS.) in his possession.'

Since Horace Walpole's 'Memoirs of the Reign of George III.' were not given to the world until 1845, it is obvious that Taylor, whose reminiscences were published thirteen years previously, can owe no inspiration to the book of his predecessor. Thus his statement with regard to the accoucheur Menager is worthy of careful investigation. No doubt some of your readers who may have had occasion to study the criminal records of France (as Mr. H. B. Irving has done recently) will be able to direct the research. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who has dared to say what many others must long have thought, published his book 'Lady Jean: the Romance of the Great Douglas Cause,' and more than others he will be able to appreciate the significance of the perjury of Menager.

In the 'Lives of the Chancellors' Lord Campbell expresses surprise that Andrew Stuart should have addressed his famous 'Letters' (published in January, 1773) to Lord Mansfield without paying any attention to Lord Camden, who handled him far more severely when delivering his opinion on the Douglas Cause in the House of Lords. Others have surmised that Stuart singled out Mansfield as a fitting object for attack because, unlike the ex-Chancellor, he was highly unpopular. A reference to the 'Caldwell Papers,' printed for the Maitland Club (part ii. vol. ii. p. 184), will give a satisfactory explanation of the mystery. It appears that on Tuesday, 19 March, 1771, Lord Camden and Andrew Stuart, through the intervention of their mutual friend Lord Stair, had an interview at the house of the former, when the great lawyer offered a full and generous apology to the agent of the Hamiltons, and withdrew the aspersions he had made upon his character. Some time previously, on 9 March, 1769, Thurlow also made his amends in handsome terms, in a letter addressed to Andrew Stuart's brother (v. 'Caldwell Papers,' part ii. vol. ii. p. 152).

Thus the Lord Chief Justice was the only

one of Stuart's old antagonists who remained at variance with him when he contemplated the publication of his apologia. The Douglas Cause is discussed in the following pages of 'N. & Q.': 2nd S. iv. 69, 110, 158, 209, 285; v. 445; vi. 120; xii. 222; 3rd S. iv. 48, 522; 5th S. v. 35.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames.

THOMAS (verè JOHN) WRIGHT.—As I pointed out incidentally at 10th S. ii. 135, a document printed in the 'Douay Diaries,' pp. 288-96, contains, at p. 290, the name of *Thomas Wright*. Similarly Dodd in his 'Church History' (first ed., vol. ii. at p. 91) gives an account of *Thomas Wright*, which Mr. Thompson Cooper has followed in the 'D.N.B.,' lxiii. 128. It is clear, however, from the 'Douay Diaries' themselves, as well as from Morris's 'Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers' (third series, pp. 301-2), that Wright's true Christian name was John. He first comes into prominence at the foundation of the English College, Douay, 1569. In 1573 he took the degree of S.T.B. at Douay. On 20 November, 1576, he left for England, *vid* Paris, but was back again 9 February, 1577. On 23 May, 1577, he took the degree of S.T.L. at Douay. On 2 December, 1577, he left again for England. In Lent, 1578, he was arrested at Borough-bridge, and lodged in Ousebank Kidcote, York. Thence he was removed, probably early in August of the same year, to Hull Blockhouse, whence he was exiled in 1585. As in a document of 1579 (printed Strype, 'Ann.,' II. ii. 660) he is described as aged forty, it is improbable that he was a Queen Mary priest. He became Dean of Courtrai before 1599.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

ASTRONOMY IN 'GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.'—Has the following curious anticipation of astronomical discovery been yet pointed out in 'N. & Q.'? In the voyage to Laputa, Gulliver writes of the local astronomers that they have discovered two satellites of Mars, and proceeds to describe their movements and periodical times. Swift published the first edition of 'Gulliver' in 1726. The two satellites of Mars (now known as Deimos and Phobos) were not discovered until 1877.

I can find no evidence that the existence of satellites of Mars had ever been suggested by astronomers of earlier times. Such a verification by science of what must have been the merest fancy on Swift's part is very curious and interesting.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

[This successful guess is, we believe, well known to literary men.]

"IN DANGER" = IMPENDING.—Writing on 29 October, 1819, to Mr. Hoppner, British Consul-General at Venice, Byron says, "So Madame Albrizzi's death is in danger—poor woman!" See Moore's 'Life and Letters of Lord Byron,' ch. xxxvi. There seems to be a shade of difference between this phrase and what would be indicated by saying that the life is in danger. Byron's expression would appear to imply that life in the case under consideration is practically over, and only the great change may be looked for, while there is still hope of recovery as long as it can be said that the citadel is seriously threatened, but manages to hold out. Probably the 'N.E.D.' fully discusses the subject, but at the moment it is not available.

THOMAS BAYNE.

[Among the illustrative quotations for *in danger* in the 'N.E.D.' is this from Lady Chaworth, c. 1676: "Lord Mohun.....was four days in danger of life."]

"WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER."—During the hearing of an action lately brought against Dr. Spenser, head master of University College School, Gower Street, the defendant said he doubted the *bona fides* of a letter he had received. To quote a newspaper paragraph:—

"He called it 'bonna fiddes.' 'Your classical education seems to have been neglected,' Mr. Bowen commented loftily. 'I think it is rather your pronunciation that is at fault,' the master retorted, mildly. 'Your quantities are all wrong.' The K.C. protested that he was at Winchester School, and there they did not agree with people who called Cicero 'Kikero,' and pronounced 'Veni, vidi, vici,' 'Weyni, weedee, weekee'!"

a speech which, however amusing and [chest]-nutty, was quite beside the mark.

In his 'Personal Recollections' Mr. Sutherland Edwards records:—

"The only Englishman at Tatra Füred when I first went there was a very illustrious one—Dean Stanley.....He had already inscribed his name in the visitors' book, and had written after his signature a brief note on the entry made by a silly predecessor. 'Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis' could not but offend his eye, his ear, his memory. He expressed his disgust by putting a short mark over the first *in* thus, and adding, 'Evidently no Latin scholar.'"—Pp. 200, 201.

In relation to this it was interesting to find the following passage in *The Spectator's* notice (29 April, p. 642) of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's 'Notes from a Diary, 1896-1901':

"There is a curious story, *à propos* of quotations, of how one of the law officers of a Conservative government quoted the line 'tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis,' and that Disraeli said to one of his colleagues, 'Tell that man never to open his mouth again!' It was, he thought, a case of false prosody, the *et* and *nos* having to be transposed. But Disraeli was wrong and the lawyer right. The

ble of *mutantur* is lengthened by the same which permits *pectoribus inhians* and *fultus*." The transposition would be very un-

ST. SWITHIN.

BEARING.—The following appeared in *Standard* of 7 July:—

ant Ceremony Observed. — The ancient of rushbearing, stated to be nearly 1,000 old, and which is still observed in four in England, three of which are in Westmorland, carried out yesterday at the village of Eke, near Kirkby Stephen. When our early ancestors worshipped in churches with only rude floors, or floors at best paved with cobbles, the custom to lay rushes gathered from the surrounding marshes upon the floors as a means of giving both comfort and warmth. As the use of rushes became unnecessary through the modern flooring of places of worship, the custom of rushbearing was changed to that of flowerbearing.

The girls of the villages around are in crowns of flowers and march in procession to the church, where their garlands are hung against the walls. Hundreds of people at the ceremony yesterday, and the village field afterwards, were heartily entered into, the proceedings being concluded with a good old country dance."

I doubt the accuracy of the statement of rushbearing was known at only one place out of Westmorland. The custom has been recorded in 'N. & Q.' at the following places: viz.: Heybridge, near Maldon, Essex (i. 471); Barrowden, Rutland (8th S. i. 471); and Holcombe, Lancashire (8th S. i. 471).
EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

HICKERY-PUCKERY.—This singular expression seems to be absent from all our dictionaries. The 'N.E.D.' has *hickery* in the sense of a drug, *mais ceci est tre histoire*. As will be seen from the following quotation, the phrase can be used with a change of meaning, so that the editors of the 'N.E.D.' may be brought to bring it in under *puckery-hickery*:—

"I have often doubly cheated the Government by running tobacco, or entering all hogsheds at importation, which in their language is called *Hickery-puckery*; and then again giving a debenture for tobacco that has been entering all heavy hogsheds for exportation, which they term *Puckery-hickery*."—Hugh Present State of Virginia, 1724, p. 145.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

MONUMENT ON FISH STREET HILL.—Reference, *ante*, p. 80, to the effacing of an old inscription by order of the Court of Common Council, in your review of 'The London Magazine Library,' reminds me of the *Athenæum* for January 29th, 1831, in which, on the chipping off of "the old lying monument," makes this protest:—

"This is abundantly silly. To mutilate and destroy inscriptions is to falsify history. Its remaining there did not prove that the Catholics set fire to the city; but it proved the bigoted ignorance of the people who believed so; it proved that popular opinions, where they run current with popular prejudice, are very indifferent authority."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution for July contains the last article of a long series on the Irish regiments in the service of France, and, bringing their history up to the transfer of several of the first battalions to the British service, and the capture in San Domingo of several of the second battalions by a British force, deals with matters which have been the subject of discussion in the pages of 'N. & Q.' (See 1st S. ii. 452, 499; iii. 372; 4th S. xii. 496; 5th S. i. 32; 6th S. xi. 387; 9th S. vii. 25, 114, 211, 333.) D.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MANTEGNA'S HOUSE.—I should be glad to find out whether the house built by Andrea Mantegna in the Pusterla, Mantua, between 1475 and 1496, is still standing. Many of the decorations had disappeared, and the court was being used as a school for technical training, in 1901; but a short while ago there appeared a newspaper paragraph stating that the whole building was to come down. Of this demolition I can find no proof.

C. JERROLD.

Hampton-on-Thames.

BIRCH ON WHITSUNDAY.—There is an old custom here, the meaning and origin of which I am anxious to discover. On Whitsunday a small sprig of birch is fixed at the end of every seat in the church. This has been the custom within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. If you can give me any explanation of it I shall feel obliged.

C. D. RAE, Rector of Leigh.

Stoke-on-Trent.

ALMSHOUSES.—I should appreciate the kindness of any of your readers who could give me particulars of interesting old almshouses where the architecture is really noticeably good. What I want are almshouses such as are at Guildford, Ewelme, Morden College, St. Mary's Hospital (Chichester), Corsham, Bristol, East Grim-

stead, and Warwick. These are a few that are known to me. Replies should be sent to me direct, and any photographs forwarded will be carefully returned.

EDWARD HUDSON.

71, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HISTORY OF HIGH PEAK AND SCARSDALE.—Is anything known of the whereabouts of the MSS. of the history and topography of the hundreds or wapentakes of High Peak and Scarsdale, co. Derby, believed to have been written by Mr. S. Mitchell, of The Mount, Sheffield, before the middle of the nineteenth century?

H. C. FANSHAWE.

107, Jermyn Street.

BATTEN FAMILY OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

—Can any of your readers give me assistance in tracing the ancestry of John Batten, of Madron, Cornwall? He married, 13 June, 1646, Maud (surname unknown), and was ancestor of the well-known family of Battens of Penzance. Some of these bear the arms and crest of Batten of Devon, viz.: Arms, a chevron sable between three battle-axes azure; crest, an arm embowed, holding in the hand a battle-axe vert.

Humphrey Batten, of Donsland, North Devon, whose heiress Philippa married John Arscott, died 15 Nov., 1522, and had a brother John, I am informed. Was this latter John the ancestor of John of Madron?

I have been referred (in an index of pedigrees) to the 'Visitation of Devon, 1620,' Harleian Society's Publications. No. 67, published in 1872, and now out of print. Will any of your correspondents who have access to this book look at p. 13 for the name of Batten and give me any further information on this point?

WILLIAM MAXWELL BATTEN.

5, Rosebank, Manningham, Bradford.

JOSEPH ANSTICE (1808-36) was, I believe, the second son of William Anstice, of Madeley, Salop. He married, in July, 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of J. Ruscombe Poole. The 'Dict. of Nat. Biog.' gives neither his parentage nor his marriage. I should be glad to learn any particulars of his mother and of his father-in-law.

G. F. R. B.

DE FAUBLAS.—I happen to possess, from the library of a defunct friend, thirteen diminutive volumes (the sixth excepted) of the amorous adventures of the Chevalier de Faublas, published in London in 1790. They are divided respectively into three parts, thus: vols. i. to v., 'Une Année de la Vie du Chevalier de Faublas' (second edition); vols. vi. and vii., 'Six Semaines de la Vie du

Chevalier de Faublas'; vols. viii. to xiii., 'La Fin des Amours du Chevalier de Faublas.' The author is Louvet de Couvray. The moral of the series is as unmistakable as that of 'Nana'; the story itself is (if true) a deplorable picture of life in France towards the end of the eighteenth century. Is it possible to secure, through 'N. & Q.' the missing volume (the sixth) of this edition? I observe that a later edition is offered in a recent catalogue at something over a sovereign. Please reply direct.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

[A full account of this notorious work will be found in the 'Bibliographie des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Amour,' &c., of which more than one edition has been issued.]

"GENTLEMAN" AS A TITLE.—What "Sovereign Lords" of England, other than King Edward VI., conferred the title of "Gentleman" by letters patent? E. S. DODGSON.

BUNYAN'S 'HOLY WAR.'—In Bunyan's 'Holy War' one of the men who strove to cumber Mansoul with abundance is called "Mr. Get i' th' hundred and lose i' th' shire." What is the significance of this nickname?

MEDICULUS.

[Is it not a paraphrase of Mark viii. 36?]

NATHANIEL COOPER, of Plymouth, co. Devon, gentleman, was the father, *circa* 1717, of another Nathaniel, who was admitted a student of the Middle Temple, 29 June, 1737. I desire information of this family. Is there authority for the belief that it is of gipsy origin?

P. MONTFORT.

GEORGE CUMBERLAND.—Is anything known of George Cumberland, who wrote from Bishopsgate, Windsor Great Park, and dedicated, on 1 January, 1796, to his friend Charles Long, M.P., his "Attempt to describe Hafod and the neighbouring scenes about the bridge over the Funack, commonly called the 'Devil's Bridge,' in the county of Cardigan, an ancient seat belonging to Thomas Johnes, Esq., member for the county of Radnor"? At the end of my copy of the book (which has a fine view of Hafod Hall as frontispiece, and contains a map) is an announcement from which it would appear Cumberland also wrote 'Thoughts on Outline Sculpture and the System that guided the Ancient Artists in composing their Figures and Groups,' 'Anecdotes of Julio Bonasoni,' 'Lewina, the Maid of Snowdon,' and 'British Landscapes.' The Hafod estate was long in Chancery, and was fruitlessly offered for sale, with a reserve of 75,000*l.*, on 6 September, 1832; but in March, 1833, it was sold to the

then Duke of Newcastle, "together with the timber, splendid library of books, furniture, and cellar of wines," for 62,000*l.* Is anything known of this "splendid library of books"? Does the present Duke own Hafod?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

DORSET PLACE-NAME: RYME INTRINSECA.—Will you kindly allow me to inquire through your columns whether any one can enlighten me as to the meaning of the name of this Dorsetshire parish, Ryme Intrinseca? There are two manors in this county, some distance apart, each called Ryme, but one is Intrinseca, the other Extrinseca. The Rev. A. L. Mayhew, chaplain of Wadham College, Oxford, has been good enough to suggest the following to me:—

"The Latin Intrinseca shows that the name of the parish is the official Latin name as used in charters and legal instruments. I daresay 'Rima Intrinseca' could be found. I would suggest that this Latin 'Rima' is identical with an O.E. *rima*, meaning verge, border, rim. This word *rima* is found in Kemble's 'Codex Diplomaticus,' 550, in the description of land boundaries. The cognate word is used in Icelandic for a strip of land. Probably there was a *rima*, or strip of land, inside and outside a defined area."

I may add the lord of both manors of Ryme is the Duke of Cornwall. Intrinseca is one mile from Yetminster, and was once, according to Hutchins, a chapelry dependent on that place. Extrinseca, according to the same authority, is in Long Bredy, although I have a letter before me from the present rector of Long Bredy, saying that he "never heard tell" of such a manor, although he has been at Long Bredy for nearly forty years.

The earliest spelling in the register (1630) is Rime.

H. M. BARRON.

Rectory, Ryme Intrinseca.

'CHEVY CHASE.'—Froude, in his essay on 'England's Forgotten Worthies,' quotes the following stanza from 'The Modern Ballad of Chevy Chase,' viz.:—

For Widdrington I needs must wail,
As one in doleful dumps;
For when his legs were smitten off,
He fought upon his stumps;

and goes on to say that this was composed in the eclipse of art and taste, on the restoration of the Stuarts.

In Percy's 'Reliques,' however, no such date is assigned to the ballad, and it is simply stated that, if one may judge from the style, it cannot be older than the time of Elizabeth.

I should be much obliged, therefore, if you could inform me whether Froude's statement is correct, or what is now actually known

with regard to the date, or approximate date, of the production of the 'Modern Ballad.'

F. R. CAVE.

"CLOSE."—I have lately met with "close" as a French noun, but cannot find it again. The meaning attached to it was that of a concession (territorial or mining), and I should like to know whether its use (in this sense or at all) is justified. Apparently it is a neologism; as a noun it is not even in the new Larousse.

EDWARD LATHAM.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—Being led by F. W. A.'s reply (10th S. iii. 337) to read Mr. C. G. Harper's remarks upon Shotover in his 'Oxford, Gloucester, and Milford Haven Road,' 1905, I came upon Mr. Harper's stimulating and curious disquisition (vol. i. pp. 53-7) upon the name of Shepherd's Bush. Therein he tells us that the place-name derives from an ancient thorn-tree, used by shepherds for reclining upon while watching their flocks, and adduces examples said to exist to this day on East Anglian commons, and known as "shepherds' bushes." Does any East Anglian or other reader of 'N. & Q.' know of existent bushes of this character, so named?

H. ERSKINE HUNTER.

BODDINGTON FAMILY.—I should be very grateful if any of your learned readers could give me any information with regard to the family of Boddington, or, as it was, I believe, anciently written, Botenton. Was the family ever in possession of the manor of Boddington, in Gloucestershire? and is any member of the family mentioned in any of the historic rolls of English families? Had the family any connexion with the villages of Upper and Lower Boddington, in Northampton? I should also be very grateful for any information about the crest, arms, or colours (if any) of the family.

R. S. B.

"VENI, CREATOR."—Who was the author or the translator of the hymn beginning

Come, Holy Ghost, eternal God, proceeding from above,

which is offered as a substitute for

Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,

in the Form of Ordering of Priests used in the English Church? It is painfully like doggerel, and I have grave doubts as to whether it ever takes the place of the simpler and more impressive verses which stand before it. These are allied to an easy, familiar air, which the mention of them at once evokes; and I am left wondering with what tune the alternative hymn could be associated.

ST. SWITHIN.

TULIPOMANIA.—Are there any recent books or articles of importance dealing with this strange commerce, in which shares in a bulb seem to have had a speculative market, such as pig-iron warrants have here? Q. V.

[Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature,' 1882, mentions 'Value of Tulips in the Seventeenth Century' (*Penny Magazine*, vii. 455) and two articles on 'Tulip Mania' (*Hogg's Instructor*, vi. 19, and *Bankers' Magazine*, New York, x. 362).]

BYRCH ARMS.—The Franciscan priory of Ware was granted to Thos. Byrch about 1536. Can any reader say if his arms were Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or? Q. W. V.

LOCKE: LOCKIE.—I should be glad to know through your columns whether Locke and Lockie are Norse names, and, if so, what changes have taken place in their spelling since their introduction into England.

ANERLEY.

TEED AND ASHBURNER FAMILIES.—I am desirous of any information relating to the above families. According to an entry in a family Bible, William Teed married Ann Ashburner at St. Pancras Parish Church, Middlesex, on 24 January, 1818. I am particularly anxious to learn the parentage of these parties and their descendants.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

Replies.

YTHANCAESTER, ESSEX.

(10th S. iv. 48)

SOME one has made a curious blunder here by referring to Chad as being "one of the two saints of that name." The two brothers are quite distinct. One of them, St. Chad, was properly named *Ceadda*, of which Chad is a modernized rendering; and the other was *Cedd*, who was bishop of the East Saxons. The proper course to adopt is to refer to the original passage in Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History,' book iii. chap. xxii.; see the edition by Mayor and Lumby, p. 61: "Ythancaestir.....in ripa Pentæ amnis." The note at p. 262 says: "Ythancaestir; called Othona by the Romans. It was near Dengie in Essex." And again: "Pentæ; now the Freshwell, one of the two springs of which is still called Pant's well (Camden)."

But there is surely some mistake here, for the A.-S. poem on the battle of Maldon conclusively shows that the Pante was the Blackwater, with which Dengie has little to do. In the English version of Bede's 'History' in "Bohn's Library" the note

upon Ythancaestir at p. 147 says: "On the river Pante, now called Blackwater river, near Maldon, Essex. There are now no remains of the city."

If there is nothing of it left, it must be difficult to identify it with any place that still remains. The suggestion that it was Upminster is a fine example of the guess desperate. It seems to be a fixed principle with many that if the guess be wild enough, it ought to receive the more respect. Upminster is even further from the Pante than Dengie is. All these blunders arise from the failure to verify references. Bede distinctly says that the place was "in ripa Pentæ amnis." He also distinctly says (bk. iii. ch. xxiii.) that there were four brothers, named "Cedd, Cynibill, Caelin, and Ceadda."

The note about Dengie is a reminiscence of a note in Smith's edition of Bede (p. 127): "*Ythancaestir*. Quæ Romanis Othona dicta. Nunc Fanum S. Petri ad aggerem, extremo Dengiensis Centuriæ Promontorio impositum. Anglice, *St. Peter's on the Wall*." Smith gives no authority, but his explanation is possible, and even probable. He does not say "near Dengie," but at the extreme end of the hundred of Dengie, which is quite a different thing. In Pigot's 'County Atlas' (1831) St. Peter's Church is distinctly marked in this very position, namely, near the end of the promontory on the south bank of the mouth of the Blackwater, beyond Bradwell-juxta-Mare. The sands beyond the promontory are called St. Peter's Sands in Bacon's 'County Atlas.' WALTER W. SKEAT.

It is not likely, nor is it probable, that St. Cedde was ever at Chadwell Heath; but there is an old brick-arched spring there in Billett Lane which was dedicated, in common with many other springs (cf. Shadwell, Chadwell—the name of the New River at its source—Chad's-Well near King's Cross, Chadwell near Tilbury, Chatswell in Staffordshire, &c.), to this bishop. But my main object in writing is to refer E. C. to some sources of information about Ithancestre, which certainly was not Upminster, as Mr. Shawcross so strangely suggests it might be. Bede, so copiously quoted by Mr. Shawcross, tells us that Cedde built churches at Ithancestir and Tilburg. The former of these names had become Effecestre by the time of the Domesday Survey, and so appears in Domesday Book, and the site of the church has come down to us in the ruins, probably of a later building than Cedde's, now to be seen at St. Peter's-on-the-Wall, in Bradwell-on-Sea. Mr. J. H. Round (v. 'Victoria Hist. Essex,' pp. 391-2) has clearly identified two of the

four ancient manors of Bradwell, viz., Battails and East Hall, as being the constituent parts of Effecestre in 1086. The name of Effecestre in its turn gave place to Wall (A.-S. *weall*), for in fines of 1204-5 and 1207-8 (v. 'Feet of Fines, Essex,' pub. Essex Arch. Soc., pp. 34, 42) it appears as La Walle and La Waule, and in 1212 ('Testa de Nevill,' pp. 268-9) as Walle and Walla. It is, I suggest, quite clear that La Waule, St. Peter's-on-the-Wall, and the modern name Bradwell (*Brád-weall*) refer to the sea-wall, which has its northern ending at the mouth of the Blackwater at St. Peter's.

S. H.

The reference is obviously to Ythanchester, in the parish of Bradwell, Essex. There is in vol. lviii. of the *Archæological Journal* an article by Mr. C. R. Peers on the Saxon church at this place.

J. R. NUTTALL.

Enough is left to show the form of the Roman station at Bradwell-juxta-Mare, supposed to have been the Othona of the Romans, afterwards called Ithanchester, and the site of Bishop Cedda's church. The chapel "St. Peter's-on-the-Wall" is an ancient building, now used as a barn, but believed to be in part the original Saxon church.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

John Norden, in his 'Description of Essex,' 1594 (Camden Soc.), states:—

"*Peters on the Wall*, h. 34 [see map accompanying the text], wher some suppose Ithanchester to haue stood. It appeareth to haue bene a town now [i.e., 1594] greatly deuowred wth the sea; and buyldings yett appeare in the sea. It is called St. Peter's on the wall, for that it standeth on the wall w^{ch} was made to defende the land from the sea."

On the 1-inch Ordnance Map of England and Wales it is marked "St. Peter's Chapel," being on the east coast of Essex, close to "St. Peter's Sand" and the sea, and near the entrance to Blackwater river.

W. I. R. V.

E. C. may find some archæological papers on the subject, besides the following: *Archæologia*, vol. xli. p. 439, &c.; *Gent. Mag.*, Third Series, xviii., xix.; Fourth Series, i.

EDWARD SMITH.

[MR. A. HALL also refers to Othona.]

PICTURES INSPIRED BY MUSIC (10th S. iv. 9, 57).—Surely in the highest rank of works of art coming under this heading the 'Maitre Wolfram' of Le Mud ought to be found, although it is not properly a picture, being, on the other hand, a lithograph of, as such, very distinguished merit. I decline to place with so noble and profound a piece as this the whim of poor A. Beardsley commended by

MR. BAYLEY. But why should certain great examples by the old masters be forgotten when this subject is in view? Ought we not to remember the St. Cecilias of Raphael and Domenichino, pictures of the Heavenly Choir by Fra Angelico, and the 'Concert Champêtre,' which is in the Louvre, and bears the name of Giorgione? These are but specimens of a host of fine things.

F. G. S.

'THE BEGGAR'S OPERA' IN DUBLIN (10th S. iii. 364).—The actual date of Swift's letter is 28 March, 1728. It was printed in full from the transcript in the Oxford MSS. at Longleat by Elwin (Pope's 'Works,' 1871, vii. 125-8). A foot-note says that a small portion of the letter was given by Pope in the quarto edition of his correspondence with Swift ('The Works of Mr. Alexander Pope, in Prose,' vol. ii.), published in 1741. There it figured as part of a letter to Gay, dated 23 Nov., 1727, but made up by the editorial ingenuity of Pope from three distinct letters (cf. Elwin's introduction to vol. i. p. cxii, and the letters themselves, dated 23 Nov., 1727, 26 Feb., 1727/8, and 28 March, 1728, in vol. vii. pp. 104, 116, 125).

The discrepancy observed by MR. LAWRENCE is noted by Elwin in the following terms: "This medley was put together by Pope with so little regard to consistency, that he makes Swift, in November, 1727, descant upon the success of 'The Beggar's Opera,' which was not performed till January, 1728" (p. 104 n.).

Writing from Dublin to Pope on 10 May, 1728, Swift says: "Mr. Gay's Opera has been acted here twenty times, and my lord lieutenant tells me it is very well performed; he has seen it often, and approves it much."

For "houses crammed" (the quarto reading in the sentence quoted at p. 364 above) Elwin reads (with the Oxford MS.) "house crammed."

LIONEL R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

SWEDISH ROYAL FAMILY (10th S. iii. 409, 456).—Will COL. PRIDEAUX kindly explain how Adolphus Frederick, who ascended the throne of Sweden in 1751, was "descended in the female line from the great Gustavus Vasa"? So far as I can make out from George's 'Genealogical Tables,' the present representative of the original house of Vasa is the Czar.

A.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iii. 148, 197, 335; iv. 16).—May I be permitted to answer my third question (by now giving the exact reference) and refresh

MR. HAMONET's memory at the same time? The line referred to is in the "Dédicace" (l. 82) of A. de Musset's 'La Coupe et les Lèvres (Poème Dramatique),' and the context is so good also that I venture to quote a few more lines, if not out of place here:—

Je ne fais grand cas, pour moi, de la critique;
Toute mouche qu'elle est, c'est rare qu'elle pique.
On m'a dit l'an passé que j'imitais Byron:
Vous qui me connaissez, vous savez bien que non.
Je hais comme la mort l'état de plagiaire;
Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre.

C'est bien peu, je le sais, que d'être homme de bien,
Mais toujours est-il vrai que je n'exhume rien.

I saw the line in question parodied the other day in a comic journal thus:—

Ma cour n'est pas grande, mais je vois dans ma cour.

Three pages farther on, still in the "Dédicace," occurs the following:—

Vous me demanderez si j'aime quelque chose.
Je m'en vais vous répondre à peu près comme Hamlet:

Doutez, Ophélie, de tout ce qui vous plaît,
De la clarté des cieux, du parfum de la rose;
Doutez de la vertu, de la nuit et du jour;
Doutez de tout au monde, et jamais de l'amour.

Truly a poet's translation of a poet's lines.

EDWARD LATHAM.

I cannot help MR. LATHAM to the sources he requires; but will he accept some parallels?

1. Goethe, 'Elegien,' i. 6.
3. "Klein, aber mein."
5. "La vie est vaine," from Léon Montanack's 'Peu de Chose.' See 8th S. vi. 26.
8. "Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes." Horatius, 'Epist.,' lib. i. i. 15.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

LINES ON A MUG (10th S. iii. 228, 353, 435, 498).—I was interested to learn from S. J. A. F. that the lines beginning "Oh, don't the days seem limp and long!" occur in W. S. Gilbert's 'Princess Ida,' produced at the Savoy Theatre. The first two lines are painted on a modern two-handed mug of "Royal Devon Ware" in my possession, an example of the admirable reproductions of old pottery, the sale of which received such a fillip from the discerning patronage of H. R. H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PORTRAITS WHICH HAVE LED TO MARRIAGES (10th S. iii. 287, 334, 377, 435).—A portrait led to Henry VIII.'s fourth wedding. When the marriage between him and Anne of Cleves was proposed he would not consent thereto until Holbein, whom he sent to Flanders for that purpose, had painted her portrait; this

met with his approval, and they were married by proxy. On the new queen's arrival at her husband's palace the latter found fault with her for not resembling the portrait, and straightway divorced the "fat Flanders mare."

R. L. MORETON.

I have a cousin, a Cambridge graduate, who first met his wife's face in *The War Cry*.

MEDICULUS.

INCLEDON: COOKE (10th S. iii. 464).—With reference to the incident respecting George F. Cooke, the earliest record of it I can trace is in 'The Georgian Era, a Memoir of the Most Eminent Persons who have flourished in Great Britain from the Accession of George I. until the Demise of George IV.' (London, 1834).

The memoir of Cooke contains the following account:—

"On the last night of his appearance at Liverpool, he was, as usual, intoxicated and accordingly hissed. Enraged at this, he suddenly advanced to the footlights and called out to the audience, 'B—t ye! b—t ye all! there's not a brick throughout your town that's not cemented with the blood of an African!'"

Whether the incident really happened or not I cannot say, but it is certain that Cooke performed at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on 14 August, 1810, and it was announced in *The Advertiser* that it would be his last appearance that season. He sailed from Liverpool on 4 October following for New York, and seems never to have returned to England, for he died at New York in September, 1811, according to the 'D.N.B.,' though 'The Georgian Era' says 1812.

A. H. ARKLE.

Thirty to thirty-five years ago I used to mix very much with theatrical people, both great and small, and I several times heard the story to which allusion has been made, but never, to my knowledge, was it attributed to Incledon, but always to George Frederick Cooke, and never mentioned as having taken place at Liverpool, but always at Bristol. I heard it told by the late William Creswick to his partner "Dick" Shepherd, in the coffee-room of the "Equestrian" Tavern, Blackfriars Road, next door to the Surrey Theatre; and again I can call to mind hearing it told by an intimate friend of my own, James Carter, a well-known singer in his day (now dead about four years), at the Middlesex Music-hall (the "Mogul"), Drury Lane. In each case the words used were substantially those quoted by J. W. E., but, if I remember rightly, somewhat more highly spiced; but I am sure that the word "nigger" was not used by either of the gentlemen of whom I speak as

the narrators of the story. All things considered, I can but feel that Bristol is much more likely to be the home of the story than Liverpool. W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

Bristol is, I have no doubt, the city meant, not Liverpool. Old people who could not only remember, but had taken part in, the anti-slavery agitation, have often said in my presence that they believed the greater prosperity of Liverpool, in proportion to that of Bristol, was due to the fact that the merchants of the latter city had been more devoted to the slave trade than those of the former.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Many years ago Mr. Alfred Wigan told me many theatrical anecdotes, amongst them one of George Frederick Cooke being soundly hissed at Liverpool for being drunk on the stage, when, becoming enraged, he stepped up to the footlights and said, "If you do not stop that, I will tell the history of your grandfathers." H. A. ST. J. M.

The version of the incident as given by "Old Stager" is told almost word for word about an actor in a Glasgow theatre.

P. F. H.

SIR GEORGE DAVIES, BART. (10th S. iii. 469; iv. 36).—Since the publication of the two excellent baronetages referred to (one issued 70 and the other 164 years ago), much additional information has been discovered. As to Sir George Davies, it is stated in 'The Complete Baronetage,' by G. E. C. (vol. iv. p. 138), that he died at Leghorn 4 December, 1705, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery there, when the baronetcy became extinct or dormant. A copy of his monumental inscription is printed in Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Third Series, ii. 150. G. E. C.

VULGATE (10th S. iii. 248, 435; iv. 17).—An English clergyman who has been much abroad tells me that the Latin church-books printed in Paris are notoriously ill done. Certainly the Vulgate published there by Berche & Tralin, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1873, contains more errors than any book I know. The Latin version of our own Book of Common Prayer, made by William Bright and P. G. Medd, both Fellows of University College, Oxford, "editio altera," 1869, revised by John Jebb, W. J. Blew, and R. F. Littledale, has more mistakes than one expects to find, especially in the Psalms.

Bagster's books contain only that portion of the sacred text which is presented by our English Apocrypha-less Bibles. W. C. B.

JACK AND JILL (10th S. iii. 450; iv. 13).—I remember dining with the judges of assize at Armagh in July, 1881 (one of whom was the late Baron Fitzgerald), when the lines referred to were quoted by a member of the circuit, who attributed the authorship to the late Mr. Justice O'Hagan, whose name had shortly before been inserted in the Land Bill as the Judicial Commissioner.

HENRY AUGUSTUS JOHNSTON.

This riddle is said to have been composed by Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, when a boy of fifteen, and was communicated to me in February, 1865, by his connexion by marriage, the late Sir Charles Sargent, Knt., in the following form:—

'Twas not amid Alpine snows and ice,
But on plain English ground:
"Excelsior" their high device:
A lowly fate they found.

'Twas not in search of wealth and fame,
But at stern duty's call:
They were united in their aim,
Divided in their fall.

F. DE H. L.

Under this head is given a riddle by the Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, rector of Guildford. The answer is: The queen is notable; the chair is no table; I am not able. M. E. F.

'BATHILDA' (10th S. iv. 28).—MR. F. R. MARVIN has evidently assumed that the "King Clovis brave" of the ballad is Clovis I. If he will again consult his French history he will see that it was Clovis II. who married Bathilda. She died in 680, and was canonized by Nicholas I. Her legend will be found in the Bollandists, and other lives of the saints, under 30 January. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

The "King Clovis brave" of the ballad is not Hlodowig I., as MR. MARVIN supposes, but Hlodowig II., whose wife was Balthild, an English slave. The difficulty of finding the name in an encyclopædia probably arises from the fact that the author of the ballad (I cannot tell MR. MARVIN who he was) has omitted the third letter. E. W. B.

Bathilda was the wife of Clovis II. She was born in England of noble parentage, but was seized by pirates whilst walking on the seashore and brought to France, where she was taken to the slave-market. One of the Court officials saw her there, and was so struck with her beauty and charming demeanour that he bought her and sent her to his wife. Soon after the king saw her, fell in love with her, and married her. When some one congratulated her, she is supposed to have said, "Telle est la volonté de Dieu."

de princesse il me fit esclave : d'esclave il me fait reine ; mais je n'oublierai pas les devoirs qui vont m'être imposés, et me souviendrai toujours d'avoir été esclave." On the death of her husband she was made regent during the minority of her son, and governed the kingdom with goodness and wisdom for nine years. She then retired to the monastery of Chelles, which was one of the many she had founded, and her death took place there in 680. She was canonized under the name of Sainte Bathilde.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield Park, Reading.

St. Bathilda married Clovis II., not Clovis I., and her name is certainly "deathless" in France, though it appears to be sadly forgotten in this her native land. She should form another link of the friendship uniting the two countries to which she belonged. An account of her will be found in the 'Dictionnaire des Dictionnaires,' edited by Monsignor Paul Guérin.

M. HAULTMONT.

This name is commonly, and more correctly, spelt Bathildis. Dean Milman, in his 'History of Latin Christianity' (ed. 1854), refers to her at vol. ii. p. 221. Accounts of her may be found under 30 January in the 'Acta Sanctorum,' Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' and the Rev. Richard Stanton's 'Menology.'

EDWARD PEACOCK.

FLEET STREET, No. 53 (10th S. iii. 427, 493).—I have copies of the following coloured prints :—

1. 'Beating up for Recruits,' a caricature by R. Dighton, "printed for Jno. Smith, No. 35, Cheapside, and R. Sayer & J. Bennett, No. 53, Fleet Street, 4 June, 1781."

2. 'The Battle of Culloden,' "published 1st November, 1793, by Laurie & Whittle, 53, Fleet Street."

3. 'The Cathedral, and Procession, at Florence,' "published 12th May, 1794, by Laurie & Whittle, 53, Fleet Street."

I have also 'The Taking of Quebec,' but the margin of the print has been so shorn that the date of its publication has disappeared.

W. S.

PARKER FAMILY (10th S. iii. 470; iv. 15).—If G. P. does not find the marriage in question in Foster's 'Pedigrees of the Forsters and Fosters' he must look in the Surtees Society's 'History of Durham.' In one or other (if not in both) he should find it, according to my notes. Some of these Heaths are described as of Ramside, in the parish of St. Giles. Can St. Giles be near Kepyner, in co. Durham?

I have just come across three more members of the Parker family in connexion with Angel Street Congregational Church, Worcester, in a quest after the Job Heaths (cf. 10th S. iii. 468). These are Mary, Eliza, and Margaret Parker. Facsimiles of their signatures (two before 1700 and one in 1701) are in existence, but no further particulars. "One good turn," &c.

J. W. B.

CAPE HOORN (10th S. iii. 466).—Referring to my copy of 'A Geographical Description of the Four Parts of the World,' taken from notes of Monsieur Sanson, by "Richard Blome, Gent." (published A.D. 1670), in 'A New Map of America Meridionale,' dated the year previously, I find the names thereupon do not altogether coincide with MR. LYNN's reference to Cape Horn. The latter is marked Cape de Hora. The passage between "Terra del Fuoga" and "Terre des Estats," however, is shown as "Streights of Maire."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"JOCKTELEG" (10th S. iii. 65, 495).—A jockteleg seems to have been also known as a "lang-kail gully":—

It was a faulding jocteleg,

Or lang-kail gully.

Burns, 'On Captain Grose,' 1791.

According to Halliwell's 'Dict. of Archaic Words,' "gully" = a large knife (Northumberland).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ST. GILBERT OF SEMPRINGHAM (10th S. iii. 489).—A comprehensive volume on St. Gilbert and the Gilbertines was published in 1901 by Rose S. Graham; and there is an interesting article by Mr. J. C. K. Saunders, entitled 'Some Incidents in the Life of a Lincolnshire Saint,' in the fourteenth volume of the papers of the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

A. R. C.

There are not many "legends or folk-tales attaching to this saint." See Newman's 'Lives of English Saints,' Graham's 'St. Gilbert and the Gilbertines,' and, briefly, Baring-Gould, 'Lives of the Saints,' 4 February.

C. S. WARD.

Husenbeth, in his 'Emblems of Saints' (third edition, 1882), notes :—

"S. Gilbert of Sempringham, abbot and confessor, 4 February, A.D. 1189. Emblem, a church in his hand."

Owen, in 'Sanctorale Catholicum' (1880), gives the date of death a year later (1190), and under 4 February records :—

"His manner of living was most severe, abstaining even from fish during Lent and Advent. He

always used wooden dishes and cups of horn: at table he would set apart the best morsels for the poor in what he called 'the dish of the Lord Jesus.' He died the father of twelve thousand religious."

In a foot-note Owen quotes Bolland as his authority, and adds:—

"It may interest some to learn that the Lady Gwenllian, daughter of the last Keltic Prince of Wales, by his consort, Eleanor De Montfort, ended her days as a nun of Sempringham, pensioned by her kinsman Edward II. It was a *cheap* provision."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

A little before the birth of Gilbert his mother dreamt, it is said, that the moon had come down from the sky to rest upon her bosom; and the fanciful disciple sees in it a presage that his childhood, pale, wan, and sickly as the crescent of the new moon, was destined by the grace of the Sun of righteousness to expand into a full orb of brightness. (See Newman's 'Lives of the English Saints,' vol. iv. pp. 17, 18.) Albinus, St. Gilbert's faithful chaplain, told how Gilbert was tortured by ague, and when he urged him to try to shake it off, Gilbert asked him if he would bear it for him. Albinus consented. On the morrow, at the hour when the fever came, Albinus suffered instead of Gilbert, that he might learn "how control over diseases lies not in the skill of man, but in the power of God" ('St. Gilbert of Sempringham and the Gilbertines,' by Rose Graham, F.R.Hist.Soc., 1901, p. 15 *seq.*).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

See Alban Butler's 'Lives of the Saints,' 4 February.

M.A. OXON.

[Reply also from MATILDA POLLARD.]

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY WILL REGISTERS (10th S. iii. 488).—The official copies of wills proved in this court prior to those now at Somerset House, London, commencing in 1383, are said to have been lost or destroyed in Wat Tyler's Rebellion. But I have some doubt as to the truth of the assertion. Those to be met with in the Archbishops' Registers were proved during vacancies in the see. Such of the latter invaluable records as are now missing at Lambeth would probably be met with at Rome, and it seems a great pity that our Government has not made every possible effort to obtain their return, or, at least, an attested copy of them.

W. I. R. V.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL QUERIES (10th S. iii. 227, 232, 473).—When there is much doubt about the size of the leaves would it not be more

satisfactory to add the dimensions occupied by the type on the respective pages? I found this plan of much service when preparing a recent article on Sir W. Raleigh's 'History of the World,' as, owing to cropping, &c., the leaves varied considerably in size, so that I was unable to give their approximate measurements. Under these circumstances I substituted the space occupied by the type, and this I have since found to be of much use.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

[We have forwarded to COL. WALKER the specimen table sent by DR. BRUSHFIELD.]

WILLESDEN FAMILIES (10th S. iii. 208, 293).—MR. HITCHIN-KEMP might gain some information regarding the Twyford by addressing Mr. Harry Twyford Peters, or his father Mr. Samuel T. Peters, both New York City.

G. A. T.

Albany, N.Y.

FORESTS SET ON FIRE BY LIGHTNING (10th S. iv. 28).—The following is quoted from Sir H. Johnston, 'Uganda Protectorate,' i. 147 f. :—

"These Nile countries are further devastated annually during the protracted dry season by bush fires. These may be started fifty times in a century by lightning setting fire to the stump of a tree, and spreading the ignition thus to the grass; but by far the most normal cause is the hand of man."

W. CROOKE.

CRICKET: EARLIEST MENTION (10th S. iv. 9).—A manuscript in the Bodleian Library, dated 1344, which exhibits a woman in the action of throwing the ball to a man who elevates his bat or club to strike it, would seem to show the real origin, under the name of club-ball, of what—when the three-legged stool or cricket became an additional feature of the game—was known as "crickett."

The following early eighteenth-century allusions to the game, *before the evolution of the present square-shouldered bat from the club*, and when the "gamesters," instead of "making runs," "ran notches," have not, I think, been noted:—

"On Monday is to be determined a Suit of Law on Dartford-Heath by a Cricket Match between the Men of Chinkford, and Mr. Steed's Men; they had a Hearing about two Years ago before the Lord Chief Justice Pratt, when the Merits of the Cause appear'd to be, that at a Match between the above-said Players, the Chinkford Men refused to play out the Game at a time the other Side had the Advantage; but the Judge, either not understanding the Game, or having forgot it, referr'd the said Cause back to Dartford Heath, to be play'd on where they left off, and a Rule of Court was made for it accordingly."—*Mist's Weekly Journal*, 3 September, 1726.

"On Monday next there will be a great Cricket-Match play'd on Kennington Common, in the County of Surrey, between the Gentlemen of Sevenoaks, in the County of Kent, and the Gentlemen of London; the Ground will be roped round, and all Persons are desired to keep without side of the same; the Match is for a Guinea a Man, and the Wickets are to be pitch'd by One o'Clock."—*London Evening Post*, 2 July, 1734.

"On saturday last the great cricket-match was played at Moulsey-hurst, in Surry, between his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and the Earl of Middlesex, for 1,000*l.* a side; eight of the London club and three out of Middlesex play'd for the Prince; and the Kentish men for the Earl: the chiefest of the wagers were laid on the first hands, apprehending there would not be time to play it out; and the Londoners went in first and fetch'd 95; then the Kentish men went in and fetch[ed?] 80; upon which the odds ran ten to three on the former, who went in a second time, and fetch'd but 41, which made them in all only 56 [in advance], so that the Kentish men beat them, and had three men to come in: to-morrow fortnight the second great match for 1,000*l.* a side is to be play'd on Bromley Common, in Kent; and we hear the whole eleven who are to play for the Prince will be chosen out of the London club."—*The Grub Street Journal*, 17 July, 1735.

"On Wednesday last a Match at Cricket was play'd at Barnes Common, between the Gentlemen of Barnes, Fulham, and Richmond on the one Side, and the Gentlemen of London on the other, when the Londoners were beat 19 Notches; and the same Gentlemen will play again in the Fields behind Powis House on Tuesday next, the 17th Instant."—*St. James's Evening Post*, 12 August, 1736.

"On Monday last, according to agreement, the Gentlemen of Kent and Surrey met on Cock-Heath, near Maidstone, to play their second Match at Cricket, when the Surrey Gamesters were in first, and play'd one hands out [?], on which the Kentish Men went in next, and got an equal Number of Notches with five Wickets to spare; but the Weather proving very rainy they were forced to give over Play; so that the Surrey Men must retain their Honour for this Year, the Season being too far advanced for any more of that Sport."—*St. James's Evening Post*, 5 October, 1736.

As to the imputed French origin of cricket, see Mr. Andrew Lang on 'France the Mother of Cricket' in *The Morning Post*, 6 July, 1901. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Although the earliest mention of the term "cricket" may be traced back only to 1598, the origin of the game is undoubtedly much older. It is on record that so far back as the time of Edward II. his tutor John Leek was in 1305 drawing 100 shillings from the Treasury for expenses "ad creag et alios ludos per vices." Whether the game of "creag" was the origin of cricket is, of course, uncertain.

The games of cricket, rounders, and American base-ball are believed to be offshoots of the old English "club-ball." Rymer, in referring to the decline of archery

temp. Edward III., says: "That art is now neglected, and the people spend their time in throwing stones, wood, or iron; in playing at the hand-ball, foot-ball, or club-ball, &c." It has also been suggested that tip-cat was the origin of cricket. G. H. W.

[For other early cricket matches see 9th S. iii. 273; iv. 17; 10th S. i. 145, 395. At the last reference W. I. R. V. quoted advertisements of matches in 1700 (ten a side) and 1705 (eleven a side).]

WILLIAM III.'S CHARGERS AT THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE (10th S. ii. 321, 370, 415, 453; iii. 137).—Owing to the transposition of the date, it is stated at the last reference that the skull of the Duke of Schomberg was turned up in 1902. It was discovered by some workmen fifty years previously, and reburied in 1902. *Vide* 'The Cathedral Church of St. Patrick,' by J. H. Bernard, D.D. (London, Bell & Sons, 1903).

I may also point out that there is an illustration and a phrenological description of the skull in 'Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c.,' by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, vol. ii. p. 441 (London, How & Parsons, 1841-3), where appears the following account of the finding of the skull:—

"A very intelligent person, a verger of St. Patrick's Cathedral.....states that when he was quite a boy the vault at the left of the altar, in the chancel, was opened by mistake, and that one of the persons connected with the Cathedral, named Mike Manus, took possession of the skull; and being a heraldic painter, he absolutely used it for some time as a paint pot. At Manus's death it ceased to be applied to so irreverent a purpose."

As Hamlet remarked, "To what base uses we may return, Horatio!"

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

PRISONERS' CLOTHES AS PERQUISITES (10th S. iii. 369, 472).—Offenders had various claimants to their possessions. Looking through old papers a few days ago, I found the following, being the original document:—

"30 June, 1600. Grant by Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, to Edward Hext, Esqre., of felon's goods, viz., those of Nicolas Baker, of Somerton, Somersetshire, yeoman, who killed himself, for the benefit of the widow and children."

There was certainly one more grant of a similar kind among the papers, but this I did not copy. H. A. ST. J. M.

"THERE SHALL NO TEMPESTS BLOW" (10th S. iii. 449; iv. 12).—The poem cited, beginning, as MR. KENYON says, "Come to the sunset tree," is Mrs. Hemans's 'Evening Song of the Tyrolese Peasants,' and is the eleventh of the author's 'Additional Miscellaneous Poems.' In a note appended to the lyric she quotes

thus from Capt. Sherer's 'Notes and Reflections during a Ramble in Germany': "The loved hour of repose is striking. Let us come to the sunset tree."

The poem beginning "For the strength of the hills we bless Thee" is Mrs. Hemans's 'Hymn of the Vaudois Mountaineers in Times of Persecution,' and is included in the 'Scenes and Hymns of Life,' which she dedicated to Wordsworth in 1834.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"PELFRY" USED BY JOHNSON (10th S. ii. 267).—The other day I noticed the query by Dr. MURRAY under this head, which no one appears to have answered. Allow me to suggest that Pegge inadvertently wrote "pelfry" for *palfry*, a word which occurs in Johnson's 'Diary,' under date 17 August, 1782. Dr. GATTY inserted a query respecting this at 8th S. vii. 227, and I quoted in reply at p. 257 the editorial suggestion at 3rd S. xi. 177 that what Johnson really wrote was "pastry," the long *s* being mistaken for *l*, and the *t* for *f*.

W. T. LYNN.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS (10th S. iii. 467; iv. 10, 34).—Having had occasion to investigate the history of the religious and monastic institutions of mediæval Nottingham, I found some slight evidence of the Templars, such as may interest the MARQUIS D'ALBON. In the printed Close Rolls is calendared a note to the following effect, under date 3 September, 1213:—

"King John to the Sheriff of Nottingham. Know ye that we have given and granted to the brethren of the Military Order of the Temple the service of Eustace de Lowdham, clerk, to wit, the rent that he was wont to render us yearly for his house that he held of us, in the parish of St. Mary, under the gaol in Nottingham, and that house shall be their free hospice in that town. And therefore we order thee to cause them to have full seisin thereof without delay."

The gaol mentioned was the county gaol, situate on the crest of the town cliff, while the Marsh was, and is, a street skirting the base of the latter, hence the description "under the gaol." In all probability the house or hospice, like many another Nottingham tenement of the period, was merely a cave in the sand rock. However, we are not to understand that the Templars had an establishment in Nottingham, but merely that they were to have one house in the town, as in other towns, free from taxes, &c. This was one of their privileges.

I understand that when the order of Templars was dissolved in 1307-8 their possessions were largely granted to the Hospitallers. This seems to explain a note in

the accounts of the Nottingham chamberlains for 1499-1500, wherein entry is made of an item of "6*d.* paid to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England for the free rent of a little cellar in the Marsh this year." At the Reformation the Hospitallers were the last important order dissolved; and as they resolutely refused to renounce allegiance to Rome, a special Act was obtained to make them, 32 Henry VIII. (1540-1). This Act had doubtless taken effect, and the whole property of the order became vested in the Crown, before 1543-4, in which year the accounts of the town chamberlains include an item of 6*d.* paid "to William Monk, the king's bailiff, for a house in the Narrow Marsh, sometime belonging to St. John's." A. STAPLETON.

244, Radford Road, Nottingham.

BLACK AND YELLOW THE DEVIL'S COLOURS (10th S. iv. 10).—Satan's colour, not only in *rerum natura*, but in actual art, is black, symbolizing darkness and evil, falsehood and error. He is so represented in the 'Book of Kells' in a temptation of our Lord (Westwood, 'Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS.'). The illuminators of the Middle Ages represent even Christ Himself in black drapery when wrestling against the Spirit of Evil. In the Laurentian MS. of Rabula (A.D. 587) there is an extraordinary representation of the demoniacs of Gadara, just delivered from their tormenting spirits, who are fluttering away in the form of little black humanities of mischievous expression. They are also black in the only instance known to Father Martigny of a representation of the miracle of the healing of the demoniac. (See the Rev. Rich. St. John Tyrwhitt in Smith's 'Dict. of Christ. Antiq.'). Reginald Scot, in his 'Discoverie of Witchcraft,' 1665, p. 85, was terrified in his childhood by the devil with "a skin like a niger."

But it is easy to comprehend how black and yellow were occasionally, if not traditionally, assigned to the devil, for in our own day yellow denotes inconstancy, jealousy, &c., and in France the doors of traitors were daubed with yellow, while in some countries the law ordained that Jews should be clothed in yellow, because they had betrayed Christ. Perhaps all this was because Judas is allotted a yellow pigment by way of distinction; and in Spain the vestments of the executioner are red or yellow, the latter indicating the treason of the guilty, the former its punishment.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

COPE OF BRAMSHILL (10th S. iii. 87, 174).—Cope of Hanwell, co. Oxford, as noted p. 174. See 'The English Baronetage,' London,

printed for Tho. Wotton, 1741, vol. i. p. 112. There is an account of the family, beginning with John Cope, Esq., "a very eminent person in the reigns of K. Rich. II. and Hen. IV." His great-grandson William, in or about 1505, purchased the manor of Hanwell, after selling the lordships and manors of Wormleighton and Fenny-Compton to John Spencer, Esq. (ancestor of the Duke of Marlborough).

Sir Anthony Cope, first baronet, was the great-grandson of William. 'The English Baronetage' gives (p. 113) the inscription on the monument of William Cope and Jane his wife in the church of Banbury, and (p. 116) that of Sir Anthony in the church of Hanwell. Both are in Latin. The latter is very long; it contains more than twenty elegiac verses. On p. 119 is given the Latin epitaph of Sir Anthony, fourth baronet, who was buried at Hanwell.

There is no mention of the purchase of Bramshill, but "Bramsell, near Hertford-bridge, in Hampshire," appears as the "seat" of the present (1741) baronet. The same book (iv. 152) says that Jonathan, younger son of Sir Anthony, had a son Jonathan, whose son Jonathan was created a baronet 1 March, 1714, Sir Jonathan Cope of Brewern (or Brewerne), Oxfordshire. "Seats: At Brewern, near Banbury, and Hanwell in Oxfordshire, and Ranton-Abby, in Staffordshire."

The fourth baronet of this creation, Sir Jonathan, second son of Jonathan, the eldest son of the first baronet, died without issue, and the title became extinct in 1821. See 'Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage,' by William Courthope, 1835, p. 50.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain, 1729-1763. Edited by Albert Hartshorne. (Lane.)

THIS work, which may be regarded as the first of a possible series, is of a kind to appeal with more than usual directness to our readers. It consists of the correspondence of Edmund Pyle, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to George II., with Samuel Kerrich, D.D., vicar of Dersingham, &c., and casts a bright light upon existence in East Anglia during Georgian days. Not wholly confined to the district mentioned is the interest of the contents, and there are large portions which are of much more than local value. From the preface we learn that the correspondence printed constitutes a portion of a collection of about seven thousand letters, which have been arranged by the owner in no fewer than twenty-eight folio volumes. One or two go back to 1633; the latest, which extend to 1828, comprise two volumes of letters from Francis

Douce, the famous antiquary, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. Thomas Kerrich, the only son of the afore-mentioned Samuel, also a noted antiquary and ecclesiastic, is responsible for a large portion of a collection the value and extent of which we are not as yet in a position to gauge. The families most closely concerned with the entire correspondence are those of Rogerson, Postlethwayt, Gooch, and Kerrich. The letters now given are addressed by Edmund Pyle, Archdeacon of York and Prebendary of Winchester, to the aforementioned Samuel Kerrich, and constitute but a fraction of the collection. Their chief value consists, probably, in the light they cast upon history and politics, but there is abundance of interest in domestic record. Much is heard concerning sickness. Cancer is direfully prevalent, gout is the bane of the ecclesiastic and the scholar, and the ravages of the smallpox are terrible. Owing to the Methuen Port Wine Treaty of 1703 the relative proportions of Portuguese and French wine imported into England were 95 per cent. of the former and 5 per cent. of the latter. Hence, says the editor, "gout became the hereditary appanage of the English gentleman." Among other subjects treated are the injurious effects of the augmented window tax, the trouble caused by the Marriage Act of 26 George II., and the grumbling against the New Style. A picturesque incident is the alaying in a duel of Lord Leicester by George, Viscount Townshend, a man thirty years his junior and accustomed to arms, a murder which Mr. Hartshorne compares with that of the Duke of Hamilton by Mohun and Macartney. Concerning the suicide of Lord Montford, who had "an expensive and paltry fellow for his son," Pyle says, "It is a pity but he had done this twenty-five years ago, for he has made all the young nobility mad after gambling." Much curious gossip is supplied, as the false report that "the Duke of Bedford had caught his duchess napping with a gallant & shot the man upon the spot." Pyle's avidity after preferment, and his general regard for the main chance, are abundantly shown. He does not refrain on occasion from coarse speech. Some occasional light upon the evil lives of the clergy is, indeed, shed. "The Eagle Stone" of Rogerson is a curious relic of superstition. An amusing story, almost supplying a plot for a comedy, is told, p. 110, concerning Mrs. Clarges and her daughters Penelope and Suky. Another curious piece of scandal is the elopement of Lord Townshend's daughter with Capt. Orme, a married man. Reflecting on our national manners, it is said then, as it has often since been repeated, that "we are mad and considered nationally not worth saving." The death of Dean Clerke is attributed to "an ague; caught by living in that vile damp close of Salisbury, which is a mere sink; and going to a church, daily that is as wet as any vault; and which has destroyed more, perhaps, than ever it saved." Whatever be the tastes of the reader, especially if they be antiquarian, he will find abundance to recreate and delight him. Portraits of Kerrich, Pyle, Bishops Hoadly, Gooch, and Sherlock, the Duke of Newcastle, Pitt, George Townshend, and Lord Walpole add to the attractions of a captivating volume.

Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary. By P. Hume Brown, LL.D. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS excellent and deeply interesting volume consists of six lectures delivered by Dr. Hume Brown

in his capacity of Professor of Ancient Scottish History and Palæography in the University of Edinburgh. No attempt is made in its pages to deal with the events which make Scottish history in mediæval and succeeding days the most turbulent and picturesque in Europe, nor with the grim struggle of the Reformation. The aim of the writer is simply to show the condition, social, physical, and economic, of Scotland at or near the time of Mary Stewart—what, indeed, was the state of things out of which sprang the Scotland of to-day. Questions of religion and policy, adequately treated elsewhere, are thrust so completely into the background that, after the introductory portion, the name of John Knox is but once mentioned and that of Mary Stewart herself but twice. As a companion to the student, however, the value of the work can scarcely be overestimated, and the picture of life, settled or vagabond, is of singular interest. In dealing, more tardily than we could have wished, with a work possessing strong claims on attention, we can but mention, as they rise, points of interest, and abandon the attempt to do justice to the entire scheme of the author. Chap. i. is concerned with the appearance of the country at a time when the journey of a native of St. Andrews into Galloway or the Highlands would be attended by as many risks as in modern days would accompany an exploration of the sources of the Congo, and when, consequently, locomotion was rarely adopted without urgent necessity. Materials are more abundant than might have been anticipated, and besides the records of such experienced travellers as Lithgow, Pont, and Fynes Moryson, and historians such as Hector Boece, John Major, and George Buchanan, we have information of varying trustworthiness "from Æneas Sylvius in the fifteenth century to Dr. Johnson in the eighteenth," including French visitors, who seem to have been more anxious to be courteous than sincere. Many comment upon the want of timber, the sneer of Sir Anthony Weldon in 1617, that Judas could not have found in Scotland a tree on which to hang himself, having been, if tradition may be trusted, transmitted in another form, a century and a half later, by Johnson. It is surprising, in view of the state of things now existing, to learn that in pre-Reformation times the eel was the fish most commonly eaten in Scotland.

On her arrival in Fife in 1538 Mary of Lorraine told her subsequent husband, James V., that she never saw in France or elsewhere so many good faces as she saw that day in Scotland. Broadly speaking, the most fertile parts of the country under cultivation were put to a similar use in the time of Mary. A French physician notes about 1551 that provisions are as plentiful as anywhere else, and that nothing is scarce but money. Æneas Sylvius says that a Scottish palace is inferior in comfort and luxury to the house of a Nuremberg burgher. At the close of the fourteenth century Edinburgh did not contain more than 400 houses, and, according to Froissart, was less than Tournai or Valenciennes. It was healthy, and impressed strangers favourably; but the inhabitants were "most sluttish, nasty, and slothful people," the visitor being constantly compelled to "hold his nose." It is curious to find the example of Glasgow anticipated in 1436, when it was enacted that drinking in taverns after nine o'clock should be punishable at law. In 1579 gambling and drinking on Sundays "in time of sermon" were prohibited.

Sturdy beggars seem to have been as common in Scotland as "masterless men" in England. The beggars in the English ballad, which seems incorrectly quoted at p. 68, we always understood to be actors or the like, rather than mendicants. A description (p. 89) of the scene at the town port is stirring. An application for leave to build a ship in the kirkyard of the Trinity Friars (see p. 96) is very curious. Three pages later on we are introduced to a bishop, a remarkable specimen of the Church militant. Among the public amusements provided by the town officials seems to have been "the annual frolic of Robin Hood and Little John on the first of May." We might proceed far with quotations of the kind, but must stop. We have dealt with matter conducive to entertainment; but there is equally much behind tending to instruction and edification. The book is, in fact, excellent in all respects.

County of Suffolk: its History as disclosed by Existing Records, &c. By W. A. Copinger, LL.D. Vols. II., III., and IV. (Sotheman & Co.)

SINCE we first drew attention (10th S. ii. 218) to the splendid work begun by Dr. Copinger in his catalogue of all materials for the history of the county of Suffolk existing in our great public and private depositories, three further volumes have been added. Judging from the progress that has been made, the four volumes carrying the alphabet from A to SOXAN, it seems probable that the whole, instead of extending, as we anticipated, over six volumes, will be comprised in five. The latest volume, which contains over 400 pages, is, however, the bulkiest of the lot. Nothing in the shape of eulogy or comment has to be added to what has previously been said. The task is one of the most important ever accomplished by what may be described as local patriotism, and is carried out with unflinching industry and integrity. It is next to impossible to convey an idea of the nature of the entries. Students of history, genealogy, and topography, for whom the work is principally intended, will, however, need no instruction on the subject. Under place-names such as Eps. Iperwich, and the like, the most numerous entries are found. Next, perhaps, in order, will come numerous, common names of families, such as Caswell, Frage, or Henley, and then those of individuals. These last can scarcely be regarded as numerous, except in the case of holdings of land. The reference concerning "Gorleston, its history," "K. & G." vol. 296, 356, is technically correct. Trivia would, however, have been spared others besides mentioned by the insertion of 1st S. Nothing is further from our mind than to hint at shortcomings in so magnificent, public-spirited, and well-executed an undertaking. Under Cotton Master we find the mention of Sir John Fastolf (*sic*). Outside the great, mirrored is supplied with what is almost a hagiography of well as a reference to his pedigree. The "Lechbr[e]ly," a poem, was published at Ipswich in 1775. Romance seems near at hand when, under "Outlaws in Suffolk," we hear of a man who was appointed to inquire touching who were the thieves of that county, and he said, to all who were such as "Newton Longford (the town of the sea)." Thomas York, the famous thief, who was hanged in 1564, is the subject of a poem.

referring to his works. Prohibitions against holding tournaments appear in the Patent Rolls *temp.* Edward II. The suppression of stall-boats is said to be the cause why the inhabitants of Orford suffer in the fishing trade. They are willing to contribute for the suppression of pirates. No reasonable amount of extracts will convey an idea of the value of the contents of books which are intended to be consulted, not read. Prof. Copinger's work approaches completion. It will constitute an indispensable addition to every library of reference. We know not how to overestimate or overpraise the service the Professor has rendered.

The Philosophical Works of Francis Bacon. Edited, with an Introduction, by John M. Robertson. (Routledge & Sons.)

To the man of few books this work is a treasure. It may, indeed, be called an inestimable boon. In a volume of over nine hundred pages we have all the works of Francis Bacon with which the average student is likely to concern himself; have them, too, in the best of existing shapes, as given to the world by those incomparable editors, Spedding and Ellis, all of whose prefaces are retained. The text is that of the authoritative seven-volume edition. Among Bacon's works we have the two books of

The Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, the 'New Organon,' the 'De Augmentis Scientiarum,' 'The New Atlantis,' the 'Essays,' 'The Wisdom of the Ancients,' the 'Apophthegms,' with many others. We have also Rawley's 'Life of Bacon,' a general preface by Robert Leslie Ellis to the philosophical works, and a useful index. Mr. Robertson adds an erudite and instructive introduction, which is naturally an apology for Bacon. The thoughtful and studious possessor of the work may plume himself on having material for months, and even years, of profitable perusal and meditation. The question has often been discussed, if a man were to own one book only, what it would have to be. In a competition of the kind the new Bacon would put in a claim, and we should deem the man who selected it, in Miltonic phrase, "not unwise."

Tales and Fantasies; Essays of Travel. By Robert Louis Stevenson. (Chatto & Windus.)

We have here two out of three volumes constituting a welcome and an important addition to such portion of Stevenson literature as is accessible to a general public, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Chatto & Windus. A third volume, completing the series, will be issued in the course of next month. In a sense none of the contents of these volumes is quite new. Most, though not all, have appeared in the costly and generally inaccessible Edinburgh edition, some may be traced in periodicals, and one or two have been surreptitiously or piratically issued. All are mentioned in Col. Prideaux's exemplary bibliography. For practical purposes much is now brought for the first time within general reach. 'The Body-Snatcher,' indeed, can virtually be seen in no other edition. For the conditions under which this work appeared we must refer the reader to the before-mentioned bibliography. Grim and gruesome as it is—and Stevenson himself seems anxious to repudiate it—it reflects, as we know, conditions which, if not prevalent, were at one time supposed to exist, and we can recall night fears, and fears not wholly of the night, by which we were personally animated, the justification for which was found in the belief in

murders committed for the purpose of providing for the "faculty" bodies to be dissected. Interesting and curious is the volume in which, with two other stories, this work appears. Wholly superior in every respect is the volume of 'Essays of Travel.' The opening portion of this, consisting of 'The Amateur Emigrant: from the Clyde to Sandy Hook,' is to the general reader accessible only in a mutilated or imperfect form. In this, however, and in some of the short essays by which it is accompanied, we find Stevenson at his very best, and the book is one that his admirer will peruse and re-peruse. Without classing ourselves among the enthusiasts who place Stevenson above, with, or near Scott, we find him a source of perennial delight, and we reap from him a harvest of gratification such as few moderns are capable of affording. Were it permitted us to quote, we could extract from the pages before us passages of observation and description as fine in their way as anything in Ruskin. Every lover of books must rejoice in the possession of these volumes.

THE Rev. the Hon. Gilbert Holles Farrer Vane, rector of Wem, Salop, younger brother of Lord Barnard, Rural Dean and Proctor in Convocation, died 27 June, aged forty-nine. He was F.S.A., and a member of the Councils of the Shropshire Archaeological Society and the Shropshire Parish Register Society. He was a frequent correspondent of 'N. & Q.' There is an obituary notice of him in *The Guardian*, 5 July.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

M. A. HUGHES ("Patrick Brontë").—For references to Mr. Prunty's adoption of the name Brontë see 8th S. vii. 24.

LUCIS ("Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears").—Last line of Wordsworth's ode 'Intimations of Immortality.'

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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Notes.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE 'D.N.B.'

(See ante, p. 21.)

AT Magdalen the buildings which comprised the last important part of the College erected in the founder's lifetime were begun in August, 1480. They stood outside of the western gate, on the ground between the present St. Swithun's Buildings and the small block which now bears the name of the Grammar Hall—a name by which the School, and the buildings immediately adjoining it, were known in the fifteenth century. The School buildings themselves consisted of a schoolroom with chambers for the master and usher, and a kitchen. Of the present picturesque building known as the Grammar Hall the southern part, including the small bell-turret, is a fragment of the School building; but the adjoining rooms were for the most part included in the premises occupied by the members of Magdalen Hall. John Anwykyll, first master of the School (1480-8), and his usher and successor, John Stanbridge, were among the foremost grammarians of their day in England, and their teaching attracted many besides members of the College. These strangers settled themselves, cuckoo-fashion, in tenements—adjoining the original School

building—which, had Waynflete's plans been fully carried out, would probably have been demolished to make room for its enlargement. Possibly the fact that Anwykyll was a married man may have caused some alteration to be made in the ultimate destiny of the chambers originally built for the schoolmaster and usher over the schoolroom (Bloxam, iii. 7). Whatever room was to spare seems to have been at once occupied by the intruding members of the Grammar Hall; and when, in the early years of the sixteenth century, the School buildings were extended, the addition was made not so much for the benefit of the School as for that of the new Hall, which at the same time began to be known as Magdalen Hall. This society had at first the closest connexion with the College, the early Principals being all, or almost all, Fellows of the latter. But, apart from this personal connexion, and from the fact that the College were the owners of the site of the Hall and received rent for it, the two societies were entirely separate. The College had no jurisdiction over the Hall, or over any persons residing in it who were not at the same time members of the College itself. But it was not until 1694 that the Chancellor of the University finally established his right to nominate the Principal. After awhile writers, adding insult to injury, persistently asserted that the Hall was part of Waynflete's own foundation—a fiction which, originally conceived by the College for the purpose of establishing their claim to the site of the Hall, had come to be generally accepted, and had even insinuated itself into the University Calendar (Wilson, p. 29; S. G. Hamilton's 'Hertford College,' p. 101; 'Oxon Almanack Top' for 1749). The schoolroom, as built by the founder, was 72 ft. in length by 24 ft. 9 in. in width. It was lighted on either side by five square windows, placed irregularly, and by two windows at the east (south?) end, one being a small window over the door of entrance. In later times, when further stories had been added to the two raised in Waynflete's lifetime, it was found necessary to support the schoolroom ceiling by beams, and twelve wooden pillars in two rows (Bloxam, iii. 6). The interior, as thus altered, must have in some measure resembled Lower School at Eton to-day, the exact date of which is uncertain, but is not later than 1500. In the latter room the double row of wooden pillars (said to be of Spanish chestnut) down the centre was erected by Sir Henry Wotton (Provost 1624-39), although an untrustworthy tradition relates that the wood, being wreckage from one of the vessels of the

Invincible Armada, was presented by Queen Elizabeth (R. A. Austen Leigh's 'Eton Guide,' p. 79; A. Clutton-Brock's 'Eton'; Izaak Walton's 'Life of Wotton'). The exterior of the Magdalen schoolroom, with its fine buttresses as seen from the west, appears in the drawing by Joseph Skelton (plate 52 of 'Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata'). This view represents the eastern and western side of Magdalen Hall quadrangle, and gives a good idea of the interior or northern face of its gateway. The southern front of both Hall and schoolroom may be studied in an engraving from a drawing by N. Whittock of 1823, showing "Old Magdalen Hall and other buildings" adjoining the College, "commonly called the Gravel Walk." The only ancient school building of the fourteenth century now existing is the original schoolroom of Winchester College, now called "Seventh Chamber," Wykeham's *magna domus*. A large slice was cut out of it to form "Seventh Chamber Passage," the way out to school in 1687, when the New (now Old) School was built. The archway of that passage is the original school doorway. The window which lights the passage above is also part of the original window. The original dimensions were 45 ft. 6 in. long by 28 ft. 10 in. wide, and 15 ft. 3 in. high from the present floor, which is probably higher than the original floor. Four wooden columns, one of which still remains, supported the ceiling and hall above. The light came in through three windows in the south wall. All of these remain, although the one now lighting the passage is shorn of its lower portion. In each window were benches of stone "for the eighteen prefects, so that they might preside over the others." These benches, in a triple row, still remain in the two untouched windows (Leach's 'Winchester Coll.,' p. 122). It will be seen that Waynflete's schoolroom was considerably longer than, but not so wide as, Wykeham's. At Eton, according to Henry VI.'s original intention, or "will,"

"the Provost's lodging was to extend for a length of 70 ft. on both floors, from behind the upper end of the hall to a corner tower situated close to the north-east angle of the new church. Exactly opposite to this, but only on the ground floor, was to be a schoolroom of similar length, adjoining the gateway."—Maxwell-Lyte's 'History of Eton College,' pp. 36, 43.

Disregarding the example of monastic establishments, the king had resolved to follow Wykeham's lead and supply his College with a regular schoolroom. The Eton cloister was, however, occasionally (again like that of Winchester College) to be the scene of public disputations in grammar between the scholars.

A grammar school is mentioned in audit rolls of Richard III.'s reign; and the recent "building of a new school" is noticed in 1515. The original dormitory and schoolroom were, perhaps, situated on the western side of the cloisters. The present Upper School dates only from 1690-1 (*ibid.*, 41, 135). (For these references to Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte's book I am indebted to Mr. A. G. Parham, of Exeter College, and sometime chorister of Magdalen.) A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

(To be continued.)

YORKSHIRE DIALECT.

As, owing to the general spread of education and the constant migration of the agricultural population to our large towns, the local dialects—or perhaps one should rather say the native language of our more rural districts—are likely in a few years to become extinct, it might be of interest to your readers to record a few of their principal peculiarities. For instance, our Yorkshire language is almost entirely Scandinavian or Saxon, as is shown in the names of our towns and villages, and the Norman invasion has scarcely affected our vocabulary at all.

Observe, for instance, Aldby (the old village), Aldwark (the old work or fort), Derwent (clear stream, a common name of rivers in the North), Godmanham (the village of the sacred stone, where stood formerly a celebrated temple of the Druids), Riccal (the hall of meeting or judgment), Wheldrake (in which name one would scarcely recognize Queldrick, or the ridge of quail), Escrick (the ridge of ash), Thorganby (the sacred village of Thor), York (the city on the Ure), and countless other instances.

I generally "stump" those who profess rashly to understand our language with some such sentence as this: "T'watter siping thruff, t'assen mak t'middin rank smittle." This seems gibberish to most Englishmen, and yet every one of the words is one of our old original language, simple Saxon or Scandinavian, meaning simply, "The water soaking through the ashes makes the heap very infectious."

I always contend that we Yorkshiremen do not drop our *h* like a Cockney, though we do clip the article, as in saying "till" for "the hill"; but we do the same, curiously enough, also before a consonant, "t'letter," "t'door," &c., while we oddly omit the possessive *s*, as for "the master's key" we should say "the master key." We still use frequently the good old Shakespearian word "parlous,"

much in the sense of our slang word "awful," as "a parlous time" for "a bad time," or adverbially, as "ar beas parlous tewed" for "I am very tired or annoyed," or "parlous clarty" for a very dirty road. I like our good old word "kittywankle" for very or doubly uncertain, as "a kittywankle airtim" for a bad haytime, or what we call a "catchy time." "Kittle" we know as fickle or uncertain, as "kittle cattle," and "wankle" or "wankling" is a term we apply to an unhealthy calf, or one weak on its legs and unlikely to live.

It is curious to trace our corruption of new words derived from the Greek, as "the taties are sadly demicked" would mean that they were affected by the epidemic.

A dyke in the North means a ditch, and not, as in the South, a bank, as the well-known Ditch at Newmarket and the Devil's Dyke at the top of the Downs, ever visited by strangers who go to Brighton.

A "stobb" or "stobben" means a stump or thorn, and is also used as a verb, as "arve stobbed mar thoom" for "I have pricked my finger or thumb." A very expressive saying like that of the bad penny is "nout's never lost." Children at least believe in the mysterious visitants at windows called "barguests"; indeed, when our school-children first saw the stained-glass windows in our private chapel they howled at the sight of "barguests," as they called them.

There are also still many adult believers in wise men and wise women or witches having the power of curing diseases and making up love potions, as well as of detecting thieves and evildoers. To "call" a person is to abuse him, also described as to "talk Irish," from the language used by the Irish who come to do field work; and a summons is frequently applied for for "insult" when assault is intended. A magistrate to act in Yorkshire should have some knowledge of the language; in fact, I have had to intervene to save a man from a heavy sentence for a cowardly use of a knife by explaining that "neif" means only the old Saxon word *nief* or fist, and that no knife was mentioned at all.

To get evidence to define drunkenness, except from the police, is always most difficult, as not only is it looked upon as a very venial offence by the lower classes, but is divided into many stages, as "market fresh," "looked upon as almost a normal condition," "had a sup," or in extreme cases "had a drop ower mooch."

A Yorkshireman is called a "tyke," though I have never heard a dog so called in the county of broad acres; but we speak of a

lurcher as a "snap dog," and of a greyhound as a "grew dog."

In cricket we still call runs "notches," though we do not keep our scores on a stick as formerly; to slog or hit hard is to "bat it out," to catch is to "kep," a feeble stroke is termed a "dirty go"; and if we are surprised we say that "caps owt," or beats everything.

In shooting we always speak of partridges simply as "birds," and it is funny to hear our yeomanry talk of their rifles as "guns."

We speak of a breadth of anything as a "breed," and the small, irregular corners of ploughed fields are called "gares"; a small wood is a "rush"; the wide, straggling fences so good for game, and now so rare, are called "reins"; a hole from which earth is dug is called a "delphin" (delved), while in digging a drain we must be careful to give it plenty of "batter," or shelving edge, as otherwise it will "sag" or "cave in." "Stattus" is the local name for the old fairs established by statute, and at Martinmas we have our annual hirings, or mops, when a "fest," or fastening penny, is given to bind the bargain. Like the immortal James Pigg, whose prototype is believed to be North Yorkshire rather than Northumbrian, we still "addle wor arles" when we earn our wages, and money is still spoken of as "brass."

In York a "gate" means a street, as Micklegate, or the little street; while the gate itself is called a "postern," as Skeldergate Postern; or a bar, like Monk Bar, which perhaps is derived from bar or barrier, or from the old barbicans, of which the only example is to be found in connexion with Walmgate Bar. The bridge over a ditch in front of a gate is called a "goatstock," of which perhaps one of your readers can supply a derivation, for I cannot; while a stile is a "stee," and a footpath is called a "rampart" or "trod." A quantity of anything is a "seet," or sight.

For birds we have innumerable local names, which may be found in Morris and other writers on birds. We find the word "start" for tail in the blackstart and redstart; and the "club start" is the stoat, for "club" means short, as in "club-footed." A rat is a "ratten" or "rotten"; a polecat is a "foomart" or "foulmart," as contrasted with the sweetmart, or pine and beech martens, now almost extinct except in the wildest parts of the Lake District.

Though we still sup our "loocance," or allowance, of "drinkings," one seldom hears the word "beever" used for drinks, which seems to be of Norman origin. As in Ireland, we call rooks "crows," the carrion crow being

simply known as "carrion"; and we talk of a "reeky chimbley," as in *Auld Reekie* itself; indeed, we have many of the purely Scotch words in common, but not those of real French derivation, as "asshet" for *assiette*, and "gigot" for a leg of mutton. We arrange our sheaves in stooks, and do not carry, but "lead," our hay; and we "theek wer ricks" when we thatch our stacks.

"Wick" is our equivalent for the old English word "quick," for living, as opposed to "deed," or dead; thus by a "quickwood fence" we mean one of growing thorns instead of one of wood or iron, a "dead fence." That worst of weeds known in the South as twitch or couch grass is only too familiar to us as "wicks," and its hated rival the charlock as "ketlocks." All spelling, of course, is phonetic. If we build a pigsty we "big a stee," but we do not, at any rate in the low country, use the more northern expressions of "but and ben" for the inner and outer dwelling-rooms. The terms "in by" and "out by" are used in coal mining, and the boxes of coal are "corves." A pony is a Galloway, perhaps from the county of that name; a hedgehog is a "pricky otchin," the "hedgepig" of Shakespeare; and the little gentleman in velvet is not called mole, but "mouldiewarp," and is far more wide-awake than is usually supposed to be the case. Bullocks are called "beasts," and wether sheep "hogs," as in the song "Three silly hoggets came hirpling [limping] home."

A silly fellow is "nobbut a daft or soft body," and we all know what a sad deed a "saft day maks of things." We enjoy for the time, if we afterwards regret, the "sad" cakes, or sally-lunns, which are apt to put one's interior in a "fullock," or confusion.

The above will give some idea of our Yorkshire dialect, but if any one, like Oliver, wants more, he will find plenty of both amusement and instruction in a book called 'Forty Years of a Moorland Parish,' by Atkinson, the late beloved and well-known rector of Danby.

To tidy up or to put anything away is to "side" or to "right" it, and the most useful word in the dialect is to "fettle." This means, like the American word "fix," to do almost anything, as you may say "fettle up" that road, hedge, room, or anything else, in the sense of putting things to rights. It is also used as a noun, as "in good condition" would be called "in good or fair fettle," or the opposite "in nobbut poor fettle." Medicine is, perhaps not unsuitably, termed "stuff."

Yorkshire folk are reserved, and are often

accused of ingratitude through ignorance of their manners and language. For instance, if you offer a "tyke" a present he will mean as much by "Well, I've no objection," or "I doan't care if I do," as a Southerner would mean by the most profuse thanks. If you ask him the way to the next village he may reply, "Arm shoor ar doan't knaw," not from stupidity, but because he is summing you up, who you are, what you are, and what is your business there. In conclusion one may safely say that the more you know the Yorkshireman the more you will appreciate him. He says rather less than more than he means; but when once you gain his confidence you will find him the best of good fellows.

J. J. DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON.

Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

["I'll fettle thee" means "I'll give thee a thrashing."]

YORKSHIRE SPELLINGS. — The account-book of the village carpenter here, about the beginning of the last century, has lately come into my hands. It is most interesting reading, throwing as it does much light sideways upon the life of the people of that day, and affording examples of words and spellings now obsolete in ordinary English. Among the old spellings I may mention *bing* for *bin* (a chest). This form of the word would not be surprising in any of the Danish districts; the same sounding of the word is still common hereabouts. Other examples that occur are *rammer-rod* for *ramrod*, *craddle* for *cradle*, *laddle* for *ladle*, and *shade* for *shed*. The last three are still in use in this neighbourhood, but I have heard *credde* as well as *craddle*.

M. C. F. MORRIS.

Nunburnholme Rectory, York.

BARTHOLOMEW AND CHARLES BEALE. — The 'D.N.B.' mentions two sons of Mary Beale, the celebrated portrait painter (1632-97): Bartholomew, who is said to have begun life as a portrait painter, but to have subsequently studied medicine under Dr. Sydenham and practised at Coventry; and Charles, who followed his mother's branch of art, painted portraits both in oil and in water colours and some few in crayons, but was compelled soon after 1689, by weakness of sight, to relinquish his profession, and died in London, in what year is not known. Yet I think it probable that he may have been painting, and painting well, in 1714.

There lies before me a curious epistle from one Charles Young, addressed to "Barth" Beale, Esq., At his House at Baldeston Hall, In Suffolk." It is written, not on letter paper, but, in accordance with an economical fashion

of the times, on the margin of a number (706) of *The Evening Post*, 13-16 February, 1714. The letter contains some items of general news not included in the printed portion, e.g.:

"Feb. y^e 17. Yesterday the Queen came to and Lay at Hampton Court and that day about two came to her and Dined at St. James's And I hope will meet her Parliam^t to morrow but be that as it will. God be thanked She is alive and Well to y^e Shame and dissapointm^t of thousands of her Enemies At home if not abroad who designedly reported wth Joy in their faces that she was dead; but concealed till some body came over. But tis thought it was chiefly intended to affect Rostad, if so it has answered effectually."

The Evening Post notes under date Windsor, 15 February: "This Afternoon Her Majesty (who continues in good Health) Touch'd for the Evil, and intends to go to-morrow to Hampton Court."

The relations existing between Charles Young and Bartholomew Beale are not very easy to understand, but it would appear that Bartholomew was consulted as a physician by Young, who had derived benefit from his treatment. Young goes on to say:—

"I waited upon Mr. Beale and paid him 12. 02. 00. and he desires to present his humble Service and thanks. And I believe I shall have two Pictures home in a few days as good as ever he or any Englishman ever Drew. As to my friends, tis an exact Counterp^t Life excepted, And for mine. I must say by leaving out all Sourness, Wrinkles and Age he has worked me up to a Beau of 40: And yet Settling som flattery aside, which is soon forgiven by one of 60: tis Something exceeding like, which he modestly says is owing to my Sitting again so Soon, but I must charge it on a Juster acc^t. To the greatness of his Skill, and peculiar Care," &c.

Although it might have been expected that in writing to Bartholomew, Young would have alluded to the painter as "your brother," it is difficult to believe that this courtly artist was any other than the Charles Beale whose career was supposed, by the writer of the article in the 'D.N.B.,' to have been cut short some twenty-three years earlier.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

"BURST" FOR "BURST."—It is interesting to find that the familiar use of *bust* for *burst* is by no means confined to England and English-speaking countries. Koolman's 'E. Fries. Dict.' has *busten*, i.e., *bursten*, to burst, spring, &c.; and the same usage is recorded in the Low G. glossary by Berghaus. The Bremen 'Wörterbuch' notes that in the Bremen dialect the verb *barsten*, to burst, has for its past tense not only *burst*, but *bust*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

'OMAR KHAYYAM': FITZGERALD'S FIRST EDITION, 1859.—It should be mentioned, in connexion with the record price of 46l.

recently paid at auction for this edition, that the principal reason of its great rarity has only recently been explained in 'William Bodham Donne and his Friends' (London, 1905). At p. 274 FitzGerald says, in a letter to Donne, under date 1868:—

"The former Edition was as much lost as sold, when B. Quarritch [sic] changed houses; he has told Cowell these 2 years that a few more would sell: a French Version has revived my old flame: and now Mr. Childs will soon send some 200 copies to B. Quarritch [sic]."

The French version referred to is that of M. J. B. Nicolas. Mr. Childs was the printer (John Childs & Son) of the second edition (of 1868). It is most significant that in the volume I am quoting, though FitzGerald is mentioned in almost every letter, and his lightest doings recorded, we reach p. 274 and the year 1868 before 'Omar Khayyam' is as much as mentioned. The change of houses by B. Quarritch was, of course, his migration from Castle Street (near Charing Cross Road) to Piccadilly. EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

"PHOOREA": A GHOST-WORD.—'The Standard Dictionary' has an entry: "*Phoorea* (Bengal), the kuppur." This has always seemed to me a good example of *ignotum per ignotius*, since not every reader can be expected to remember that *kuppur* is the Sindhi name of a common and dangerous viper. It is also a good example of what is called a ghost-word. There is no such word as *phoorea*. It is a misprint for *phoorsa*, which is the Marathi synonym for *kuppur*. Some write it *phursa*, and in Whitworth's 'Anglo-Indian Dictionary' it is given as *fursa*, which does not look much like *phoorea*, and yet is the same. This may interest Dr. Murray, who is now dealing with *Ph*.

JAMES PLATT, JUN.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

BRISSON'S 'ORNITHOLOGIE.'—Dr. Louis Bureau, the distinguished director of the museum at Nantes, has lately done me the favour of submitting to me a copy of the copperplates executed by Martinet for Brisson's 'Ornithologie' (Paris, 1760, 6 vols. 4to), which differ in two remarkable respects from any at present known. In the first place all the figures are coloured, and next the lettering has been altered throughout—

(1) by the insertion after the name of each figure of a reference to the page of the text on which the subject is described, and (2) by the addition at the bottom of each (to the left) of the volume and the number of the plates therein printed, as well as (to the right) of the number of the plate in consecutive series (1 to 261), while the references found in the ordinary copies, which are at the top of the plate, are effaced. Changes like these must have been expensive in so long a series, and it can hardly be supposed that this is the only copy in existence which shows them. The matter is of some little interest to ornithologists, and I would invite anybody having access to a copy of this work—and copies are not very uncommon—to examine it and kindly to let me know the result. I may add that the plates in Dr. Bureau's copy, which he obtained from the library of the late Prof. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, have never been folded, as is the case with all others that I have seen, but retain their original folio form—42 by 31 mm.

ALFRED NEWTON.

Magdalene College, Cambridge.

LORD NELSON AND CARDINAL YORK. —

(1) Lord Nelson gave a silver-mounted dirk to Lieut. Suckling (a cousin), who had served with him on board the *Agamemnon*.

(2) There is in existence a print of the interior of St. Peter's, which belonged to Cardinal York, and on the back is some writing, in which Lord Nelson's name, Charles Edward's, and the word *dirk* are decipherable.

(3) The *Agamemnon* was in commission from 1794 to 1796. It does not appear that Cardinal York was driven from home and in distress till 1798.

A story copied from some review relates that Nelson rescued the cardinal, had him for seven weeks on board his ship, during which he saw some fighting; that he landed him on Austrian territory; that the cardinal afterwards visited the ship, thanked the admiral, officers, and crew as his deliverers, and gave Nelson a silver-mounted dirk and cane, which the cardinal valued much, as having belonged to his brother, Charles Edward.

From the facts given above it seems impossible that this could have happened on board the *Agamemnon*; but can any lover of the Stuarts or of Nelson help me to further corroboration of the story from the cardinal's life?

NELSON.

Trafalgar, Salisbury.

THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL CROSS AND 'BECKET.'

—In Act I. sc. iii. of 'Becket,' Tennyson seems to have considered that what was

remarkable about Becket's cross was the fact that he should bring it into the Council Chamber; but, as I understand the matter, the thing that provoked comment was that St. Thomas carried his own cross, instead of letting it be borne by a cross-bearer. This seems obvious from the whole account in William FitzStephen, and especially from the words thus translated in 'St. Thomas of Canterbury' (in the "English History from Contemporary Writers" Series), p. 75:—

"The bishop of London recommended him to give his cross to one of his clerks, and said he looked as though he were prepared to disturb the whole realm. 'You carry,' said the bishop of London, 'the cross in your hands. If only the king should take his sword, behold! a king bravely adorned and an archbishop in like sort.'"

As is well known, an archbishop never takes his cross into his own hands: it is always borne before him. This point was lost in the recent masterly revival of 'Becket' at Drury Lane, when Roger of York came in with his cross in his hands.

FitzStephen, however, makes it quite clear that he did nothing of the sort:—

"He [Roger] had his own cross carried before him, [though it was] outside his province, as though dart threatening dart. He had been forbidden by the lord pope, in letters despatched to him, to have his cross borne before him in the province of Canterbury," &c.

Yet another point. The cross which Becket carried at Drury Lane was the single cross carried before archbishops (and the Pope, too, for that matter) at the present day; but Roger carried the double or so-called archiepiscopal cross, *i.e.*, a cross with two bars of which the upper is the shorter. There may be authority for this, though the only cross of the kind I have seen in use, *viz.*, at Genoa, was carried at the head of a procession of canons, &c., the archbishop having the plain cross carried before him. The Misses Malleison and Tucker, in their 'Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome,' part iv. pp. 470-471, seem to be of the opinion that the double cross is usually borne before archbishops, but I am convinced from personal experience that this is an error. It may be used in some places, but certainly the Pope, and the Archbishops of Milan, Genoa, and Westminster, and (if my memory be not at fault) of Mechlin, Florence, Pisa, and Edinburgh, use the simple cross. The Rev. John O'Brien, in his 'History of the Mass,' p. 128, says:—

"We are entirely at a loss to know how this double cross came to be an archiepiscopal ensign. Neither the 'Cerimoniale Episcoporum' nor the 'Pontificale Romanum' gives a word to distinguish it from any other, nor is it spoken of by any liturgical writer of our acquaintance, and there are few

whose works we have not perused. It cannot be denied, however, that such crosses are in use, and that they were formerly in vogue in certain places, particularly with the English prelates. It is generally supposed that they found their way into England from the East in the time of the Crusades. It is supposed, too, that his lordship Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, whom Pope Clement V., in 1305, created Patriarch of Jerusalem, had something to do with their introduction, for they were very common with the Greeks (Dr. Rock, 'Church of our Fathers,' vol. ii. pp. 218-23). It may interest the reader to know that the only two prelates in the Church who are mentioned by name as having a peculiar right to the double cross are the Patriarch of Venice and the Archbishop of Agria (i.e., presumably, Agram or Zagrab), in Hungary (Kozma, 73, note 3).

There is evidence that St. Thomas of Canterbury used the simple cross; is there any evidence that Roger of York used the double cross? Of course in art (and in heraldry) the double cross has an unassailable position. The question is, How far was, or is, it actually in use? JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

[See 9th S. vii. 89, 154, 231, 355.]

BALLAD: SPANISH LADY'S LOVE FOR AN ENGLISHMAN.—How many versions are there of the legend on which this ballad is founded, and to what counties do they belong?

Percy, in his 'Reliques,' speaks of a member of the Popham family as the hero of the story in the west of England, and adds that 'another tradition hath pointed out Sir Richard Levison, of Trentham, in Staffordshire, as the subject of this ballad.'

In Lincolnshire Sir John Bolle, of Thorpe Hall, is believed to have been the "gallant captain."

Are there other claimants? S. A.

GREAT EVENTS IN CHURCH HISTORY IN PICTURES.—I am anxious to get a list of pictures relating to great events in the history of the Established Church which have been used as the subject of important pictures, like 'Knox preaching before Mary, Queen of Scots,' in the National Collection. Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' help me?

R. C.

"KNIAZ."—Is *Kniaz*, in the ship name *Kniaz Potemkin*=prince? T. WILSON.

"BOMBAY GRAB."—I should be glad to know what was the origin of the sign of the "Bombay Grab" at Bow Bridge, a hostel where the owners of the Stratford Abbey Land were used to meet in the eighteenth century. P. M.

"DON QUIXOTE," 1595-6.—I have two volumes (the second and the fourth) of 'Histoire de l'Admirable Don Quixote de la Mancha,' the one published in 1595, the

other in 1596. The books are bound in white vellum, and are in almost perfect condition. I should feel deeply indebted if you, or one of your readers, would tell me if these books are of value; and, if so, of what value.

W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH.

34, Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh.

[Early editions of the great romance of Cervantes are all scarce.]

JOHN LEECH.—

1. Was Leech ever the regular cartoonist to *Punch*? Tenniel, I believe, drew all the cartoons from 1860 to the end of the century.

2. Who preceded him? In the forties and fifties there appear to be some signed J. L. (which is presumably Leech), and others unsigned.

3. Is it known who was the artist of these? J. FOSTER PALMER.

DOHERTY, WINCHESTER COMMONER.—Was the son of Lord Chief Justice Doherty who entered Winchester College as a Commoner in 1840 his eldest son, the late John Canning-Doherty, Esq., or his second son, the late Rev. Charles William Doherty? If the latter, whence did he derive his M.A. degree—from Durham or Lambeth?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

ROBERT HENRY LEVERS was admitted into college at Westminster School in 1800, and is said to have been drowned off the African coast. He was a son of Henry Levers, of Limerick. I should be glad to receive further information about him. G. F. R. B.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—An account of the services of distinguished general officers was published about the year 1830. Could any of your readers give a clue to the account referred to? A. O. H.

"THE SCREAMING SKULL."—Can any reader throw light on the history of "The Screaming Skull" at Warbleton Priory, in Sussex? What is the first authentic date at which the owners were obliged to keep the skull in the house? and to whom did it belong? Is this the only instance of the story of the screaming skull in England? G. H. MARTIN.

The Cottage, Westhope, Craven Arms.

MÉLISANDE: ETTARRE.—Did Maeterlinck invent the name *Mélisande* in his play 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' or does it occur (as does *Pelleas*) in the Arthurian legends? Is *Mélisande* an ordinary French female Christian name? Has the name any connexion with the name or the legend of *Mélusine*? There seems some resemblance between the story of *Mélusine* and Maeterlinck's drama.

Did Tennyson invent the name of Ettarre, the character which seems to correspond with *Mélisande*? Is not the song '*Mélisande in the Wood*' based upon or suggested by Maeterlinck's play? EDWARD LATHAM.

'LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE': MISS CUBITT.—Wishing to find to what family the subject of an engraving—viz., Miss Cubitt—which appeared in the above periodical on 1 March, 1818, belonged, I searched the libraries at the British Museum and South Kensington (Art), but was unfortunate, as in each case the particular volume for 1818 was missing.

Would any reader kindly inform me where I can consult a copy of this magazine? or if any one possesses a copy, I should esteem it a favour to receive an excerpt concerning the lady in question. I imagine she was Miss Cubitt, the actress. If so, to what family did she belong? CHARLES E. HEWITT.

20, Cyril Mansions, S.W.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.—Where can I find Lord Chesterfield's '*Lines on a Lady drinking the Bath Waters*'? They are not included in Lord Stanhope's edition of the '*Letters and Miscellaneous Works*,' and the version in Ernst's '*Life of Lord Chesterfield*' appears to be incomplete. I should be obliged by any one sending me a copy of the lines direct.

R. L. MORETON.

Greenford, Middlesex.

YACHTING.—When was yachting first introduced into this country, and whence? Is it a fact that Charles II. and the Duke of York were the first amateur helmsmen? Any information would be highly appreciated.

BARON SETON, OF ANDRIA.

ROBERT WOOD, TRAVELLER AND POLITICIAN.—His monument, in good preservation, may still be seen in Putney old burial-ground, in the Upper Richmond Road. Can any of your readers inform me whom he married? Wood was the celebrated traveller and scholar who, in conjunction with James Dawkins, discovered the ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec, and published the beautiful editions of '*Balbec*' and '*Palmyra*' (as recorded in the epitaph written by Horace Walpole) to be found in the Library of the British Museum.

W. T. KYLE.

31, Westbury Road, Clifton, Bristol.

[The '*D.N.B.*' mentions that his wife's Christian name was Ann, but does not give her maiden name.]

JOHN WHITNEY.—Can any one say who this man was? He published in 1700 a book entitled "*The Genteel Recreation; or, the Pleasure of Angling. A Poem. With a*

Dialogue between Piscator and Corydon." He is described as "a lover of the angle." In 1820 Mr. J. H. Burn, of Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, reprinted 100 copies from an original print, at that time in the possession of Mr. Major, of Skinner Street. Where is this now? In the preface to the reprint (which is before me) it is conjectured that the author was the son of Capt. Whitney, who commanded one of the ships that accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh in his voyage to Guinea. This same question was asked and unanswered at 3rd S. i. 172 (not 170, as in volume and Series Index). Perchance our good friend Dr. Brushfield may, since 1862, have found something in his researches for his *Raleghana* of various kinds to throw light on the man. I wonder if John is any relative of Geoffrey Whitney, whose beautiful '*Choice of Emblemes*,' "Imprinted at Leyden in the house of Christopher Plantyn by Francis Raphelengius, MDLXXXVI," is before me also as I write.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

NICHOLAS KLIMIUS.—I should like to know something of Nicholas Klimius, whose name appears on the title-page of '*A Journey to the World Underground*,' which is said to be translated "from the original" (MDCCXLII).

ST. SWITHIN.

GORDON OF THE WEST INDIES.—In Charles Greville's '*Memoirs*,' vol. i. p. 270, I have come across the following statement:—

"It was reported that the Duke had given a very rough answer to the West Indian Deputation.—This I mentioned at Brookes's, but Gordon (a West Indian) said that they had all been shocked at the manner in which he (the Duke) had used them."

This is under the date 26 Jan., 1830.

Can you kindly inform me who that Mr. Gordon was, and which of the West Indian Islands he came from? For years I have been trying to trace a Mr. Gordon (an ancestor of my late husband's) who went there, and died between 1838 and 1844. It is of great importance to us to find out where he lived and died. Coming over with a deputation was an historical event and where they came from must have been known. I shall be most grateful if any one can give me information about him.

C. G. ROSE.

2, Shrewsbury Road, Bayswater, W.

ROMANOFF AND STUART PEDIGREE.—I wonder if you can very kindly give me information on the following point. In what way do the present reigning family (Romanoffs) of Russia come to have Stuart

blood in their veins? Is it through the Bavarian Modenas, or through Princess Mary of Hesse, who married Alexander II.?

A. A. N.

BASIL MONTAGU'S MSS.—This busy *littérateur* is now best remembered by Macaulay's essay on his edition of Bacon; but he left at his death, in 1851 (according to Charles Knight's 'Cyclopædia of Biography'), "about a hundred volumes of MSS., including a Memoir of himself and a Diary." Montagu's wide acquaintance with politicians, lawyers, and men of letters ought to make his memoirs and his diary interesting enough—or, perhaps, too interesting—for publication. Can any of your readers say in whose possession these MSS. now are? No information about them is given in the recent account of Montagu in the 'D.N.B.'

CYRIL.

KYNASTON'S TRANSLATION OF CHAUCER.—Can any of your readers give information as to the present owner of the MS. of Kynaston's translation into Latin of Chaucer's 'Troilus'? It was sold with James Crossley's library, Manchester, 1884. Has any edition of this ever been printed? and are there other MSS. known?

HARRY H. PEACH.

BOOK-PLATE MOTTO, "TORCULAR CONCULCAVI SOLUS."—Can any one tell me to whom this fairly common book-plate belonged, and what were the place and date of the sale?

C. S.

Replies.

POEM BY SIR THOMAS WYATT.

(10th S. iv. 70.)

It is clear that there are two versions of the lyric "Lo! what it is to love!" and that the one is a deliberate adaptation from the other. The earlier is Sir Thomas Wyatt's, grouped as one of his odes, and the later is assigned in the Bannatyne MS. to Alexander Scott, whom Pinkerton called "the Scottish Anacreon." Wyatt died in 1542; and although little is known of Scott, it is almost safe to say that he was born about 1520, and produced his poems between 1545 and 1568. One of his most ambitious efforts is entitled 'Ane New Year Gift to the Quene Mary, quhair scho come first Hame, 1562.' In 1568, when the plague was raging in Edinburgh, George Bannatyne, a young business man of the city, secluded himself for a period, and occupied his leisure in transcribing into a volume of about 800 pages "nearly all the ancient poetry of Scotland now known to

exist." He had, as a matter of course, many difficulties to encounter; and "he complains," says Sir Walter Scott, "that he had, even in his time, to contend with the disadvantages of copies old, maimed, and mutilated, and which long before our day must, but for this faithful transcriber, have perished entirely." Allan Ramsay drew upon the Bannatyne MS. for his 'Evergreen' in 1724, and he was followed in 1760 by Lord Hailes with his carefully edited 'Ancient Scottish Poems,' and by Pinkerton, Sibbald of the 'Chronicle of Scottish Poetry,' and others of later date. The poems known as Alexander Scott's are those assigned to him by Bannatyne, and one of these is "Lo! what it is to love!" to which the transcriber duly appends his countryman's name. Scott's poems were edited from the MS. in 1821 by Dr. David Laing, the greatest of Scottish antiquarian editors, and a reprint of this was privately issued in 1882. In this volume the lyric prompted by Wyatt's ode has its own first line for title, as it also has in Bannatyne, but Lord Hailes, Pinkerton, and Sibbald enter it in their anthologies as a 'Rondel of Love.'

A cursory glance at the Bannatyne MS. shows that, even now, it would profit by careful sifting. The copyist, in his assiduous zeal, had not always exercised an exact discrimination in the choice of his material, and occasionally allowed the work of others as well as Scotsmen to creep into his neatly and closely written pages. It is not necessary to labour this point now; but it is apposite to mention that one of the lyrics included is Sir Thomas Wyatt's ode 'The Recured Lover,' which opens with the line, "I am as I am, and so will I be." Had "Lo! what it is to love!" been in the form in which it appears in Wyatt's works, it would have been easy to say that Bannatyne had given it to Scott by mistake, and the matter would have rested there. As it is, however, the one poem is undoubtedly a compressed re-cast of the other, as if the later poet had tried to give a fresh and impressive setting to what the earlier had elaborated. Wyatt's poem is entitled 'The Abused Lover admonishes the Unwary to beware of Love,' and consists of five stanzas of eight lines each, while in Scott's there are four stanzas, each containing but six lines. In both the opening stanzas are practically identical, but Scott utilizes Wyatt's fifth, third, and second respectively for his second, third, and fourth. The first stanza of each may be given, to show how closely the one movement follows the other, and Scott's fourth and Wyatt's second may be placed together to illustrate the greatest

divergence made by the younger poet from his original. Wyatt opens thus:—

Lo! what it is to love!
Learn ye that list to prove
At me, I say;
No ways that may
The grounded grief remove,
My life alway
That doth decay;
Lo! what it is to love.

Scott presents this as follows:—

Lo, quhat it is to lufe,
Lerne ye that list to prufe,
Be me, I say, that no ways may,
The grund of greif remufe,
Bot still decay, both nycht and day;
Lo, quhat it is to lufe.

Wyatt continues the admonition in this wise:—

Flee away from the snare:
Learn by me to beware
Of such a train
Which doubles pain,
And endless woe, and care
That doth retain;
Which to refrain
Flee away from the snare.

In his second and third stanzas Scott slightly refashions what his leader says in his fifth and third of the character of love and the woful condition of the wight who has become its victim, and then, by way of concluding the whole matter, presents as follows what has just been quoted:—

Fle alwayis frome the snair,
Lerne at me to be ware;
It is ane pane, and dowbill trane,
Of endles wo and cair;
For to refrane that denger plane,
Fle alwayis frome the snair.

In such a matter it is, of course, evident that an unqualified judgment must not be given, as it would be inevitable and imperative that it should be given in the case of authors who deliberately publish their own writings. The dates of the two poets concerned show decisively that Wyatt's lyric is an independent study, and that nothing can be laid to his charge for the extraordinary coincidence that has thus been revealed. On the other hand, there is enough in Scott's presumably original work to show that he had a strong and serviceable literary faculty, and had no need to depend upon plagiarism, or even imitation, in order to secure artistic and effective results. His address to the queen, to which reference has been made, is a dignified and graceful exercise in the ballet-stave of eight; his 'Justing and Debait,' after a conventional fashion, is one of the best of its class; and his "To luvne unlivit it is ane Pane," in its vigorous movement, its proclamation of strenuous independence of spirit,

and the freshness and adequacy of its lyrical expression, fairly anticipates Wither's "Shall I, wasting in despair?" One of the best masters of expressive alliteration in the whole range of Scottish poets, Scott was manifestly given to metrical experiments, and it seems possible, perhaps it is exceedingly probable, that he worked on Wyatt's lyric to see what could be made of it, and left among his papers, without explanation, the chastened result which Bannatyne faithfully transcribed, fully believing that he had to do with an original composition.

THOMAS BAYNE.

[MR. J. GRIGOR also thanked for reply.]

"To PLY" (10th S. iv. 44).—There is, I think, little doubt that the verb *ply* is the aphetic form of *apply*, in M.E. *aplie*, just as *pose* is of *appose*, and *prentice* of *apprentice*. The article 'Ply' has not yet been finished for the 'New English Dictionary,' but it was fully examined when 'Apply' was done, and the general parallelism of sense development noted. If *apply* be examined in the 'Dictionary,' all the senses of *ply* will be there found: thus, sense 16, to *apply* or *ply* one's business, the plough, the world, husbandry, one's books, devotions, the spade, an oar, &c. So sense 17, to *apply* or *ply* a person with questions, speeches, bills, various things. So, also, sense 24 shows a ship *plying* or *plying* to Dover or to the Cornish coast. *Ply* is thus certainly of Romanic derivation, and represents L. *plicare*; only not *plicare* as a separate word, but as it exists in composition in Latin *applicare*, O.F. *a-plier*, Eng. *ap-plied*. How these senses were developed from the original one of folding one thing into contact with another can be studied in the 'Dictionary' in the verb 'Apply,' with which the aphetic form 'Ply' will, when published, be found to correspond. *Ply* occurs in the West Midland alliterative poem 'Cleanness,' l. 1385, and is frequent in Gower in various senses; it has apparently been missed by Stratmann. It has, of course, to be kept historically distinct from its relative *plie* to bend, which represents the non-compounded French *plier*, Latin *plicare*.

J. A. H. MURREL.

Oxford.

If Mr. MAYHEW will refer to Skat's 'Etymological Dictionary,' he will find an account of this word in the sense required, as derived from the French *plier* (Lat. *plicare*), to fold or bend.

C. S. JERRAM.

Elisha Coles in his 'Latin-English Dictionary,' 1755, and Nathaniel Bailey in his

'English Dictionary,' 1740, certainly understood this word in the sense of "to bend one's mind to," French *plier* and Latin *incumbo*. To ply one's oars is to bend on them in rowing; to ply one's trade is to bend one's mind to it, folding (*plicare*) itself being a bending process.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

SARAH CURRAN, ROBERT EMMET, AND MAJOR SIRR'S PAPERS (10th S. iii. 303, 413, 470; iv. 52).—Madden (vol. iii. p. 513), in his reference to the destruction of Sarah Curran's letters by Major Sirr, gives it on "good authority"—i.e., Phillips's 'Curran and his Contemporaries.' I have not any of the earlier editions of this book, and it must be from one of them that Dr. Madden quotes. In the edition I have (the fifth) no reference is made to the weeping over the letters or the destruction of them. Does this mean that Phillips had ceased to believe that either the weeping or the burning had taken place? In his preface to this last edition (published after the first edition of Madden had appeared) he claims for it that "a variety of anecdotes have also been introduced, and one or two omitted, which did not seem sufficiently authenticated."

I venture to suggest that we seem to have travelled a long way from my original query anent Mr. O'Harte's statement of a sealed box which contained, amongst other documents, "all the letters of Robert Emmet's father and mother.....with the celebrated love letters from Sarah Curran to Emmet (which Major Sirr, of 1798 memory, found so pathetic that he says he wept over them" (O'Harte's 'Irish Pedigrees,' appendix, note, p. 544).

If these letters are discovered, then, and only then, can the terrible charge of J. D. S. be finally confirmed or refuted. If J. D. S. was really Major Sirr's son, it seems strange that he should carefully defeat his father's humane intentions about the letters. If J. D. S. was the Rev. D'Arcy Sirr, his charge against Sarah Curran is a very serious one, and all possible information on the subject should be gathered. If J. D. S. was only "some underling in the major's battalion" (Madden, vol. iii. p. 514), then his opinion or assertion may be safely disregarded.

It must be remembered that not unfrequently it has been stated that documents have been destroyed, and yet subsequently those documents have been found. The famous letters of Swift to Vanessa were stated to be destroyed, but were afterwards found in transcript in the possession of the Rev. Edward Berwick. The Wickham papers—Union and Emmet insurrection period—

were stated to have been destroyed, but "his grandson tells me that the papers are safely in his possession" ('Secret Service under Pitt,' p. 193, note).

Since writing the above I have carefully read MR. MACDONAGH's book 'The Viceroy's Post-Bag.' It cannot be held to settle the question, Did or did not Major Sirr destroy Sarah Curran's letters? because in this book only two letters of hers and one of Emmet's are given—all that MR. MACDONAGH found. That other letters once existed is evident, as Emmet writes from prison: "I was seized and searched with a pistol over me, before I could destroy your letters. *They have been compared with those found before.*" MR. SIRR, therefore, is so far right that these two letters now published were not the whole correspondence.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Wickham, states that when Major Sirr went to the Priory to arrest Sarah Curran and to search for letters, she fell into convulsions, and while he and her younger sister were assisting her, her eldest sister, Amelia Curran, "continued to destroy some papers, the few scraps of which that were saved were in Mr. Emmet's handwriting." This seems to indicate that they had been too much torn to be read, though the handwriting might be recognized. In the Hardwicke correspondence there is no indication that there was anything "atrocious" or "diabolical" in the letters seized.

As Emmet's letters were destroyed by the eldest Miss Curran, J. D. S. cannot have seen them "sealed up in six or seven immense piles, occupying a yard square," and then "deliberately consumed."

In the two letters of Sarah Curran in 'The Viceroy's Post-Bag,' though her father's name is not mentioned, yet it is evident that she felt acute remorse at having concealed her engagement from him. She attributes all her misfortunes to her failure in duty, and even terms her attachment "a perverse inclination." Of "this departure from duty" she tells her lover: "Such is the perfect confidence that I feel subsists between us that I have no fear of misconstruction on your part of any uneasiness I feel. On the contrary, I know you share it, and cannot think it blameable. At all events, I wish you to know me exactly as I am." In a second letter, written in the expectation that the ocean would soon part them for ever, she remarks: "I should wish you to recollect that the violation of promise or duty brought most abundantly with it its punishment"; and there are other passages of like import. The writer of those letters was

incapable of "gloating with satisfaction at seeing her father hung from a tree in his own orchard."

I may add, on the testimony of the late Sir John Grey, that the Rev. D'Arcy Sirr had a fixed belief that all Irish malcontents were favourable to assassination, even O'Connell and the Repealers (Fitzpatrick's 'Sham Squire,' pp. 273-6). Also J. D. S. was not much judge of character, for he has left on record his opinion that Jemmy O'Brien, the informer and murderer, was a "calumniated, honest, brave man" (Madden's 'United Irishmen,' vol. iii. p. 315).

To return to my original quest (9th S. iii. 349), for MR. MACDONAGH's book does not clear up the mystery of the sealed box once in Dublin Castle, according to Mr. O'Harte (not O'Hara), Sir Bernard Burke, and Dr. T. A. Emmet.

The "papers of 1803, most secret and confidential," used by MR. MACDONAGH to supplement the Hardwicke MSS., were not in a box, but in three volumes in the Home Office. Perhaps MR. MACDONAGH can unravel this mystery, and add to the great services he has already rendered to Irish history.

FRANCESCA.

MR. MACDONAGH calls attention at 10th S. iii. 470 to Major Sirr's graphic and dramatic report to the Chief Secretary of the incidents of his visit to Curran's house to arrest Miss Curran, which shows Major Sirr was deeply moved by the most painful nature of the scene. Perhaps MR. MACDONAGH will kindly supply a copy of the report. It is of interest, because the letter from the Right Hon. W. Wickham, addressed to Major Sirr, of which I furnished a copy, is evidently the reply; and Major Sirr's report is fresh evidence, disposing of the suggestion of truculence, which popular authors have alleged without foundation. Mr. Wickham's letter should also prove the veracity of the Rev. Dr. Sirr, who explicitly refers to the tenderness shown to Miss Curran. MR. MACDONAGH speaks of his book as containing the report, but I fancy he will find he is mistaken.

H. SIRR.

The object of my communication at 10th S. iii. 470 was to show that the correspondence between Robert Emmet and Sarah Curran, which is said to have been seized by Major Sirr, and which is described by the Rev. J. D'Arcy Sirr (the major's son) to have been of so atrocious a character that, in mercy to the feelings of the girl's family, it was destroyed by the authorities, never, in fact, existed. The letters that passed between the Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland and the Home Secretary at the time, to be found in my book 'The Viceroy's Post-Bag,' make it clear that the only correspondence between Robert Emmet and Sarah Curran that fell into the hands of the authorities consisted of the letters found on Emmet when he was apprehended and the letters that passed surreptitiously between the lovers while Emmet lay in Kilmainham Jail awaiting trial, which are also fully set out in 'The Viceroy's Post-Bag.'

The 'Post-Bag' contains the most interesting report which Major Sirr sent to Dublin Castle on his visit early one morning to the Priory, Kilmainham, the residence of John Philpot Curran, to arrest Sarah Curran and seize her papers (the authorities having discovered the night before, for the first time, that she was Emmet's mysterious correspondent), in which he states that during the confusion caused by the hysterics of Sarah Curran, into which she was thrown by his sudden appearance in her bedroom, her brother and sister succeeded in burning, in the breakfast-room downstairs, whatever compromising documents were in the house, and that therefore no papers fell into his hands.

Neither in the Hardwicke papers nor in the Home Office papers, upon both of which 'The Viceroy's Post-Bag' is based, is there to be found a single word in reference to the cartloads of correspondence between Robert Emmet and Sarah Curran which, according to the Rev. J. D'Arcy Sirr, were seized by Major Sirr and destroyed. It is unusual, by the way, to destroy papers seized by order of the Government. Surely, therefore, I am justified in assuming that no such correspondence ever existed, and that the statement of the Rev. J. D'Arcy Sirr that Sarah Curran, in this imaginary correspondence, gloated over the prospect of seeing her father hanged from a tree in his own garden by the revolutionaries, is a cruel aspersion on the unhappy girl's memory.

MICHAEL MACDONAGH.

I certainly do not think that Maxwell's 'History of the Irish Rebellion' can be regarded as a work of much authority, for it is a compilation of scissors and paste, and perhaps the best portion of the matter is comprised in the notes. These are drawn from the works of Madden, Sir Richard Musgrave, and Sir Jonah Barrington, and it is the only work I ever saw in which the illustrations are derived from the appended notes. Yet it must be admitted that some of Cruikshank's best etchings may be found in the book, published in 1845, and it is one of

special value to collectors for this reason. True, the scenes depicted are "fanciful," but the same may be said of the great artist's work in 'Windsor Castle,' 'The Tower of London,' *cum multis aliis*.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

IRISH SOIL EXPORTED (10th S. iii. 328, 394).

—A few decades ago an enthusiastic Irishman, living near Rose Bay, Sydney, N.S.W., imported a quantity of Irish earth, and laid it down all round his house in order to keep away the "varmint." The experiment seems to have had but poor success. The late Sir John Hay, President of the Legislative Council of N.S.W., told me that one of the few fatal cases of snakebite within his recollection had occurred on the hallowed soil.

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, Melbourne University.

MR. HIGGAM'S interesting statement that sentimental reasons, as well as commercial, exist for exporting the soil of Ireland, may be corroborated by a kindred sentiment in relation to the soil of Palestine. It is the cherished hope of many pious Hebrews—I have known many myself—to end their days in the Holy Land: supreme causes sometimes prevent the attainment of so noble a longing. In that case these pious souls import some of the sacred soil, and leave specific orders to have it placed in their coffins. In this they respire the ardent poesy of that prince of Hebrew poets Jehudah Halévi, who in his masterpiece on the Holy Land sings:

O that I might kiss thy clods

And water thy stones with my tears!

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

OWEN BRIGSTOCKE (10th S. ii. 86, 237; iii. 452).—In the interesting contribution at the last reference it is stated that Owen Brigstock was eldest son of John Brigstock, of Croydon, &c.; that he was born 1628-30, and married three times; and that by these marriages he had four sons: William; Thomas, barrister-at-law; Francis, "who seems to have been a scapegrace"; and John, *ob. s.p.* 1665. Permit me to supplement this by the following.

The parish church of Croydon (St. John the Baptist) is mentioned in Domesday Book, and there is every probability the church was in existence as early as 962. Unfortunately the old church was destroyed by fire in January, 1867; but luckily there were lovers of antiquity who had thoroughly investigated matters connected with the ancient building, and so we have a pretty fair record of what the old church contained more than a cen-

tury and a half before the fatal fire: Ducarel's quarto (1783); Lysons's 'Environs of London' (1792-1811); Manning and Bray's 'History and Antiquities of Surrey,' the last two containing information which, although brief, is not found in Ducarel. The best account is found in G. Steinman Steinman's 'History of Croydon' (1834), from which I quote:—

"On the ground, a little to the west of Durand's, on a large black marble ledger:—

Sub hoc marmore deposita sunt corpora
Rachelis Uxoris Thomæ Brigstock, Armig.
quæ obiit XVII. Kal. Aug. A.D. 1756: ætatis ejus
XLVI.

Thomæ Brigstock supra nominati,
Caroli filii Thomæ Brigstock junioris et Annæ Papwell
conjugis ejus, nepotis Thomæ et Rachelis
Quorum

Thomas obiit X. Kal. Mart. ætatis LXIV.
Carolus quatuor hebdomadam infans X. Kal. ejusdem
Mensis et anni

Avus et Nepos eodem die sepulti sunt.

Hic etiam jacet

Ricardus Papwell Brigstock

Caroli frater infans,

Qui XII. hebdomadas natus decessit

VII. Idus Decembris A. 1755.

Necnon

Anna Rachel Brigstock,
filia Thomæ Brigstock et Annæ Papwell uxoris
quæ obiit VIII. Nonas Maii, 1787, ætatis A. XIII.

et

Thomas Brigstock armiger,

qui obiit

Pridie Idus Octobris, A.D. 1787, ætatis XLIX.

Esto Fidelis usque ad mortem,

Et Dato tibi coronam Vitæ.

Thomas Brigstock, filius Thomæ Brigstock
et Annæ Papwell, uxoris, qui obiit
XXVII. Octob. 1792, ætatis XVI.

"South Aisle.—On an oval white marble tablet affixed to the wall, opposite Archbishop Sheldon's monument, is the following inscription:—

"Beneath this place were deposited the remains of Thomas Brigstock, Esq.: he died of a decline, 27th October, 1792, in the 17th year of his age. If a suavity of manners and goodness of mind could have preserved his life, he had not now been numbered among the dead."

From another source we are told of the vault of the Brigstocks, and that Alice Brigstock, wife of Richard Brigstock, died 18 March, 1750, aged fifty-nine; also that Richard Brigstock, her husband, died 14 November, 1779. A note to the last mentioned informs us, "The Brigstocks were originally brewers in the South end" (of Croydon).

Curiously enough, MR. BRIGSTOCKE has touched, at 10th S. ii. 237, a chord which will vibrate in the hearts of all lovers of absolute justice, and ought to move with greater motion the inhabitants of Croydon, Lambeth, &c. MR. BRIGSTOCKE brings us in close contact with that spirit which actuates, or ought to actuate, all genuine lovers of antiquity and

antiquarian remains. I refer to his allusion to "William Nicolson, master of the Croydon Free School." The old records of Whitgift's ancient Hospital contain many entries made by this William Nicolson, as also his signature. The first record relating to this schoolmaster is as follows (the old style of spelling I have not, in this instance, copied):—

"William Nicolson, Master of Arts and chaplain of Magdalene College, Oxford, under the hand and seal from George Abbot, then Archbishop of Canterbury, was sworn and admitted schoolmaster and brother of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon, the 3rd day of July, 1616, ætatis sue 24, according to the statutes of the Hospital: in the room of Robert Davis."

In 1629 Nicolson voluntarily resigned, the old record of which is:—

"I, William Nicolson, schoolmaster of the Free School of Croydon, of the foundation of the Right Reverend Father in God, John Whitgift, sometime Archbishop of Canterbury, have voluntarily resigned up all my right, interest, and title to the place, into the hands of the Right Reverend Father in God, George, the now Archbishop of Canterbury, so that I will never hereafter lay any claim and title thereto."

That Free School was founded by the archbishop's magnificent gift which built also and endowed the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Croydon, for the maintenance of a warden, schoolmaster, and about forty poor men and women. Where is now the Free School? It cannot be found; but a magnificent school called Whitgift's (amply provided with masters, but hardly so with students) can; but for whom? why, a class which Whitgift did not, and never intended to, provide for, viz., those whose parents were and are able to pay for the education of their children. The poor for whom the good archbishop left property now producing anything between fifteen and twenty-five thousand pounds a year are thus literally robbed of their "rights, interest, and title." Thanks to our antiquarian and other learned societies, an attempt to sweep away the Elizabethan building itself has meanwhile been frustrated; but the worse than vandal hand is only "gloved." We have a Brigstock Road here, and there is a Brigstock mentioned in the Inquisition of Northants in 1517; and from the old records above referred to I find William Brigstock, of Croydon, was admitted as a brother to the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in 1662. Whether the personal name has any connexion with the place-name, or *vice versa*, I know not.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

BENSON EARLE HILL (10th S. iii. 162. 472; iv. 51).—The solution, I fancy, is that Lieut. Hill, hearing that a Hastings had in 1819

taken his seat as Earl of Huntingdon, assumed that the earl was identical with the master gunner, whose name, I find, was Hastings, the 'Kentish Companion' for 1799 giving his name in full: William Hastings, Chief Gunner, Folkestone Battery.

R. J. FYNMORE.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (10th S. iii. 468).—I possess a photograph of one of the leaves of a journal kept by the master of Kit's Quarry, near Burford, covering the period of the building of St. Paul's. Entries run as follows:—

"September 20, 1672: then loaded into houses boat 8 tun 3 foot from ratcat.* Paid him thirty shillings towards it, 1*l.* 10*s.*"

"Sept. 21, 1672. Then was loaded into Humphry Duffings boat 75 foot of stone at ratcat."

"September 26, 1672. Then was loaded into houses boat 9 tun two foot from ratcat pd him then finety shiling, 2*l.* 10*s.*"

I have also seen the mural tablet to Christopher Kempster in Burford Church, which states that he "was for many years employed in the Building the Cathedral and Dome of St. Paul's." He died 12 August, 1715, aged eighty-eight. He left children whose issue continued to reside, down to the last decade, in the house which he built on Kit's Quarry in 1689. The house is still standing, and bears Kempster's initials and the date.

A very beautiful photograph of the house and quarry can be obtained from Mr. Foster, the post office, Burford.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

WILLIAM SHELLEY (10th S. iii. 441, 492; iv. 55).—Not only Berry, in his Hampshire and Sussex genealogies, but Sir Thomas Phillipps, in his 'Hampshire Visitations,' also calls William Shelley's brother-in-law "Sir George Cotton." MR. WAINWRIGHT and H. C. are, however, correct in surmising he was not knighted. An inquisition was taken after his death, and both in the writ and in the inquisition itself he is called "esquire." The following is a short summary of the inquisition, which was taken at Winchester 6 March, 7 James I. (1609/10).

The said George was seized of the manors of Warblington and Bedhampton, and made settlement (1 September, 36 Elizabeth) by the name of George Cotton, of Warblington, co. Southants, esquire, for the raising of portions for his daughters Katherine and Barbara Cotton, and his other children. He was also seized of the manor of Eastney, in Eastney and Kingston; of the chief mansion-

* Radeot on the Thames.

house, farm, and demesne lands of which he had granted a lease for ninety-nine years (if John Cotton, second son of the said George, Catherine, wife of the said John, and Richard Cotton, their son, so long should live) to John Carrell, then esquire, and now knight, and others, 27 July, 42 Elizabeth. George Cotton died at Warblington 8 January last, Richard Cotton, his son and heir, then aged forty and more.

Mary, the daughter of George Cotton, appears to have been married to John Caryll a few years earlier than the approximate date given in my previous note. In a pedigree of the Caryll family in Elwes's 'Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex,' p. 253, it is stated that their daughter Mary was baptized on 10 February, 1578/9. In the same pedigree our George Cotton is called "grandson of Sir Richard Cotton, of the Privy Council to Edward VI." This should be "son," not "grandson." Sir Richard Cotton died 2 October, 1556, and was buried at Warblington, his son and heir, George, being then eighteen years of age.

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

THE WEEPING WILLOW (10th S. iii. 247).—MR. LYNN is obviously correct. I doubt whether *mayrēv* is the true singular form, as that would clash with the Hebrew noun for "evening"; nor is the form *gnōrōv* better grounded, as it might mean "an Arab." However, that is of minor importance, seeing the word is only found in the O.T. with a plural ending and invariably associated with *nahalim*, or streams of water. Your readers know that the willow is one of the four specimens of tree life used in public and private services on Succoth. There is a nice controversy in the Talmud on the enigmatic passage in Levit. xxiii. 40, and it was ultimately resolved that the *perēz eit* *hādār* represents the citron, and the *gnaf eit* *gnāvous* refers to the myrtle. Thus the palm branch, the citron, the myrtle, and the willow reproduce to-day some aspects of the simple life led by my ancestors thousands of years ago, and afford clear proof of the continuity of our spiritual life, despite many economic checks.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

GASTRELL AND SHAKESPEARE'S HOME (10th S. iv. 47).—The iconoclast was, I suppose, the son of Peregrine Gastrell, of Slapham (or Slapton), Northants, arm., who matriculated from Oriel Church, 14 December, 1721, aged fourteen; B.A. 1725; M.A. 1728. If so, he was *also* to, but not son of, the Bishop of Chester, who left an only child, a daughter. He resided chiefly in Lichfield, was a man of

wealth; died in 1768; but was never, apparently, vicar of Stratford, as stated by Mr. Sidney Lee in his 'Stratford-on-Avon' (ed. of 1904, p. 299). He not only demolished New Place "to avoid the pertinacity of sight-seers and the payment of local taxes," but also destroyed Shakespeare's mulberry-tree, thereby winning an unenviable immortality at the hands of D. G. Rossetti, who says of Gastrell in a well-known sonnet:—

This deaf drudge, to whom no length of ears
Sufficed to catch the music of the spheres;
Whose soul is carrion now,—too mean to yield
Some Starveling's ninth allotment of a ghost.

Early in 1776 Dr. Johnson and Boswell dined with Gastrell's widow, who had "a house and garden, and pleasure-ground, prettily situated upon Stowhill, a gentle eminence, adjoining to Lichfield." She had been a Miss Aston, and one of her sisters, Molly, eventually the wife of Capt. Brodie, R.N., was, although a Whig, an especial favourite of the great Cham of literature.

A. R. BAYLEY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iii. 8, 75).—

Be sure that Love ordained for souls more meek
His roadside dells of rest.

This is the end of the sixth stanza in 'The Stream's Secret' (D. G. Rossetti, 'Collected Works,' 1886, vol. i. p. 96).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

The Union Society, Cambridge.

BONINGE OF LEDSHAM (10th S. iv. 10).—The Yorkshire Parish Register Society intend to print for their members the Ledsham parish register as one of their publications for 1906. The Thoresby Society have printed early Ledsham wills. I am one of the secretaries of both societies, should particulars of membership be required.

G. D. LUMB.

65, Albion Street, Leeds.

THE DUKE'S BAGNIO IN LONG ACRE (10th S. iv. 24).—This Bagnio probably received its designation of the Queen's Bagnio in the reign of Queen Anne, for in 1709 it was still so distinguished, as will be seen by the following extract from *The Tatler*, 1 December of that year:—

"The Queen's Bagnio, in Long Acre, is made very convenient for both sexes to sweat and bath privately every Day in the Week, and cupp'd to the last perfection (he having the best and newest Instrument for that Purpose). It is sufficiently evident that it exceeds all others, by being more and constantly frequented by the Nobility and Gentry. Pr. 5s. for one single Person; but if Two or more come together, 4s. each. There is no Entertainment for Women after 12 a Clock at Night; but all Gentlemen that desire Beds, may have them for 2s. per Night.—HENRY AYME."

The name was probably altered from the "King's" to the Queen's Bagnio in compliment to Queen Anne. The above advertisement continues:—

"If any Persons desire to be cupp'd at their own House, he [*i.e.*, Henry Ayme] will wait on them himself, he having had the Honour to give a general Satisfaction to the Nobility in the Performance of that Art, which he has acquired to a Nicety by a long and great Practise. Note, that his Way of cupping is the very same as was us'd by the late Mr. Verdier deceas'd."

Verdier was cupper to Queen Anne. See further concerning London bagnios *The Antiquary*, June, 1905, pp. 226-7.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

6, Elgin Court,

MR. HODGKIN will find in W. Kirkby's 'Evolution of Artificial Mineral Waters,' Manchester, 1902, pp. 24-5, some account of the above institution, which was founded upon an invention of Sir William Jennings, patented in 1678 (Letter Patent No. 200, Old Law Series). In 1683 an account of the institution was given by Dr. S. Haworth in 'A Description of the Duke's Bagnio and of the Mineral Bath and new Spaw thereunto belonging,' London, 8vo (B.M. 233, a. 40).

E. WYNDHAM HULME.

Clare, Sevenoaks.

PLESHEY FORTIFICATIONS (10th S. iv. 48).—Gough's 'History and Antiquities of Pleshey' (1803), a quarto book of 195 pages, with an appendix of 112 pages and a full index, is the most important monograph on the historic castle of Pleshey. The book contains some fine plates and a plan of the defensive works. The bridge is shown, possessing a brick gateway at its lower side. This is not now existing, but the bridge itself is in fair condition, and I see no proof that it was not in existence in the days of the murdered Duke of Gloucester, the end of the fourteenth century.

Of course, ROBINIA will find much about Pleshey in Morant and other writers on Essex, but the only recent description of the earthworks was written by me (see 'Victoria County History,' vol. i. p. 298).

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

ROBINIA will find much information and some differences of opinion about the fortifications at Pleshey (or Plaisseis), both as to their prehistoric and later construction, in Morant's 'Essex,' ii. 451; Wright's 'Essex,' ii. 255; Salmon's 'Essex,' 226; 'Victoria History of Essex' (with plan), i. 297-9; 'Excursions in Essex,' ii. 79; Gough's 'Camden's Britannia,' ii. 133; *Essex Naturalist*, x. 152; Essex Arch. Soc. *Trans.*, New Series,

v. 83-6; Strutt's 'Chron. of England,' i. 299; and Gough's 'History of Pleshey.'

S. H.

Some particulars of the castle at Pleshey and its remains, as also a reference to the bridge, will be found at 7th S. x. 68, 156, 412.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

"The entrance to the keep is from the west over a venerable brick bridge of one lofty pointed arch, probably a work of the sixteenth century" (Camden's 'Britannia,' enlarged by Richard Gough, F.A.S., 1789, vol. ii. p. 54, c. 2). There is a beautiful description of this venerable relic in Gough's introduction to the 'History and Antiquities of Pleshey.' See also 'A Short Account of Pleshy,' copies of which were to be obtained, in 1885, of Mr. George Bohannan, at the "White Horse," Pleshy (this was printed by John Dutton, Tindal Street, Chelmsford, in 1885); 'Topographical and Statistical Description of Essex,' by Geo. Alex. Cooke, pp. 139-40; and Dugdale's 'British Traveller,' 1819, vol. ii. pp. 397-8.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CHARLEMAGNE'S ROMAN ANCESTORS (10th S. iii. 369, 432).—Perhaps the book which ASTARTE is inquiring about is 'Genealogical Tables,' by William Betham, London, 1780. Table 249 gives the 'Sicambrian, Kings, and Kings of the West Franks, from whom the Kings of France are descended.' The first is Antenor, King of the Cimmerians, A.M. 2561, B.C. 443. Table 250 gives the 'Kings of France, Merovingian, Carolinian, Capetian, Vesian, Bourbonian.' Table 251 gives the 'Merovingian Kings of France.' Table 252 gives 'The Ancestors of the Carolingian Kings of France.' Table 253 gives the 'Carolingian Kings of France.' Tables 254 and 255 give the 'Capetian Kings of France.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

JULES VERNE: STAR AND CRESCENT MOON (10th S. iii. 489).—I have read (but my note is not forthcoming) that, prior to the advent of Mohammed, the Arabs had a species of Venus worship, and that the feminine emblem, the crescent, and the interlaced delta and inverted delta forming the star, which is emblematic of the union of the sexes, were symbols which persisted when this worship was replaced by the Mohammedan religion.

FRANK REDE FOWKE.

24, Netherton Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

MOON AND HAIR-CUTTING (10th S. iv. 29).—This superstition still survives in this village of Tresmeer.

ALEXANDER PATRICK.

Tresmeer, Egloskerry, R.S.O., Cornwall.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Life and Letters of R. S. Hawker, sometime Vicar of Morwenstow. By his Son-in-law, C. E. Byles. (Lane.)

THE lives of Hawker by the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould and Dr. F. G. Lee, the former especially, are largely responsible for the estimate generally formed concerning the eccentric and interesting Vicar of Morwenstow. Written as these are by men who, while approaching and regarding him from different points, are in close sympathy with him, they might have been regarded as adequate in the case of one whose claims upon enduring consideration were even greater than those of the author of 'Records of the Western Shore,' 'Cornish Ballads, and other Poems,' and 'Footprints of Former Men in Far Cornwall.' Dr. Lee was in sympathy with Hawker's liturgical views and shared his vehemence of controversial utterance, while Mr. Baring-Gould was as ardent a student as his subject of folk superstition, lore, and legend. While the account of the latter, however, has won general acceptance, and been more than once reprinted, and while it is the "standard biography," if the use in this case of such a phrase can be justified, it failed to satisfy family exigencies, was regarded as unauthorized, and was branded by Mrs. Hawker. In *The Athenæum* of 8 September, 1876, as "full of misstatements, and written by one whose personal knowledge of Mr. Hawker was scarcely that of a mere acquaintance." The work now issued belongs to another category. Occupying as it does seven hundred pages, it must be taken as adequate; and written as it is by an affectionate and admiring son-in-law, with access to all family documents and traditions, aided by very many of those who came into closest association with Hawker, and were most impressed by his fervent and assertive individuality, it fulfils all requirements, and may well, in its way, be accepted as final. When written by one who knew Hawker best by favourable report, and was prepared to applaud and expectant of delight, it leaves a curious impression. Portions of it reveal the figure, eccentric and in part heroic, we expected to see. The general tone of Hawker's utterances is, however, querulous and not seldom aggressive. He has a morbid sensitiveness and a regrettable amount of literary vanity. We like him best in his periods of action, when his efforts to rescue those hurled upon that stormiest of coasts are indeed heroic; and we admire the ardent and mystical piety which in his case, as in that of many of his reverend contemporaries, landed him in the Roman Catholic church. His wit, on which Mr. Byles insists, approaches dangerously near rudeness or want of feeling. To some extent, then, the revelation of the man is to us disappointing. The same may be said, however, he said of the book, which gives a faithful picture of the vicar and his environment, is saturated with atmosphere, and is an ideal companion for the holiday jaunt now imminent. Its illustrations constitute an eminently attractive feature, and Lord Carlisle's coloured portrait of Hawker, which serves as frontispiece, is the best idea accessible of the subject of the book. Lord Carlisle supplies another striking portrait, while other designs present him at various periods, from his undergraduate days to within a very short time of his death. Portraits of his parents

and associates, and views of spots connected with its birth and ministrations, abound. Very early in its career 'N. & Q.' counted him among its contributors. He complains, however, of the treatment he received from the originator and first editor, and is not very largely represented in its pages. Similar annoyances seem to have been caused him in other periodicals, and may be regarded as part of the rather morbid self-assertiveness that seemed to impress him with the notion that in treating a subject he acquired a vested interest in it, and might warn off trespassers. An agreeable feature in Hawker is his fondness for animals. In one of his letters he writes: "The mice are actually at play on my table while I write." What is said (p. 96) of Disraeli, Thiers, and Napoleon is, we fancy, inaccurate. It is news to us that Hawker at one time took opium. This may account for his remarkable fits of depression. It is a pleasant story that when a scarecrow in Hawker's clothes was put up the birds took it for him and came to it. What are we to say about Hawker's grave assertion that at an indicated spot he had seen mermaids? (See p. 167.) Now and then the biographer puts off his attitude of reverence and becomes outspoken. On p. 204 he wrote: "The fact is that in his composition there was something of the Grand Inquisitor. In the discomfiture of heresy he put aside his human and personal sympathies, and regarded opposition to himself as an offence against the Almighty through an earthly representative." It is to be feared that a view of the kind was not confined to religious heresy. Again, Mr. Byles says Hawker was sometimes unreasonable on the question of originality. Dealing with his own faults, Hawker says, with no exaggerated self-depreciation (p. 456): "I know that I am dogmatic, proud, and mysterious." Again, with strange self-oblivion, he says (p. 471) that he does not sympathize with satirical writings: "There is too much in our natures to sadden and subdue, and I do not like that men should mock one another, all being in God's image and brother men." On the question of his claim on immortality the biographer says (p. 651), "He never did himself justice." That estimate, with all it implies, we accept. But the book is good, and has strong claim on our readers.

MR. R. J. WALKER's version of *Septem Psalmi Penitentiales* in Latin elegiacs, sold by Samuel Bewsher, St. Paul's School, is an admirable exercise of scholarship, one, indeed, of exceptional grace. In Christian epitaphs and sacred verse a writer is, we think, perfectly justified in departing from the best models as much as Prudentius, for instance, does from the Virgilian style, and in putting these "apples of gold in pictures of silver" Latin. But Mr. Walker, like the best modern composers, does more. He has the fluency and elegance of Ovid, the grace of Virgil, in such a line as

Me, quam longa dies, inimici tristibus urgent.

The whole is natural enough to be free of Macaulay's sneer about Latin verse as "a sickly exotic." Such work is the fine flower of scholarship, a delight for which, alas! few have time, but which can only be understood, as Mr. Walker says in his introductory Latin lines, by those who have practised a like art themselves. The present reviewer has done so for many years in the intervals of a busy life, and found surprising solace in an exercise

which is, for one thing, a touchstone of the amount of thought and poetry in the original. Mr. Walker's versions are to be ranked with the best of modern Oxford, such as Mr. H. W. Greene's wonderful elegiac version of FitzGerald's 'Omar'; and when the next edition of the 'Anthologia Oxoniensis' appears, we shall expect to see two, at least, of his translations among the 'Carmina Sacra.'

ROMNEY's lovely 'Study for the Egremont Family Piece' forms the frontispiece to *The Burlington*. A portrait of Pietro Aretino, from the Chigi Palace, now in the possession of Messrs. Colnaghi, has extraordinary interest both pictorial and literary. It is a remarkable work of Titian, and gives an appallingly sensual portrait of the author of the 'Sonnetti Lussuriosi,' the man whom Ariosto calls "Il flagello dei principi, il divin Pietro Aretino." A movement, to which we wish success, is on foot to secure this for our national collection. In 'Some Florentine Woodcuts' Mr. G. T. Clough has hit on a good subject. Very little is known concerning Florentine work of the kind. Mr. Lionel Cust's eighth article on 'Pictures in the Royal Collection' is of great excellence.

THE 'Message of Buddhism to the Western World,' which Mr. W. S. Lilly contributes to *The Fortnightly*, is likely to create some stir. Mr. Lilly is naturally anxious to guard against possible misapprehension, and to impress on his readers that he goes no further than pointing out the "immeasurable superiority possessed by Buddhism, in virtue of its ethics, over the antitheistic system of contemporary Europe." A curious, but not wholly satisfactory article is sent by Mr. Charles J. Norris on 'First Love in Poetry.' Mr. W. H. Mallock answers the 'Two Attacks on Science, Clerical and Philosophical,' and Mr. T. H. S. Escott chronicles, and in part deplores, 'The Extinction of Egeria.' Mr. Macdonald's 'French Life and the French Stage' deals at considerable length with 'Les Ventres Dorés' at the Odéon, and, more briefly, with 'Le Duel' at the Comédie Française, which we think the more original piece. 'Marriage and Divorce in America' supplies many striking facts which may with advantage be studied. So short are the separate items in Mr. Lawler-Wilson's 'Causerie on Current Continental Literature' we feel that the essay scarcely deserves its title. We can express no great delight on the appearance of a contribution such as 'The Financial Outlook.'—Lady Paget sends to *The Nineteenth Century*, under the title of 'Vanishing Vienna,' a readable, picturesque, and pleasing account of life in the capital of Austro-Hungary. An article better in its class we do not recall. Mr. Dominick Daly supplies a short account of Madame Tallien, the wife of, among others, the great *Conventionnel*, to whose influence over her second husband were due the death of Robespierre and the end of the Reign of Terror. Writing on 'Impressional Drama,' Lady Archibald Campbell refers to her well-remembered pastoral plays at Cannizzaro. Mr. Norman Pearson writes on 'The Macaronis,' a subject which would repay more elaborate and exhaustive treatment; Mr. William Warrand Carlile opens out an interesting branch of study in 'The Origin of Money from Ornament'; Mr. T. H. Weir describes 'An Autumn Wandering in Morocco'; and Mr. Frederick Wedmore 'Some French and English Painting.' 'The Camargue,' by Mr. David H. Wilson, deals, of course, with the beauty of the much-discussed Arle-

siennes, in whom the author finds a fusion of racial types.—In *The National Review* the article of most literary interest is that of the Hon. Maurice Baring, entitled 'Racine.' Englishmen who appreciate Racine are as rare as Frenchmen who comprehend Milton. We are not quite of accord with Mr. Baring as to the secret of Racine's greatness; but we admit the beauty of his selection, and we warmly approve his closing utterance concerning Racine: "He may not be with Shakespeare, and Dante, and Beethoven; but he is with Praxiteles, with Virgil, and Mozart." In 'Some Old School-Books,' Miss Catherine Dodd treats cleverly a fresh and an interesting subject. 'Is Scotland Decadent?' by Malagrowth—whether Sir Mungo or Malachi is not denoted—might well cause some sensation "ayont the Tweed." The concluding sentence is, "At present Scotland is the dreary paradise of bourgeois prosperity and sectarianism, a country of 15 sects, 3,000 churches, 300 bowling greens, 250 golf courses—and no poet." The Rev. A. H. F. Boughey's 'The Universities and the Study of Greek' is excellent. Other papers are worthy of high praise.—Canon Beeching prints in the *Cornhill* a lecture on Atterbury, where delivered we know not. It has more interest than such things ordinarily possess. Mr. Atlay's account of 'Tarleton of the Legion' depicts admirably a stormy career, which did much to vindicate English soldiery during the war with America. 'Some Recent Theories of the Ether' are expounded by Mr. W. A. Shenstone; and Mr. Roden Shields's 'Blurred Memory of Childhood' casts light upon Henley and Stevenson. Part IV. of 'From a College Window' is supplied. The fiction is excellent.—Following Mr. Lang, Miss Amy Tasker tries to solve in *The Gentleman* the problem of 'The Man in the Iron Mask.' It is needless to say that none but negative results attend the effort, and the theory of a brother of the French king is not entirely dismissed. 'The Gladstone-Browning Controversy' is an amusing skit on modern crazes. 'My Irish Friends' tells capitally some tolerably well-known stories. Mr. Radford's 'Swinburne on Sea' is scarcely adequate. Part VIII. of Mr. Holden MacMichael's 'Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood' is of unabated interest.—The frontispiece to the *Pall Mall* consists of 'Cubbing with the York and Ainsty,' a wonderfully clever work of the late C. W. Furse. Mr. William Hyde's 'Dover and Calais,' illustrated by the author, presents in a pleasing light scenes with which the travelled Englishman is most familiar. Sir Frank Burnand has an amusing article on 'The Punch Pocket-Books,' with reproductions of the original designs. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid writes on 'Journalism as a Profession.' Under the title 'An Ex-Minister of France' is given an account of M. Delcassé. The best portion of the contents consists of fiction.—Mrs. Charles Towle sends to *Longman's* an animated account of 'Edward Fitzgerald and his Friends.' Part II. of 'A Road in Orcaady' is even better than Part I. Mr. John Lang's 'The Midnight Axe' is very striking. 'Sir Walter Scott's Use of the Preface,' by M. H. H. Macartney, is a very interesting piece of literary criticism. In his 'At the Sign of the Ship' Mr. Andrew Lang recurs to false antiquities.

WE hear with regret of the death, on Sunday last, in his eighty-sixth year, of Mr. Henry Sotheran, the head of the spirited firm of booksellers and publishers in Piccadilly and the Strand.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—AUGUST.

MESSRS. BROWNE & BROWNE, of Newcastle, have recent purchases, principally from private libraries. These include Burns's 'Letters to Clarinda,' very rare, Philadelphia, 1809, 10*l.*; David Cox's 'Art of Landscape Painting,' 1823, 5*l.*; the first edition of 'The Greville Memoirs,' 4*l.* 4*s.* There are interesting items under Bewick, including first editions of 'Land and Water Birds,' 1804-5, 12*l.* 12*s.*, and 'British Birds,' Newcastle, 1797-1804, 21*l.* Both of these are very rare. Under Cruikshank are 'Life in London,' 6*l.*, and 'The Battle of Waterloo,' a choice copy, 20*l.* The rare first issue of 'The Naturalists' Library,' 34 vols., 1834, is 7*l.* Under Shelley is an ancient copy of the rare first edition of 'Posthumous Poems,' 1824, 9*l.* A first issue of 'Vanity Fair' is 42*s.* There are also a number of county histories and local books.

Mr. Bertram Dobell, among books recently purchased, has Blake's 'Book of Thel,' 1789, 90*l.*; a 'Hudibras,' 1678, 9*l.* 9*s.*; and some rare tracts that belonged to Dr. Donne, 16*l.* 16*s.* A first edition of 'Gulliver' is priced 18*l.* 18*s.* Included in the catalogue are books from the library of Mr. Joseph Knight, comprising rare old plays, memoirs, and works by the best-known English and French writers from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth. Mr. Knight had many choice specimens of fore-edge painting, and Mr. Dobell was so fortunate as to secure a fine example of Edwards's work.

Messrs. George's Sons, of Bristol, in their new list, No. 284, have the remaining portion of the library of Frederick W. Newman. Many of the books contain autograph notes. The collection is very characteristic.

Mr. George Gregory opens Nos. 164 and 165 of his new Bath Book Catalogue with the proverb "He that loveth a book shall never lack a faithful friend." We give a few of the items offered: a magnificent copy of the Cranmer Bible, 35*l.*; 'British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits,' 1822, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Britton's 'Bath Abbey Church,' 4*l.* Works on the Crimea include Todleben's 'Défense de Sébastopol,' 20*s.* Lavater's 'Physiognomy' is priced 4*l.* 4*s.* Under Speeches is a choice collection, 54 vols., 1810-54, 32*l.* There is a long list of periodicals, and a modern library of American and Canadian history.

Mr. Charles Higham has a fresh catalogue of theological books, including Mason's 'Spiritual Songs,' 1693, very rare, 1*l.* 10*s.*; a nice fresh copy of 'The Pulpit Commentary,' 48 vols., 1881-99, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Dollinger's 'Gentile and the Jew in the Courts of the Temple of Christ,' 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Milman's histories, 15 vols., 3*l.* 3*s.*; and a number of works on missions.

Mr. John Jeffery, of City Road, has a very varied list of books and pamphlets.

Messrs. George T. Jukes & Co., of Birmingham, send us four short lists. No. 161 contains Jaggard's reprint of the First Folio, 1807, 3*l.* 3*s.*; a cheap set of *The Curculion* to 1884, 2*l.* 5*s.*; Yarrell's 'Birds,' 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Browning's 'Men and Women,' first edition, 1855, scarce, 30*s.*; 'The Secret History of the Calves-Head Club, 1705, 5*s.*'; 'The Eccentric Mirror,' 1806-7, 4 vols., 2*l.* 2*s.*; and Lavater's 'Essays,' 1837, 2*l.* Under John Leech is *The Month*, 1831, scarce, 30*s.* The second edition of Milton, 1673, is 4*l.* 10*s.*; and a first edition of the poem

'Richmond Hill,' 1807, 10*s.* 6*d.* There is a handsome copy of 'The Faerie Queene,' with Crane's illustrations and Wise's bibliography, 1897, 4*l.* (published at 10*l.* 15*s.* net). A set of Chalmers's 'British Essayists,' 45 vols., is marked 2*l.* 10*s.* List 162 has a copy of Ackermann's 'London,' 1808-10; 20*l.*; an *édition de luxe* of *La Fontaine*, Paris, 1795, 18*l.* 18*s.*; Audsley's 'Arts of Japan,' 1882, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Britton and Brayley's 'England and Wales,' 25*s.* for the 26 vols.; Dickens's 'Christmas Books,' 5 vols., all first editions, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and a set of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731-1843, 7*l.* 7*s.* There are also many items of interest in No. 163.

Mr. Alexander Macphail, of Edinburgh, has 'Criminal Trials in Scotland, 1487 to 1624,' rare, 5*l.* 5*s.*; also a 'Collection of Acts of Parliament dealing with the Civil War in Scotland,' 3*l.* 3*s.* Under Edinburgh we find Kay's 'Portraits,' 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Under both Highlands and Jacobite are a number of works of interest. A copy of the rare fourth edition of 'Paradise Lost,' 1688, is priced 45*s.* There are a number of cheap novels for summer reading.

Part II. of Messrs. Maggs Brothers' List contains a fine set of Macaulay, 10*l.* 10*s.*; library editions of Motley, 11 vols., 12*l.*; 'Munden's Memoirs,' by his Son, extra illustrated, 1844, 16*l.* 16*s.*; a complete series of "Musical Biography," 38 vols., 18*l.* 18*s.*; a collection of tracts in French relating to Napoleon, Louis XVIII., &c., 23 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.*; a collection of naval memoirs, 29 vols., 18*l.* 10*s.* A long list under Shakespeare includes the Halliwell edition, 88*l.*

Messrs. Meehan, of Bath, have first editions of Byron and of Dickens, a separate list of which can be obtained. Bernard Shaw's works include 'An Unsocial Socialist,' price 8*s.* 6*d.*, and 'Love among the Artists,' at the same price. Under Tennyson is the second edition of 'In Memoriam,' Moxon, 1850, 12*s.* 6*d.* There are a large number of works on Russia, and also some interesting Book-plates.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son have a good miscellaneous list. There is an interesting collection of ten rare tracts relating to the American Revolution, 1780, &c., 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Other items include Aubrey's rare 'Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey,' E. Curll, 1719, 13*l.*; 'The Gentleman's Recreation,' by Richard Blome, 1686, 12*l.* 12*s.*; Bohn's extra volumes, 3*l.* 7*s.*; the first London-printed edition of Burns, 1787, 4*l.*; a collection of 77 large coloured caricatures, 1784-1829, from Sir William Fraser's collection, 10*l.* 15*s.*; Daniell's 'Voyage round Great Britain,' 22*l.* 10*s.*; and the very rare first edition of 'Adonais,' Cambridge, 1829, 3*l.* 3*s.* There are interesting items under Cruikshank, and a long list of works on the Drama, including Genest's 'English Stage,' 1832, 9*l.*; Pryorne's 'Player's Scourge,' 1633, 6*l.*; and a collection of 500 Covent Garden Playbills, 1813-15, 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. James Roche has an unpublished manuscript by Charles Westmacott, author of 'The English Spy'—'Beau Brummell: the True History of this Man of Fashion,' 20 guineas. Other items include a fine tall copy of Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare,' 1807, 30 guineas. The catalogue comprises a set of eight plates by Cruikshank, 'Going to a Fight,' 1819, rare, 12*l.* 12*s.*; a choice selection from the Boydell Shakespeare Gallery; also Arundel Society's publications. Recent purchases include the rare first edition of Ainsworth's 'Crichton,' 1837, 6*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; a beautiful copy of the Tex-

centenary edition of 'The Complete Angler,' 122. 12s.; 'Hudibras,' with Gray's annotations, 1819-27, rare, 5*l.* 10s.; and Hogarth's 'Complete Works,' 1822, 7*l.* 10s. The last is marked "a bargain." An extra-illustrated copy of Austin Dobson's 'Four Frenchwomen' is priced 29 guineas. There are also very fine books of portraits, collections of tracts and trials, &c.

Mr. A. Russell Smith has a Catalogue of Engraved Portraits at very low prices. To show how varied the list is, we may mention that the portraits include Mrs. Abington, Addison, Marshal Blücher, Byron, Chaucer, Cruikshank, Nancy Dawson, Dickens reading to his daughters, Garrick, Miss Glover, Miss Glyn, John Angel James, the Rev. Wm. Jay, of Bath, and Mrs. Siddons.

Although reference is made in another page to the death of Mr. Sotheran, we cannot pass on to notice the new catalogue of the firm without an expression of deep regret at the death of our old and esteemed friend. He was of the kindest and most genial disposition, full of brightness, and as long as he remained in the firm one of the most active and energetic men in the bookselling world. Mr. Sotheran retired at the end of June, 1893, when Mr. Henry Cecil Sotheran succeeded his father. An excellent likeness of Mr. Sotheran appeared in *The Publishers' Circular* of 8 July, 1893.

Messrs. Sotheran open their Mid-monthly List with two unique relics. Tennyson's own copy of the first edition of his 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington' contains copious additions and alterations in his autograph, also twenty lines in Lady Tennyson's hand on an inserted slip, and a letter from Moxon offering him 200*l.* for an edition of 10,000. The copy is in the original wrapper, uncut, enclosed in a levant morocco "pull-off" case by Riviere. The price is 120*l.* The second relic is the first draft of the Dedication to the Queen of his Poems published in 1853. The price of this is 125*l.* Under America is a coloured copy of Kingsborough's rare work, 'The Antiquities of Mexico,' 105*l.* A choice set of Archaeological Reports is 9*l.* 9s. In a list of rare Bibles we find the Ashburnham copy of the London Polyglott, 1657-69, 35*l.*; first edition of Cromwell's Bible, 36*l.*; and the Coverdale, 240*l.* The whole catalogue is full of important items. We can mention only a few more: Curtis's 'Flora Londinensis,' 33*l.*; Bunyan's last work, 'The Water of Life,' 1688, 2*l.* 2s.; an illustrated copy of Dyer's 'Cambridge,' 1814, 7*l.* 10s.; a genuine and perfect copy of the 'Chronicon Nurembergense,' 1493, 28*l.* 10s.; and a set of the Chetham Society's publications, 9*l.* 9s. There are a number of Commonwealth and Revolution books; and under Edward FitzGerald are two relics: his will, four pages, large folio, 4 September, 1858, wholly in his handwriting, 84*l.*; and his copy, with autograph, of Tucker's 'Pocket Dictionary of English and Persian,' 21*l.*

Mr. James Thin, of Edinburgh, has in his new list a complete set of the 'Acts of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1638-1800,' 10*l.* 10s.; Grote's 'Greece,' the scarce 1872 edition, 5*l.*; the First, the Second, and the Oriental Series of the Palaeographical Society, 1873-94, 30*l.*; Perkins's 'Tuscan Sculptors,' 3*l.* 3s.; a spotless copy of the 'Engravings from the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' Graves, 95 guineas; a set of *The Witness*, 1840-51, 8*l.* 8s.; also of *The Beacon*, 1821, 15s. The latter paper was very scurrilous, and one of its articles was the cause of the duel between Sir Alex.

Boswell and James Stuart, in which the former was fatally wounded. There are a number of items under Ruskin, America, Early Railways, Music, Law Books, &c.

The catalogue of Mr. Thorp, of St. Martin's Lane, includes among black-letter books 'A New Booke of Destillatyon of Waters,' 1559, 4*l.* 4s. Mr. Swinburne's 'Rosamund,' with autograph poem, is 6*l.* 6s. There are also a number of other first editions of the poet, including 'The Heptalogia,' 3*l.* 3s. Weaver's 'Funeral Monuments,' 1767, is 18s. There are a number of books relating to the county of Kent. These include Berry's 'Pedigrees,' 1830, 7*l.* 10s.; and Boys's 'History of Sandwich,' 1792, 5*l.* 10s.

Of Mr. Thorp's Reading Catalogue, containing 320 pages and 7,426 items, *The Athenæum* of 22 July said: "It is not easy to imagine the specialist who will fail to find something in it of interest." We fully endorse this. There are but few rarities as this is a clearance catalogue, so that most of the books are well within the reach of the average collector.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have a fine copy of the New Testament of Erasmus, very rare, price 15*l.* 15s.; a tall copy of Chaucer, 1651, 10*l.* 10s.; Dugdale's 'English Laws,' 1666, 5*l.* 5s.; Madame Sévigné's letters, Paris, 8*l.* 8s.; Grose's 'Antiquities,' 6*l.* 6s.; Turner and Dunkerton's 'Historical Portraits,' 12*l.* 12s.; Humphreys's 'Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages,' 1849, 12*l.* 12s.; Roby's 'Lancashire,' 9*l.* 9s.; Westall and Martin's engravings to Milton, 1794-1827, 3*l.* 10s.; the first edition of Owen Jones's 'Ornamental Design,' 1856, 9*l.* 10s.; and a proof copy of Rogers's 'Italy,' 5*l.* 15s. 6d. The last contains a holograph note from the author to Mrs. Jameson, inviting her to one of his famous breakfasts. There is also much of interest under Rowlandson, English Scenery, Engraved Views, &c.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

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D. K. T. ("Turkey Merchants").—Particulars of the Levant or Turkey Company will be found at 5th S. xii. 254, 516.

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NOTES AND QUERIES:

A Medium of Intercommunication

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905.

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Notes.

MONTAIGNE, WEBSTER, AND MARSTON:
DR. DONNE AND WEBSTER.

(See ante, p. 41.)

ANOTHER instance which Montaigne adduces to prove that our senses sometimes deceive us is that connected with the motion of a ship at sea:—

Forasmuch as our sight, being altered, represents unto itselfe things alike; and we imagine that things faile it as it doth to them: As they who travell by sea, to whom mountains, fields, townes, heaven and earth, seeme to goe the same motion, and keepe the same course they doe.—Book ii. c. xiii. pp. 310-311.

Webster makes use of this instance of illusion in the following speech, addressed to Camillo:—

Flaminio. So perfect shall be thy happiness, that, as men at sea think land and trees and ships go that way they go, so both heaven and earth shall seeme to go your voyage.—"The White Devil," ll. 267-71, pp. 8-9.

Ben Jonson was well acquainted with the *Essays*:—

Peace, Luxury, thou art like one of those
Wine, being at sea, suppose
Because they move, the continent doth so.
"The Forest," xi. Epode.

A parallel, but varied, is to be found in "Albumazar," III. iv.

With reference to the stories that Montaigne tells concerning the callousness of some men when about to suffer the punishment of death, Marston skipped this one, which comes between the two that I quoted in my former paper:—

Another wished the hang-man not to touch his throat, lest hee should make him swowne with laughing, because hee was so ticklish.—Book i. c. xl. p. 117, col. 2.

But Webster did not forget it, although in the absence of the original one would hardly recognize the allusion in the following, which needs a little explaining, but not much. The Duke of Florence has caused Brachiano to be strangled, and Flaminio is commenting on the crime and its author:—

He doth not come, like a gross plodding slave,
And buffet you to death: no, my quaint knave,
He tickles you to death, makes you die laughing.

"The White Devil," ll. 2950-2, p. 43, col. 1.

Of course, Brachiano was tickled about the throat, and we may assume for a moment that he died laughing.

Monticelso. Why did the Duke of Florence with such care

Labour your pardon? Say.

Lodovico. Italian beggars will resolve you that, Who, begging of an alms, bid those they beg of Do good for their own sakes, &c.

"The White Devil," ll. 2254-8, p. 34, col. 2.

The origin of Lodovico's allusion is clear:—

I had much rather not to live at all then to live by almes. I would I had the priviledge to demande of them, in the same stile I have heard some beg in Italy: *Fate bene per voi*: "Do some good for your selfe."—Book iii. c. v. p. 455, col. 2.

I said in my articles on Sir Philip Sidney and Webster that it is more than probable that the repetitions that have been noticed in Webster by various editors are due to notes taken by the author in his various readings. Here is another case to support my opinion. Montaigne says:—

We share the fruits of our prey with our dogges and hawkes, as a meed of their paine and reward of their industry.—Book ii. c. xii. p. 232, col. 1.

Vit. Cor. Your dog or hawk should be rewarded better Than I have been.

"The White Devil," ll. 2098-9, p. 32, col. 1.

Bosola. There are rewards for hawks and dogs when they have done us service; but for a soldier, &c.—"The Duchess of Malfi," l. i. 64-6, p. 59, col. 2.

Dyce quotes Reed, who says that Dryden borrowed from the following passage of Webster:—

Flaminio. What hast got,
But, like the wealth of captains, a poor handful,
Which in thy palm thou bear'st as men hold water?
Seeking to gripe it fast, the frail reward
Steals through thy fingers.

"The White Devil," ll. 1102-6, p. 19, col. 1.

Reed can hardly be right, because Dryden's figure is that of a man grasping snow, which melts away in his hand. Montaigne and Sir Philip Sidney both use Webster's figure, and Webster was perfectly acquainted with both authors. It is also in Marston:—

This made the poison swell in her cankered breast, perceiving that, as in water, the more she grasped the less she held, &c.—'The Arcadia,' book iii.

It would be even as if one should go about to grapse the water: for, how much the more he shall close and presse that which by its owne nature is ever gliding, so much the more he shall loose what he would hold and fasten.—'Essays,' book ii. c. xii. p. 309, col. 1.

Crispinella. Once married, got up his head above, a stiff, crooked, nobby, inflexible tyrannous creature he grows; then they turn like water, more you would embrace the less you hold.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' III. i. 81-4.

Webster says that

women are *more willingly and more gloriously chaste*, when they are least restrained of their liberty.—'The White Devil,' II. 192-4, p. 8, col. 1.

But Montaigne, who is arguing that a man should marry a rich woman rather than a poor one, declares that such a wife will be

more willingly and gloriously chaste, by how much fairer they are.—Book ii. c. viii. p. 198, col. 2.

Women are like curst dogs: civility keeps them tied all day-time, but they are let loose at midnight; then they do most good, or most mischief.—'The White Devil,' II. 320-3, p. 9, col. 2.

Note the word "civility"; it is the reading of the 1612 quarto; the quartos of 1631, 1665, and 1672 read "cruelty." This latter reading is borne out by Montaigne:—

Beleeve it, they [women] will have fire: *Luxuria ipsis vinculis, sicut fera bestia, irritata deinde emissæ*: "Luxurie is like a wild beast, first made fiercer with tying, and then let loose. They must have the reynes given them a little."—Book iii. c. v. p. 450, col. 1.

It is cruelty, not civility, that keeps the beast tied up; and the object of this *incivility* is to make it more vicious when let loose. Montaigne argues for more freedom, not restraint.

Montaigne has a tilt at a certain class of scholars who delight in disputations and hair-splitting; and he selects for particular censure a Master of Arts. Deprive him, he says, of his gown, his Latin, and his Aristotle, and he will appear but a very ordinary man. His "implication and entangling of speech," which beguiles men, "may fitly be compared unto jugglers' play of fast and loose" (book iii. c. viii. p. 473, col. 1). Compare the whole of the Conjuror's speech with Montaigne, especially the following:—

They'd make men think the devil were fast and loose,

With speaking fustian Latin.

'The White Devil,' II. 1007-8, p. 17, col. 2.

Montaigne explains what "fast and loose" means, and he is responsible for the reference to the jugglers' Latin in Webster. In his admirable edition of 'The White Devil' and of 'The Duchess of Malfi,' recently published, Prof. Martin Sampson quotes Mr. W. J. Craig's note in Reginald Scot. Fast and loose "is a trick game with a handkerchief or belt, the point being that a knot or loop which seems tied fast is really loose." This is exactly the meaning of the phrase in Montaigne.

I will turn to Marston once more. Dulcimet wishes to impart a secret to Philocalia, but the latter is chary of being its guardian:

Philo. You may trust my silence; I can command that; but if I chance to be questioned I must speak truth: I can conceal, but not deny my knowledge. That must command me.

Dul. Fie on these philosophical discoursing women!—'The Fawn,' III. i. 183-7.

In other words, fie on Montaigne!

It is a paine for me to dissemble, so that I refuse to take charge of other men's secrets, as wanting hart to disavow my knowledge. I can conceale it; but deny it I cannot, without much ado and some trouble. To be perfectly secrete, one must be so by nature, not by obligation.—Book iii. c. v. p. 430, col. 1.

Hercules. Dear sleep and lust, I thank you; but for you,

Mortal till now I scarce had known myself.

'The Fawn,' I. ii. 331-2.

Of course, this has reference to the well-known saying of Alexander the Great:—

Alexander said that he knew himselfe mortall chiefly by this action and by sleeping.—Book iii. c. v. p. 447, col. 1.

The saying forms No. 123 of Bacon's 'Apophthegms,' and it is quoted in 'The Advancement of Learning,' book i., and in the corresponding part of the 'De Augmentis.' It is very surprising to find what a number of Bacon's 'Apophthegms' are paralleled in Montaigne. The moral is that there was no need for Shakespeare or others to go to Bacon for certain matter, which has been paraded with a great blowing of trumpets.

In his 'Essay of Truth' Bacon says:—

There is no Vice, that doth so cover a Man with Shame, as to be found false, and perfidious. And therefore *Montaigny* saith prettily, when he enquired the reason, why the word of the *Lie*, should be such a Disgrace, and such an Odious Charge? Saith he, *If it be well weighed, To say that a man lieth, is as much to say, as that he is brave towards God, and a Coward towards men. For a Lie faces God, and shrinkes from Man.*

Florio translates as under :—

To lie is a horrible filthy vice; and which an ancient writer setteth forth very shamefully, when he saith that whosoever lieth witnesseth that he contemneth God and therewithall men. It is impossible more richly to represent the horror, the vilenesse and the disorder of it: for what can be imagined so vile and base as to be a coward towards men and a boaster towards God?—Book ii. c. xviii. p. 341, col. 2.

Thus in Marston :—

Gonzago. Yet to forswear and vow against one's heart,
Is full of base, ignoble cowardice,
Since 'tis most plain, such speeches do contemn
Heaven and fear men (that's sententious now).
'The Fawn,' III. i. 420-3.

See also Ben Jonson :—

Macilente. I like such tempers well, as stand
before their mistresses with fear and trembling;
and before their Maker, like impudent mountains!
—'Every Man out of his Humour,' III. iii.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(To be continued.)

A NAMELESS BOOK.

SOME months ago I bought a small volume, which is exactly six inches in length by four in breadth. It is bound in brown leather, and contains three distinct works. The first is "The Gentile Sinner; or, England's Brave Gentleman: Characterized In a Letter to a Friend, Both As he is, and as he should be. By Clem. Ellis, M.A. Fellow of Qu. Coll. Oxon." It is the second edition, and was printed at Oxford in the year 1661. The next is entitled "A Discourse of Artificial Beauty, in point of Conscience, Between Two Ladies.—With some Satyrical Censures on the Vulgar Errors of these Times. London, Printed for R. Royston at the Angel in Ivy-Lane. MDCLXII." This volume, first published in 1656 under a slightly different title, is ascribed by Anthony Wood to Dr. John Gauden, but Lowndes thinks it was written by Obadiah Walker, in which opinion I cannot concur.

I now come to the third and by far the most interesting of the booklets, which is divided into seven chapters and covers 112 pages; but as it has unfortunately been bound up with the others without the title-page, I can give neither author nor place of publication. But as the type is exactly the same as that used in the second volume, and quite different in size from what is used in the first, I infer that the last was probably "printed for R. Royston" in London about the year 1660.

On a first perusal I was reminded of the style of Sir Thomas Browne, and of certain

subjects he has handled in his 'Religio Medici' and other works. But the manner is altogether different. Sir Thomas, though he knew six languages, does not stud his writings with quotations from other tongues, but, so to speak, fuses them into his own. The author of this book would seem to have followed the method of Robert Burton, to whose 'Melancholy' he refers four or five times. There are few of his pages without Greek or Latin extracts from pagan and Christian writers. He was no mean linguist, for he shows that he was also acquainted with Hebrew, Spanish, and French. His reading was of a wide range, if we may judge by the number and variety of his marginal references. Among English writers he quotes Chaucer twice (in black letter), Father Parsons ("notwithstanding he wanted nothing but a glasse at any Time to view the Effigies of a Railer"), Speed, Camden, Joseph Hall, George Herbert, and, to mention one more name, "D. Brown in *Epist. Ded. ante Hydriot*," (p. 18 in margin), which means "Dr. Browne in his Epistle Dedicatory, prefixed to his 'Hydriothaphia, or Urn-Burial,' published in 1658. His second chapter is entitled 'A Censure of the generall Scandall of some Professions, especially that of Physick,' in the seventh section of which (p. 28) the author says :—

"This Profession is so farre from prompting Atheism, that it is signally advantagious to an holy life. The study of *Physicians* is Life and Death: they of all men least need artificiall memento's, or Coffins by their Bed-sides, to mind them of their Graves."

Sir Thomas Browne's words are these in his address to his friend Thomas Le Gros :—

"Beside, to preserve the living, and make the dead to live, to keep men out of their urns, and discourse of human fragments in them, is not impertinent to our profession, whose study is life and death, who daily behold examples of mortality, and of all men least need artificial *mementoes*, or coffins by our bedside, to mind us of our graves."—Dent's ed., p. 125.

Again, on p. 25 I find what follows :—

"'Religio Medici' is not the product of the Penne alone, but also of the practice of *Physicians*."

It will be observed that the pronoun has been changed from the first person to the third in the extract from 'Urn-Burial.' From this I conclude that the author did not belong to the medical profession, though he more than once discourses very learnedly on matters that are within its province.

Though I am convinced that Sir Thomas Browne had nothing to do with the composition of these essays, it is evident that his works were well known to the writer, who

employs certain illustrations and turns of expression peculiar to the learned doctor.

As a help to identify the title of the book and the name of its author, besides the second chapter already given, I will mention two or three of the others. The first is 'A Censure of the Epidemical practice of reproaching Red-hair'd Men'; the third, 'A Censure of that common evill practice of Reproaching the Feminine Sex,' wherein no reference is made to Browne's queer language in his 'Religio Medici' about the propagation of the human race, which was regarded by Sir Kenelm Digby and James Howell as an attack on marriage,

"the prime Link of human Society, the chiefest Happiness of Mortals, and wherein Heaven hath a special Hand,"

as the latter holds it to be ('Familiar Letters,' bk. i. sec. 6, lx.; eleventh edition, 1754, p. 300). But as by this time, say 1660, Sir Thomas was the father of a dozen children ("olive branches"), which came to him in the usual way, the author of this little book pretermitted any notice of what the young physician had published in 1643, and written some years before.

The seventh and last chapter is 'A Censure of the common evill practice of Railing against an Adversary in Opinion,' which is an admirable plea for toleration, and temperate language in religious controversy. I shall be thankful for any information as to the authorship of this most interesting little volume, which I shall henceforth keep beside my Burton,

Si parva licet componere magnis.

JOHN T. CURRY.

TRIPOS: TRIPOS VERSES.

THESE Cambridge terms are no doubt obscure to many, and I think it worth while to give an excellent passage concerning them in 'Mathematical Recreations and Essays,' a learned and amusing book by Mr. W. W. Rouse Ball, now in its fourth edition. Allowing myself long quotations from it, I hope I shall induce some new readers to secure it. There were formerly three occasions on which the degree of Bachelor was conferred. "In the fifteenth century," says Mr. Ball (p. 235),

"an important part in the ceremony on each of these occasions was taken by a certain 'ould bachilour,' who sat upon a three-legged stool or tripos before the proctors and tested the abilities of the would-be graduates by arguing some question with the 'eldest son,' who was selected from them as their representative. To assist the latter in what was often an unequal contest, his 'father'—

that is, the officer of his college who was to present him for his degree—was allowed to come to his assistance.

"Originally the ceremony was a serious one, and had a certain religious character. It took place in Great St. Mary's Church, and marked the admission of the student to a position with new responsibilities, while the season of Lent was chosen with a view to bring this into prominence. The Puritan party objected to the observance of such ecclesiastical ceremonies, and in the course of the sixteenth century they introduced much licence and buffoonery into the proceedings. The part played by the questionist became purely formal. A serious debate still sometimes took place between the father of the senior questionist and a regent master who represented the University; but the discussion was prefaced by a speech by the bachelor, who came to be called the Tripos, just as we speak of a judge as the bench, or of a rower as an oar. Ultimately public opinion permitted the Tripos to say pretty much what he pleased, so long as it was not dull and was scandalous. The speeches he delivered or the verses he recited were generally preserved by the Registry, and were known as the tripos verses: originally they referred to the subjects of the disputations then propounded. The earliest copies now extant are those for 1575."

Mr. Ball goes on to quote from Mr. Mullinger, the historian of Cambridge:—

"About the year 1747-8, the moderators initiated the practice of printing the honour lists on the back of the sheets containing the tripos verses, and after the year 1755 this became the invariable practice. By virtue of this purely arbitrary connexion these lists themselves became known as the tripos; and eventually the examination itself, of which they represented the results, also became known by the same designation."

I think it well to add, from Prof. Skeat's masterly 'Etymological Dictionary of the English Language' (second edition, 1888), the following, s.v. 'Tripod':—

"*Tripus*, an honour examination at Cambridge, so called *at present* because the successful candidates are arranged in *three* classes; but we must not forget that a *tripos* sometimes meant an oracle (see Johnson), and that there was formerly a certain scholar who went by the name of *tripos*, being otherwise called *precaricator* at Cambridge or *terre filius* at Oxford; he was a master of arts chosen at a commencement to make an ingenious satirical speech reflecting on the misdemeanours of members of the university, a practice which no doubt gave rise to the so-called *tripos verses*, i.e., facetious Latin verses printed on the back of the tripos-lists."

One would expect the spelling "*tripus*," which the same dictionary (p. 832, 'Errata and Addenda') quotes from the 'English Garner,' vii. 267 (1670). In view of these authorities no other theory of the origin of the modern use of the word "*tripos*" need be considered.

As to the tripos verses, I learn from the next page of Mr. Ball's book that "in 1895 the proctors and moderators, without con-

sulting the Senate, sent in no verses, and thus, in spite of widespread regret, an interesting custom of many centuries' standing was destroyed." Modern verses of the sort in Latin, or occasionally Greek, were generally humorous, and harmless, to put the usage on the lowest level, containing references to current university topics, which the lapse of years would render of interest. I should like to see the best of them reprinted in a little volume, though I would not claim that honour for the indifferent set I composed myself, at the request, if I remember aright, of one of the proctors.

HIPPOCLIDES.

"MAN OF NOSES."—This curious name, used by the eighteenth-century writers for the soft clam, or *Mya arenaria*, appears to be absent from the 'N.E.D.' s.v. 'Man.' Perhaps it can be inserted under 'Nose.' The following is from John Lawson's 'History of Carolina,' 1714, p. 162:—

"Man of Noses are a Shell-Fish commonly found amongst us. They are valued for increasing Vigour in Men, and making barren Women fruitful; but I think they have no Need of that Fish; for the Women in Carolina are fruitful enough without their Help."

In the 'Century Dictionary' the term is given only in the form *maninose*, and said to be "American Indian."

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

THE OLD THEATRES OF LONDON. (See *ante*, p. 79.)—In your review of Mr. Gomme's carefully edited volume on 'London' in 'The Gentleman's Magazine Library' the authorship of the remarkable papers under the above heading is not stated; and it may, therefore, be well to mention that the pseudonym of "Eu. Hood," over which they are written, conceals the identity of Joseph Haslewood, F.S.A., the well-known literary antiquary. The papers were originally reprinted in that scarce volume 'The Roxburghe Revels,' pp. 85-128, of which a few copies were issued for private circulation at Edinburgh in 1837, under the editorship of the late Mr. James Maidment. I have no wish to criticize the volumes on 'English Topography,' which have been reprinted under Mr. Gomme's editorial care; but a little more fullness of annotation might be desirable, especially with regard to the authorship of anonymous or pseudonymous articles.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

INSERTED POEM BY CHARLES KINGSLEY.—In a letter to *The Co-operative News* (8 July) Mr. J. M. Ludlow, one of the "old guard"

of the Christian Socialists, quotes a poem by Charles Kingsley which appeared in 'Politics for the People,' but "for some inscrutable reason has been omitted from the collected poems":—

OLD AND NEW: A PARABLE.

See how the autumn leaves float by, decaying,
Down: hered whirls of yon rain-swollen stream;
So fleet: e works of men, back to their earth again,
Ancien' and holy things fade like a dream.

Nay! see the spring blossoms steal forth a-waying,
Clothing with tender hues orchard and glen;
So, though old forms go by, ne'er can their spirit die,
Look! England's bare boughs show green leaf again!

This should have a place in 'N. & Q.'

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

DANIEL AND PETER STUART, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—In 1897 (at 8th S. xii. 68) an inquiry was made for information concerning these two brothers. The answer, not given in 'N. & Q.,' was furnished in the following year by the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' lv. 75-6.

To that account I am able to add a few particulars. Peter Stuart married a Miss Fisher, a native of Yorkshire, who had many friends and relations in and near the city of York. In 1813, hearing that Mr. Spence was willing to dispose of his share in *The York Herald* newspaper, Peter, who was no longer proprietor of *The Oracle*, and was then living at 85, Hatton Garden, employed Mr. D. Walker, the proprietor of *The Gloucester Journal*, to enter into negotiations for purchase, of which, however, nothing came.

Daniel Stuart's second son, Edward, the first vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square, 1852, was a well-known leader of the Catholic revival in the Church of England, and a man of marked character. He died in 1877, and was buried in the family vault in Willesden Churchyard. The most complete account of him is in *The Durham University Journal*, xvi. 182 (14 July last). W. C. B.

FOOTPATHS. (See *ante*, p. 80.)—I was mightily pleased, as Pepys would doubtless say, with the paragraph concerning footpaths contained in the review at the above reference. I have always had a great love and reverence for these field and meadow paths, and one of my most cherished cuttings is an essay by Thomas Miller on 'Our Old English Commons, Bridle Roads, and Free Footpaths'; vide *The Illustrated London News* of 15 September, 1866. One rarely finds such rich intellectual treats as this in the newspapers of the present day; they will bear many a reperusal, and are worthy of careful storage.

When I returned to my native village, after long years of exile in London, I was speedily

at home again wandering along the old meadow paths. Having obtained a seat on the parish council, one of my first acts was to get a committee appointed to inspect these paths and report as to their condition, &c. This committee still exists, and has done much good work in providing foot-boards to the stiles, and in many other ways rendering these pleasant paths open and usable. Such rights of way cannot be too jealously guarded. They are the heritage of the people, and it is the bounden duty of every parish council in the land to see that they are preserved inviolate for their legitimate use.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

"TOBACCO": ITS PRONUNCIATION.—A venerable seaman, whose picturesque and exciting yarns bristle with references to the Bay of Honduras and other resonant names of that neighbourhood, always gives the penultimate syllable of "tobacco" the value of "bake." This is probably a traditional fashion of speaking. Swift, for example, makes the counsellor of the henpecked husband in 'A Quiet Life and a Good Name' suggest relief from affliction in these terms:—

If she were mine, and had such tricks,
I'd teach her how to handle sticks:
Z—ds! I would ship her to Jamaica,
Or truck the carrion for Tobacco.

THOMAS BAYNE.

"POMPLE"—TREFOIL.—I would add to my reply at 9th S. vi. 235 that *pomple* (or *pumple*), *popille* or *popple*=trefoil. And this accounts for the latter being represented in the arms of the family of Popplewell, viz., Gyronny of eight vert and or, on each a trefoil slipped counterchanged.

W. I. R. V.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

BERENICE, WIFE OF PTOLEMY III. EUERGETES.—Will some one who is an authority on Egyptian history tell me whether I am right in supposing that the wife of Ptolemy III. Euergetes was Berenice, daughter of Magas, King of Cyrene?

Lemprière says she was the daughter of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus and Arsinoë, and the sister of her husband. I am aware that such marriages were allowed by the Egyptians and did take place amongst the Ptolemy kings, and Lemprière's statement is backed

by the fact that in 'The Locks of Berenice,' translated from the Latin of Catullus by Dr. H. W. Tytler, we find the poet saying, *à propos* of the departure of Euergetes, that Berenice "mourn'd the brother in the husband gone"; and furthermore the Hon. George Lamb, in his rendering of the poem, calls Euergetes the "brother-husband," and in his notes says, "Ptolemy Euergetes was brother to Berenice; they were children of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë, who were also brother and sister." Now as I understand this involved relationship, Ptolemy Euergetes was son of Ptolemy Philadelphus by his first wife Arsinoë, daughter of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, and not of his second wife (also Arsinoë), who was his sister, but had no children.

Callimachus, who wrote the original poem on the locks of Berenice, of which Catullus's is a translation, was, besides being a native of Cyrene, a contemporary of Euergetes, so, one imagines, must have known the facts.

Euergetes had a sister Berenice who married Antiochus, King of Syria, but it was to avenge her death that he undertook the expedition when his wife Queen Berenice vowed to cut off her hair if he returned victorious. Euergetes's wife became Queen Regnant of Cyrene, 257 B.C. Surely she must have been daughter of King Magas. Magas was son of Ptolemy Soter's second wife (another Berenice) by her former husband, which would make the relationship between Euergetes and his wife that of (step) first cousins, and not that of brother and sister.

How are these conflicting statements to be reconciled?

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield.

HENRY ALVAREZ, S.J.: HENRY ALWAY.—About the year 1571 one Henry Alvar, or Alvarez, an English priest of the Society of Jesus, had returned to England from Rome. (See Father Matthias Tanner's 'Societas Jesu Apostolorum Imitatrix,' Prague, 1694, at p. 482, and Brother Foley's 'Records of the English Province S.J.,' vol. iii. pp. 574, 580.) I strongly suspect that the Englishman who appears as Alvar or Alvarez in the authorities cited above is to be identified (1) with the Henry Alway who is mentioned as being imprisoned as a priest in P.R.O., S.P. Dom. Eliz., cxlix. 81; (2) with the Henricus Alwayus whose name occurs among the priests deprived of their benefices at the accession of Elizabeth, given by Dr. Nicholas Sander in his 'De Visibili Monarchia,' published in 1571, which list is reprinted by Mr. Gee in his 'Elizabethan Clergy' on pp. 225

sqg.; and (3) with the Henry Alway who entered Winchester College in 1534, aged thirteen, from Colerne, as recorded in Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' p. 119. Any evidence for, or against, this proposed identification will be exceedingly welcome. I may add that the said Henry Alvar, or Alvarez, was instrumental in inducing Thomas Pounce to join the Society of Jesus, and that the said Thomas Pounce is reported by his biographers (including the above-mentioned Father Tanner and Brother Foley) to have been educated at the College of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Winchester, which the latter interprets to mean Winchester College, and not New College, Oxford. I hope later on to contribute a note as to the difficulties that would confront any modern biographer of the said Thomas Pounce, both as to his parentage and education.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

LAME'S PANOPTICON.—Can any one say precisely what was the Panopticon of which Lamb speaks in 'The Old and the New Schoolmaster,' *London Magazine*, May, 1821? The Panopticon in Leicester Square was not built until 1852-3. Was there a telescope so called on view in London in 1821? R. A. POTTS.

HOOPER=LONG.—In 1639 my ancestor Roger Hooper married Mary Long. I am not sure, but I am inclined to think the marriage took place at Salisbury, as my family arms are those of the Hoopers, some of whom lived at Salisbury in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The arms are as follows:—Or, on a fesse azure three annulets argent between three boars passant. Crest, a boar's head erased at the neck azure, bezantée, crined or. The genealogy of this family is given in 'The Visitation of Dorset' (Harleian Soc., vol. xx., p. 55). I wish to verify the marriage and to trace Roger's connexion with the Salisbury family. I have consulted the authorities quoted in 'The Genealogist's Guide,' but without finding a clue. The arms are the same as those of Dr. Robert Hooper (1773-1835), the celebrated physician of Savile Row. What is my best course? W. H.

THE WAR OFFICE IN FICTION.—Has the War Office been specifically criticized or attacked in contemporary fiction? Dickens, of course, dealt with "the Circumlocution Office," but that might have been any Government department, and not this particular one. The association of the War Office with literature, in the fact that so many of its clerks have been public writers, may, of course, have saved it from assault, except in

Parliament and the press; but I do not think so.

POLITICIAN.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—The following lines were on a leaden vase for garden decoration:—

If by each rose we see
A thorn there grows,
Strive that no thorn shall be
Without its rose.

W. H. W. P.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gazed with fond delight;
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

D. M.

Philadelphia.

Words may be as angels
Winged with love and light,
Bearing God's evangels
To the realms of might.

J. F. RALLING.

'LOCHIEL'S WARNING,' BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.—The original autograph manuscript of this poem was lot 537 in Sotheby's catalogue for sale on 30 June last. It may be worth noting that the second line originally ran "When the Lowlanders meet thee in battle array" instead of "When the lowlands shall meet thee in battle array." The alteration seems no improvement. Has any one ever written the "lowlands" for the Lowlanders of Attica?

STAPLETON MARTIN.

The Firs, Norton, Worcester.

TITIAN'S 'VENUS WITH MIRROR.'—The original is, I believe, in the gallery of the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. There is a copy by an unknown artist in Hampton Court Palace (Queen's Private Chamber, numbered 757). For whom and when was the original painted? and are there any other known copies of it existing? Are they (the copies) of any value?

WILLIAM HARTE.

"DYING BEYOND MY MEANS."—Who was it that said on his death-bed, "I fear I am dying beyond my means," when he saw the doctors around him, and knew that he had no estate to provide for their fees?

P.

[Attributed to Oscar Wilde.]

EDWARD HARRINGTON IMPEY was admitted to Westminster School 20 Sept., 1825, aged eleven. Particulars of his parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

"PERRYWHIMPTING."—Can any one tell me the exact sense of the picturesque verb "to perrywhimpter," so often used by William Greener in his new book 'The Exploits of Jo Salis'? For example, on

p. 293: "If you do get married out here, don't have too many green and other gaudy dragons perrywhimptering at your wedding." This term is strange to me, and I cannot find it in any dictionary. Is it American? or Pidgin English? or what?

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

NEWSPAPER LEADING ARTICLES.—Why are the more important leading articles in nearly all newspapers in the United Kingdom divided into three paragraphs?

F. HOWARD COLLINS.

Torquay.

WARWICKSHIRE CHARTER.—A charter of the time of Edward III., granting lands in Warwickshire to William de Wellesbourne, rector of the parish, has an endorsement upon it as follows: "Enrolled in the King's Exchequer at Warwick, 8 Henry VIII." Under what circumstances is it likely the charter was so enrolled?

B. R.

HEARSEY: GAVINE.—Any clue to the ancestors of Andrew Hearsey, of Middelburgh, Holland, 1752, father-in-law of David Gavine (*vide* Earl of Lauderdale), and related to the families of Pilborough, Fullerton, Erskine, Baird, Drummond, and Maitland, and proof that he was the great-grandfather of General John Hearsey, K.C.B., will oblige.

A. C. H.

"THE FATE OF THE TRACYS."—The proverb, "The fate of the Tracys is to have the wind in their faces," or something like it, presumably means that bad luck has attended the family as connected through Sir William de Tracy with the murder of Becket. I should be glad to learn the exact proverb—I suppose known in Devonshire—and whether phenomenal ill-luck has attended the Tracy family.

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE ON OBLIVION.—Can any of your readers tell me in which of Sir Thomas Browne's works the passage occurs which speaks of "Oblivion sitting upon a sphinx and looking towards Rome and old Thebes"?

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

CHIMNEY-STACKS.—In two instances in Hertfordshire—viz., at Thundridge and Great Hormead—ancient manor-houses have been destroyed, but the chimney-stacks have been left intact, the popular theory being that the house is in existence while these remain standing. Is there any ground for this curious belief? and does it prevail elsewhere?

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

Replies.

"PICCANINNY": ITS ORIGIN.

(10th S. iv. 27.)

As this is admittedly a difficult word, and as little is known of its history, some new facts in regard to it will doubtless be acceptable. Prof. Skeat, in his 'Notes on English Etymology,' quotes J. G. Stedman's 'Narrative' (1796, ii. 258) as follows: "Small, *peekeen*. Very small, *peekeenenee*." With a single exception, this is apparently the earliest recorded instance of the word, and points to the East Indies as its place of origin. The exception is in 'The Stanford Dictionary,' where we find an extract from the third part of D'Urfey's 'Comical History of Don Quixote' (1696). In Act IV. scene ii. of that play, pp. 40, 41, occurs the following:—

Enter Poppet Marsilius, and Poppet Melisendra.

Teresa. Oh Gemini! here's two pure fine things more.

Mary. Oh Lord, but one of 'em's a black thing tho; I warrant he's to eat the tother for being so fair....

SONG. *Perform'd by Two Poppets, one representing a Captain, and t'other a Town Miss. To the Tune of a Minuet.*

Pop. Capt.

Dear Pinkaninny,

If half a Guiny

To Love will win ye,

I lay it here down.

A little later in the same scene (p. 42), "*Enter Poppet Don Gayferos on Horseback*," and the following dialogue occurs:—

P. Melis. Who calls with Voice as sweet as Morning Lark?

P. Don G. 'Tis I, my Love, who come from France into dark,

My dearest *Piakaninny* to set free.

As "*Pinkaninny*" is given in one place and "*Piakaninny*" in another, it is evident that there has been a mistake somewhere; and can we be sure that D'Urfey meant to employ the word *piccaninny*? If he did, he apparently did not understand its meaning. (It should be stated, however, that the puppets were "design'd to be acted by Children.") But leaving this doubtful example, let me quote some certain ones.

"At the time the wife is to be brought a bed, her husband removes his board, (which is his bed) to another room for many several divisions they have, in their little houses, and none above six foot square) And leaves his wife to God, and her good fortune, in the room, and upon the board alone, and calls a neighbour to come to her, who gives little help to her deliverie, but when the child is borne, (which she calls her *Pickaninnie*) she helps to make a little fire nere her feet and that serves instead of Possets, Broaths, and Caudles. In a fortnight, this woman is at worke with her *Picka-*

ninny at her back, as merry a soule as any is there :Some women, whose Pickaninnies are three years old, will, as they worke at weeding, which is a stooping worke, suffer the hee Pickaninnie, to sit astride upon their backs, like St. George a horse-back ; and there spurre his mother with his heeles, and sings and crowes on her backe, clapping his hands, as if he meant to flye ; which the mother is so pleas'd with, as shee continues her painfull stooping posture, longer then she would doe, rather than discompose her Joviall Pickaninnie of his pleasure, so glad she is to see him merry."—R. Ligon, 'True & Exact History of the Island of Barbadoes,' 1657, pp. 47-8.

"Almost half of the new imported Negroes die in the Seasoning, nor does the Polygamy, which they use, add much to the Stocking of a Plantation. Every *Pickaninny*, or Child, is valued at 5*l.*, and the Commodity in general rises or falls like any other in the Market."—'New History of Jamaica,' 1740, p. 312.

To southern climes the shipping flew,
And anchored in Virginia,
When Champe escaped and join'd his friends,
Among the picininni.

From a ballad written in 1780, in F. Moore's 'Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution' (1856), p. 327.

"A negro fellow, being strongly suspected to have stolen goods in his possession, was taken before a certain Justice of the Peace of this city [Philadelphia], and charged with the offence. The fellow was so hardened as to acknowledge the fact, and, to add to his crime, had the audacity to make the following speech : 'Massa Justice, nie know me get dem tings from Tom dere—and me thinke Tom *teal dem too*—but what den, massa? dey be only a piccainny corkscrew and a pickaninny knife—one cost sixpence, and tudder a shilling—and me pay Tom for dem honestly, massa.'

"A very pretty story, truly. You knew they were stolen, and alledge in excuse you paid *honestly* for them—I'll teach you better law than that, sirrah!—Don't you know, Caesar, the receiver is as bad as the thief? You must be severely whipt, you black rascal you!"

"Ver well, massa!—If de black rascal be whipt for buying tolen goods, me hopee de white rascal be whipt for *same ting*, when me catch him, as well as Caesar.' 'To be sure,' rejoined his worship. 'Well den (says Caesar) here be Tom's massa—hold him fast, constable—he buy Tom as I buy de piccainny knife and de piccainny corkscrew. He knew very well *poor Tom* be stolen from his old fadder and mudder; de knife and de corkscrew have neider.'"—*Massachusetts Centinel*, 25 October, 1788, x. 481.

"A negro, who had been some years in the country, happening one day to meet an elderly slave who had just been purchased from a slave-trader recently arrived, he recognised him as his father—who, it seems, had sold him to the European. Without explanation or preface, he addressed to him a speech, in his country dialect, which he thus translated to the bystanders : 'So, you old rogue, *dem catch you at last—no. Buckra do good—you no care for your pickinnie (child)—but they will make you feel work pinch too.*'"—J. Stewart, 'View of the Past and Present of Jamaica,' 1823, pp. 255-6.

"The Lieutenant, observing that the Indian men had been quiet and submissive,.....ordered his men to dismount and give their horses to the women, who mounted 'a la cavalier,' two on a horse, with a *picaninny* in front."—1838, G. A. McCall, 'Letters from the Frontiers' (1868), p. 349.

"The poor little piccainny [a negro baby just born], as they called it, was not one bit uglier than white babies under similarly novel circumstances."—1839, Fanny Kemble, 'Journal of a Residence in Georgia' (1863), p. 188.

Ligon visited Barbadoes in 1647, and his book, though not published until 1857, was written as early as 1653. Here, then, we find the word in the West Indies a century and a half earlier than in the East Indies. A remark made by Stedman, but not quoted by Prof. Skeat, is worth repeating. He says :—

"But as to that spoken by the black people in Surinam, I consider myself a perfect master, it being a compound of Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and English. The latter they like best, and consequently use the most. It has already been observed that the English were the first Europeans who possessed this colony, hence probably the predilection for that language, which they have still retained."—II. 257.

Did *piccainny* originate in the East India or in the West Indies? The new evidence certainly points to the West Indies. It will perhaps, be asserted that a word is more likely to have gone from the East Indies to the West Indies than in the reverse direction. A genuine instance, however, of the contrary process may be pointed out. The word *rum*, meaning the liquor, was first used in Connecticut 6 April, 1654 ('Connecticut Colonial Records,' i. 255); but it unquestionably arose in Barbadoes, where it was first manufactured, and thence spread all over the world. If this is also what happened in the case of *piccainny*, is not its probable origin from the Spanish *pequeño*? In 'The Stanford Dictionary,' by the way, we are told that the word is "Eng. fr. Cuban Sp. *piquinini*."

The story related above in 1788 may have been manufactured by some white abolitionist; but if it really represents genuine negro talk at that time it is interesting, because it shows that the word was then applied by the negroes to various objects, and not merely to babies or children.

ALBERT MATTHEWS.

Boston, U.S.A.

Castilian and Portuguese being originally the same decadent Latin, it is a small point philologically, but of interest historically, to determine whether the negroes got *peeken* or *pickaninny* from the Spaniards or from the

countess once asked me if I agreed with her in thinking that the Castilian word *pequeño* must be of Celtic origin, and cognate with Welsh and Breton *bichan*=small, little. I replied that I thought it must be. But I hope that Prof. Rhys, or some one better acquainted with Celtic, will answer the question. E. S. DODGSON.

This word is certainly derived from the Portuguese, through the so-called *creole* dialects. Mgr. S. R. Dalgado, in his 'Dialecto Indo-Português de Ceylão,' records in the vocabulary "*piquin*, pequeno, fi-linho"; and "*pequinino*, pequeno," this latter word, as he notes, being common also to the dialects of Cochin and Mangalor. On p. 33 he has: "Diminutive adjective employed as primitive: *pequinino*=pequeno (small). *Pequin* is in many cases a substantive, and signifies child." A good instance of the use of the word in the *lingua franca* of India in the seventeenth century occurs in the 'Relation ou Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales,' by François de l'Estra (Paris, 1677). The writer was being conveyed as a prisoner of war by the Dutch from Hugli to Batavia, and he says (pp. 210-11):—

"All the recreation that we had was to hear the singing of the slaves whom the officers of the ship the Lion Rouge had bought in Bengala. There were about sixteen of them, both boys and girls, one of whom gave birth to a child whilst dancing on the deck with her companions, who received the infant and incontinently washed it, plunging it into a pail of sea-water, like a tripe; they then wrapped it up in their gowns, after having left it for a full hour in the rays of the sun on the deck of the ship the Lion Rouge. They presented it to Captain Dominique, saying these words to him, 'Seignor skipre, dis-posse que vos ten pay deste picquenin biche vos pode da algun cose per coméy per el & per bevey tan ben per sou may.' That is to say, 'Since you are the father of this little child, it is reasonable that you should give us something for it to drink or eat, as also to the mother.' The captain laughed, and ordered the cabin-boy to take a flask of brandy, with some biscuits, to the lying-in woman, who after having washed her body at the bow of the ship was as lively and well as when she was bought in Bengala."

Here *picquenin* is an adjective, qualifying *biche*, which, in the form *bich*, is recorded by Mgr. Dalgado in his 'Dialecto Indo-Português de Damão' as being a familiar term, meaning "son." (It is probably the Portuguese *bicho*, "worm, insect," used affectionately.)

DONALD FERGUSON.

"KNIAZ" (10th S. iv. 107).—Yes! *Kniaz* is prince. But it is chiefly used for Poles and Tartars. Now Poland is full of poor princes, and all Tartars are called *Kniaz*. As the

hotel and restaurant waiters in Russia are usually Tartars—for Tartars can be trusted not to drink—Russians habitually address waiters as *Kniaz*. D.

[Replies from MR. R. PIERPOINT, MR. J. PLATT, and MR. A. WATTS next week.]

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM AND NORFOLK (9th S. xii. 249).—I do not think that any reply has yet appeared to MR. HIBGAME'S query. He stated that William of Wykeham, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, was collated by the king to the rectory of Pulham on 10 July, 1361. According to Moberly's 'Life of Wykeham' (second edition, 1893), pp. 40-42, the original collation was made on 30 November, 1357, and was repeated on 10 July, 1361; but Wykeham's connexion with Pulham terminated the very next month, on 20 August, when he voluntarily resigned the living in order that it might be given to Andrew Stratford. See also Blomefield and Parkin's 'Norfolk,' iii. 264.

As narrated by Moberly, the royal claim in 1357 to collate to this living rested upon a sentence of the King's Bench, whereby Thomas de Lisle, Bishop of Ely, forfeited the temporalities of his see, which were accordingly confiscated by the king. De Lisle instituted proceedings before Pope Innocent VI., at Avignon, against Wykeham for taking possession of the living without rightful presentation, but the proceedings fell through on account of De Lisle's death on 23 June, 1361. The king thereupon promptly repeated the collation, but Wykeham almost as promptly resigned. It is not clear that he ever resided at Pulham or even visited the church, and the circumstances attending his tenure of the living were such that the story of his building the church porch, alluded to by MR. HIBGAME, must be regarded with considerable doubt, so long as it rests on mere tradition, unsupported by any confirmatory evidence. To what period of architecture ought the porch to be ascribed?

Several writers have supposed that William of Wykeham, the bishop, had another connexion with Norfolk. Blomefield and Parkin (v. 1425) thought that he was probably identical with the William of Wykeham who was presented to the church of Irstead by the king on 12 July, 1349, during an interval between the death of one abbot of St. Bennet of Hulme and the appointment of his successor. Walcott, in his 'William of Wykeham and his Colleges,' p. 9, accepted this identification as certain; and Moberly, pp. 19, 39, not only did the same, but somehow or other arrived at the mistaken conclusion that the letters patent for the pre-

sentation to Irstead described William of Wykham, the presentee, as the king's chaplain. See also the 'D.N.B.,' lxiii. 226, and Leach's 'History of Winchester College,' p. 56.

A friend lately sent me a cutting from an issue of *The Hampshire Chronicle* (the date of which I should be glad to learn), proving that the above identification is not correct. It appears that Mr. Fred. Johnson, of 33, Queen's Road, Great Yarmouth, has found the will of "Willelmus Wykham, parson of the church of Irstede." It is dated Thursday next after the Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle, 1376, and was proved on 8 March, 1376/7, in the Norwich Consistory Court, the reference being "Heydon, folio 139."

Having seen at the Record Office the Patent Roll of 23 Edw. III., part 2, I am able to say that the presentation does not describe this William of Wykham as the king's chaplain, but simply as "Willelmus de Wykham, capellanus." The next entry on the Roll shows that on the same date and under the same circumstances the king presented "Rogerus de Wikham, capellanus," to the vicarage of Northwalsham. Presumably the two presentees, William and Roger, hailed from the same place. Blomefield and Parkin (v. 1447) describe Roger as of "East Wykenham." Will some one kindly identify this place for me? Meanwhile, I venture to doubt the suggestion, which appeared in *The Hampshire Chronicle*, that William of Wykham, rector of Irstead, was born in the Hampshire village from which William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, is reputed to have taken his name.

While I was correcting the proof of this reply, my attention was drawn to M. N.'s article on Wykeham and Irstead in *The Athenæum* of the 5th inst., No. 4058, p. 178.

H. C.

TESTOUT (10th S. iv. 69).—This surname is common in France in various spellings—Testout, Testot, Testut, Testu, &c. It is, of course, derived from the ancient *teste*, modern *tête*, and might be rendered "headstrong." The final *t* is silent, but as to the *s* there is some difference of opinion. Dr. Hoefer, in the 'Nouvelle Biographie Générale,' s.v. 'Testu,' says, "On ne prononce pas l's dans ce nom." Others prefer to sound it, and I cannot help thinking that its retention gives a pleasing flavour of archaism.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

'THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD' (10th S. iv. 45).—The original picture, now in Keble College, Oxford, was exhibited in the Royal Academy

in 1854. The replica was first exhibited in the rooms of the Fine-Art Society in 1904. It was purchased by the Right Hon. Charles Booth, whose intention is to exhibit it in the British colonies free of charge to the public, and then to present it to the nation. The replica is about twice the size of the original, and contains several improvements and variations in treatment.

The original picture (No. 508 in the R.A. Catalogue) bore the title 'The Light of the World,' the artist choosing for his motto the text, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me" (Rev. iii. 20).

By some the picture was very adversely criticized. For instance, *The Athenæum* of 6 May, 1854, described it as "most eccentric and mysterious," the writer thus finishing his account:—

"The face of this wild fantasy, though earnest and religious, is not that of a Saviour. It expresses such a strange mingling of disgust, fear, and imbecility, that we turn from it to relieve the sight. The manipulation, though morbidly delicate and laboured, is not so massive as the mute passion displayed in the general feeling and detail demands. Altogether this picture is a failure."

Ruskin was evidently deeply impressed by the picture, for while it was on view he published a very appreciative criticism in *The Times* of 5 May, 1854, which contains the following notable words:—

"Now when Christ enters any human heart He bears with Him a twofold light: first, the light of conscience, which displays past sin, and afterwards the light of peace, the hope of salvation. The lantern, carried in Christ's left hand, is the light of conscience. Its fire is red and fierce; it falls only on the closed door, on the weeds which encumber it, and on an apple shaken from one of the trees of the orchard, thus marking that the entire awakening of the conscience is not merely to committed, but to hereditary guilt."

"The light is suspended by a chain, wrapt about the wrist of the figure, showing that the light which reveals sin appears to the sinner also to chain the hand of Christ."

"The light which proceeds from the head of the figure, on the contrary, is that of the hope of salvation: it springs from the crown of thorns, and, though itself sad, subdued, and full of softness, is yet so powerful that it entirely melts into the glow of it the forms of the leaves and boughs which it crosses, showing that every earthly object must be hidden by this light, where its sphere extends."

"I believe that there are very few persons on whom this picture, thus justly understood, will not produce a deep impression. For my own part, I think it one of the very noblest works of sacred art ever produced in this or any other age."

The original picture was exhibited at the Holman Hunt Exhibition, in the rooms of the Fine-Art Society, New Bond Street, in

1886, and I believe I also saw it on view a year or two afterwards at Whitechapel.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

'CORYAT'S CRUDITIES': ERROR IN 1905 EDITION (10th S. iv. 49).—The passage in question runs as follows in the original edition: "eyther with faire monuments, | or learned epitaphes. This Church was much amplified | and beautified by *Carolus Magnus*" ('Coryat's Crudities,' 1611, p. 379, wrongly numbered 377; the numbering 375-376 occurs twice). EDWARD BENSLEY.

23, Park Parade, Cambridge.

[LADY RUSSELL also sends the words from the edition of 1776.]

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS' UNIFORM (10th S. iv. 69).—In plates xxxi. to xxxv. in Lieut.-Col. J. Luard's 'History of the Dress of the British Soldier' will be found several illustrations of the uniform of the 4th Light Dragoons between 1808 and 1814. S. H.

SIR JOHN HARRISON, OF BALLS PARK, HERTS (10th S. iv. 68).—All the Harrison portraits passed into the Townshend family by marriage; many (if not all) were sold at the dispersal of the Townshend heirlooms at Christie's, 5 and 7 March, 1904. If there are any others they would probably be found at Raynham Hall, Norfolk, and an application to the present marquis might elicit some information. W. ROBERTS.

"LOVE IN PHANTASTICK TRIUMPH SAT" (10th S. iv. 48).—This song is to be found in Arber's 'British Anthologies,' No. vii. (the "Dryden" volume), p. 159, London, Frowde, 1899. P. JENNINGS.

[It is given in Mr. Baker's introduction to the reprint just published of Mrs. Behn's novels.]

'STEER TO THE NOR'-NOR'-WEST' (10th S. ii. 427, 490; iii. 13, 172, 436).—This story is to be found in 'Many Cargoes,' by W. W. Jacobs, p. 121, chapter entitled 'In Mid-Atlantic.' R. J. FYNMORE.

GARIBALDI (10th S. iv. 67).—In regard to the ancestry of Garibaldi, see 2nd S. ix. 424, 473, 494, 509, where it is discussed whether he was of Irish descent; 2nd S. x. 167, 304, where a Bavarian and Lombardian descent (dating back to 584 or 590) is suggested; and *ibid.* 208, where his father is given as "Garra-baldeh," an Iroquois chief in Lower Canada. It may be added that in the 'Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland,' issued from the Public Record Office ('Papal Letters,' vol. i.

A.D. 1198-1304, p. 130), one P. Garibaldi, the king's clerk, is named in a mandate of Gregory IX., in 1232, to inquire, in company with a London abbot and a London canon, into an ecclesiastical grievance.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

ROYAL OAK DAY (10th S. iii. 446; iv. 30).—It may be of interest to note that this day was duly kept in the army during the period of the Peninsular War. I quote from a letter written by the commanding officer of the 18th Hussars: "All the regiment wore oak branches in their fur caps in honour of 'Restoration' or 'Oakapple' Day."

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

It was, nearly fifty years ago, and may still be, the custom for village schoolboys in Cumberland to try the effect of the following:—

Yak-bob day, 29th o' May.
If ye divn't gie us heliday,
We'll aw run away.

MISTLETOE.

HORSE-PEW=HORSE-BLOCK (10th S. iv. 27).—In connexion with DR. MURRAY's most interesting note, some of your readers may like to be reminded that etymologists—or it were wiser to say, some etymologists—derive *Puy-de-Dôme*, *Le Puy*, and the like from the Latin *podium*. It is curious to note the relationship between them and a horse-block. ST. SWITHIN.

I have no other books of reference at hand, but suppose that it may be worth remarking, as part of this interesting question, that in the 'Pocket Dictionary' of Castilian and English, by Don Enrique Runge (published in Barcelona and printed in Leipzig in 1899), one finds "*Poyo*, m. bench made of stone and mortar." In the sixth edition of the 'Diccionario da Lingua Portuguesa,' published in Lisboa by the Companhia Nacional Editora, the word "*Pójo*," on p. 565, is defined as "*s.m.* Ponto de desembarque"—i.e., as a point for disembarking, or setting one's foot on land. That the word *pew* is derived ultimately from the Greek *ποῦς, πόδος*, seems to be a point at which few cannot alight in safety.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

CRICKET: PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS (10th S. iv. 9).—In the July number of *The Connoisseur* will be found an interesting article by Mr. Robin C. Baily on 'The Cricket Pictures at Lord's.' He reproduces from the precious collection of the M.C.C. the following: 'The Game of Cricket as played at the Artillery Ground, London, 1743,' by Francis

by 'An Exact Representation of the Game of Cricket,' by Louis Pierre Boitard; and 'The Laws of the Game of Cricket,' by R. Wilson, 1785 and 1800; 'A Cricket Match,' by Louis Belanger, 1768, lent by the Earl of Arundel; and 'The Grand Jubilee Match of 1837,' 10 July, 1837, between the North and South of England, at Lord's.

I add that in the new Speech-Room of the School (recently honoured by the presence of the King and Queen) there hangs a curious picture representing John Mason playing cricket at Lord's in 1772. In the distance, more or less to the right, one sees the ancient hill, the old school buildings and St. Mary's Church. The original picture belongs to Mr. John Mason, of Necton Hall, Norfolk.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The earliest print depicting a cricket match is a satirical one published in 1763 and entitled 'The Crowned Heads of the Game of Cricket,' of which, and of others, there are reproductions in illustration of an article by Mr. Alfred T. Story in *The Strand* of some few years ago, entitled 'The Evolution of Cricket.'

What is perhaps the earliest extant engraving of a cricket team, dated 7 September 1859. It represents 'England's Twelve Cricketers starting for America.' The names are Carpenter, Caffyn, Lockyer, Stephenson, G. Parr, Grundy, Caesar, and Jackson, Diver, and John Lilly.

The photograph is by W. H. Mason, Esq., J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL, Esq., Court, Elgin Avenue, W.

There is an interesting engraving of the match between the women of Surrey and Hampshire, for 500 guineas, which took place in 1811 at Newington Green, Hampshire won by 14 notches.

H. SOUTHAM.

bury.

There is a coloured engraving of the picture by Francis Hayman, R.A., of 'The Game of Cricket as play'd in the Artillery Ground,' published in 1752 (the figures are black rubbed) by "Robt. Sayer, at the Buck in Fleet Street." Hayman 1776.

E. E. STREET.

'Old-fashioned Children's Books' (p. 165) 'Forgotten Children's Books' (p. 261), and at the Leadenhall Press, may be of some curious information, illustrated by this game as played in 1812-13. The cricket is composed of two stumps, on the bail is laid, and the bat resembles

a club more than anything else. I have heard an old friend of mine, who was at Eton when Dr. Goodall was head master (1801-9), say that in his time the boys used to dress in shorts and silks to play at cricket.

In Evans's 'Old Ballads,' 1784, vol. iv. p. 323, is a long amusing poem on cricket, entitled 'Surrey Triumphant,' by J. Duncombe, 1773, a parody on 'Chevy Chase.' In this it is said:—

This game did last from Monday morn
Till Wednesday afternoon,
For when bell Harry rung to prayers
The batting scarce was done.

Bell Harry was at Canterbury Cathedral.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

MR. CLIFTON ROBBINS should refer to Strutt's 'Sports and Pastimes of the People of England,' 1884, p. 747, and *The English Illustrated Magazine*, 1890, 1-3.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

SATAN'S AUTOGRAPH (10th S. iii. 268, 356, 415).—At the last reference I alluded to "The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom, edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A. Printed for the Chetham Society, MDCCCLV." This was carefully examined by me recently, and in it the following curious entry was found:—

"We dined with Mr. Foxley on Friday [i.e., 6 June, 1731] and Mr. Parker on fish and pease, and about three went to Queen's College, where we were last night, to take a copy of the devil's handwriting, which I did, as it is on the following page: we saw likewise Christ's College library [Christ Church is meant], and in particular the mandrakes, which were very surprising."—P. 516, vol. i. pt. 2.

Just before the title-page, among the 'Addenda et Corrigenda,' is an explanatory note on the words "to take a copy of the devil's handwriting."

John Byrom was born in 1691, and died in 1763, and was buried with his ancestors in the Byrom Chapel of the collegiate church of Manchester. He is usually styled Dr. Byrom, but it does not appear, though he studied medicine, that he graduated as doctor.

The following anecdote from 'Oxford and Cambridge Nuts to Crack' (1835) may prove amusing and illustrative, and is not generally known:—

"Answered In Kind.—Why should we smother a good thing with mystifying dashes, instead of plain English high-sounding names, when the subject is of 'honourable men'? Recte facta refert." Horace forbid it. The learned Chancery Barrister, John Bell, K.C., 'The Great Bell of Lincoln,' as he has

been aptly called, was Senior Wrangler, on graduating B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1786, with many able competitors for that honour. He is likewise celebrated, as everybody knows, for writing three several hands: one only he himself can read, another nobody but his clerk can read, and a third neither himself, clerk, nor anybody else can read! It was in the latter hand he one day wrote to his legal contemporary and friend, the present Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England (who is likewise a Cantab, and graduated in 1800 at St. John's College, of which he became a Fellow, with the double distinction of seventh Wrangler and second Chancellor's Medallist), inviting him to dinner. Sir Launcelot, finding all his attempts to decipher the note about as vain as the wise men found theirs to unravel the cabalistic characters of yore, took a sheet of paper, and having smeared it over with ink, he folded and sealed it, and sent it as his answer. The receipt of it staggered even the Great Bell of Lincoln, and after breaking the seal, and eyeing and turning it round and round, he hurried to Mr. Shadwell's chambers with it, declaring he could make nothing of it. 'Nor I of your note,' retorted Mr. S. 'My dear fellow,' exclaimed Mr. B., taking his own letter in his hand, 'is not this, as plain as can be, "Dear Shadwell, I shall be glad to see you at dinner to-day." 'And is not this equally as plain,' said Mr. S., pointing to his own paper, "My dear Bell, I shall be happy to come and dine with you." '—Pp. 154-5.

Bell died in 1836, and is depicted as Mr. Tresayle in Warren's 'Ten Thousand a Year,' Vice-Chancellor Shadwell died in 1850.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

M. (10th S. iv. 45).—Under the heading M. (as an abbreviation for *Monsieur*) a curious question was incidentally raised by MR. MARCHANT, viz., how it came to pass that *Mr.*, in addressing envelopes to gentlemen, has ceased, in course of time, to sound dignified, and is now confined to tradesmen and to men of lower rank? Considering that *Mister* is a mere corruption of *Master* (see Prof. Skeat's 'Etymolog. Dict.'), have we to regard its limited use as an analogous deterioration of meaning? Certainly, it contrasts with *Monsieur*, *Herr*, *Signor*, *Señor*, *Pan*, *Gospodin*, *Kyrios*, &c., prefixed, respectively, in most of our European languages, as a title of courtesy and politeness to the names of gentlemen, and only dropped before the names of men of lower rank. This subject appears to deserve, perhaps, the particular attention of Dr. Bradley for the historical elaboration of *Master* and *Mister* in the 'H.E.D.'

H. KREBS.

MR. MARCHANT is, of course, entirely accurate in supposing that French writers take the "M. de" as an exact equivalent for the German "Herr von." The "de"—the "particule" as we call it here—is supposed to

be a sign of descent from the old "noblesse." M. Laborde is a commoner; but *Monsieur de Laborde* or *de la Borde* may be supposed to have originated from a family who feudally held the village or domain of La Borde. Of course the present-day "triumphant democracy" is careless of such trifles; and while a thoroughgoing Republican—Henri Rochefort is a well-known example—drops alike title and "particule," the parvenu whose father was M. Dubois will probably write his name du Bois without let or hindrance. Still, the principle exists.

In this connexion may one be allowed to point out that "M." or "M. de" is only permissible "in the third person," and that when addressing a letter (or even when alluding to a mutual friend in a letter to another) the word *Monsieur* should invariably be written in full? The frequency with which Englishmen fall into this error must be my excuse for insisting on such a well-known rule.

F. A. W.

Paris.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 68).—The quatrain of which A. N. desires to know the source forms part of the seventh stanza of a 'Tom o' Bedlam Song,' which Isaac D'Israeli reprints in his 'Curiosities of Literature' (vol. ii. pp. 311-17, ed. Warne, 1866) from a collection of verses entitled 'Wit and Drollery,' ed. 1661—an edition, however, which, according to D'Israeli, "is not the earliest of this once fashionable miscellany." Stanza 7 runs:—

With a heart of furious fancies,
Whereof I am commander;
With a burning spear, and a horse of air,
To the wilderness I wander;
With a knight of ghosts and shadows,
I summoned am to Tourney;
Ten leagues beyond the wide world's end;
Methinks it is no journey!

The lines quoted by A. N. at the above reference are prefixed, by way of motto, by Edgar Allan Poe to his 'Unparalleled Adventure of one Hans Pfaall,' a fact noted by the late James Thomson in his 'Essay on the Poems of William Blake.' See "Shelley, a Poem, with other Writings relating to Shelley, by the late James Thomson ('B. V.),' &c., 1884.

R. A. PORTS.

BOWTELL FAMILY (10th S. iv. 29).—See two Chancery suits *temp.* Queen Eliz.:—

1. Ed. Owen v. Wm. Pinfold and Jane Bowtell. Claim by purchase: sundry lands and tenements in Thorpe and Egham, Surrey.

2. Ed. Owen v. Thos. Bowtell, to protect title by purchase: "Foster's Farm, Egham

.....late the estate of Thos. Bowtell, who settled same on Jeremy Bowtell, his son," &c.
FREDERIC TURNER.

MR. MOXHAY, LEICESTER SQUARE SHOW-MAN (10th S. iii. 307, 357, 395, 474; iv. 35).—I would recommend Mr. CECIL CLARKE to examine the 'St. Martin's Scrap-Book' at the library in St. Martin's Lane.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

BYRCH ARMS (10th S. iv. 90).—The Franciscan Priory at Ware was granted to Thomas Byrch in 1545, 36 Henry VIII. Thomas Byrch is reported to have been a yeoman of the Crown, and a scrivener, synonymous with the money-lender of those days. He was probably one of Thomas Cromwell's agents, and employed by him in the valuation of the doomed religious houses, and duly rewarded by the king. He is alluded to by Vallans, a native of Hertfordshire, in the 'Tale of Two Swannes' in the description of the "Companie of Swannes" passing by "Byrche's house, that whilom was the Brothers Friars place." Byrch was of substance and some social position. One of his descendants, a great-granddaughter, married Lionel, Earl of Middlesex. I am unable to give your correspondent any particulars of Thos. Byrch's arms. ROBERT WALTERS.
Ware Priory.

"RISING OF THE LIGHTS" (10th S. iv. 66).—Twenty years ago I had a maid-servant who, according to the diagnosis of her mother, was suffering from this complaint. Acting on the advice of the same authority, the girl swallowed a quantity of gun-shot "to keep 'em down." I have not seen the earlier references in 'N. & Q.' but in my opinion this particular case of "rising of the lights" was the well-known one of *globus hystericus*.

JOHN S. CRONE.

[This remedy is mentioned at 8th S. vi. 415, 516.]

BIBLIOGRAPHIES (10th S. iii. 243, 316, 394).—MR. EDWARD SMITH's comments on the annotation of bibliographies receive confirmation in the pamphlet described below:—

"New York State Library.—Lecture Outlines and Problems. Albany: University of the State of New York, October, 1902." 8vo. Paged 85-143. (See 'Principles of Book Annotation,' pp. 135-8.)

The article last cited, being written by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, vice-director of the New York State Library School, is authoritative in every particular, and a very useful guide.
EUGENE F. MCPHIE.

Chicago, U.S.

INCLOSURE: COOKE (10th S. iii. 464; iv. 92).—Annotating his brief account of George

Frederick Cooke in 'A New History of the English Stage,' ii. 366, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald writes:—

"His spirit before the audience, when he was sober, was untamed, and had in it something gallant, as when he told the people at Liverpool 'there was not a brick in their dirty hole that was not cemented by the blood of a negro.' On another occasion, he said the only thing he had to apologize for was 'having degraded himself by appearing before them'; but this he was induced to qualify later, saying, 'that he meant he had degraded himself by appearing in such a state,' &c."

THOMAS BAYNE.

69, West Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

"WARM SUMMER SUN" (10th S. iii. 288).—These lines in their original shape were written by Robert Richardson, at one time in Australia (who died a short while back), and may be found by D. M. printed at p. 35 of R. R.'s book 'Willow and Wattle' (Edin., 1893), thus:—

Warm summer sun, shine friendly here;
Warm western wind, blow kindly here;
Green sod above, rest light, rest light—
Good-night, Annette!
Sweetheart, good-night!

E. WILSON DOBBS.

Toorak, Victoria, Australia.

CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE (10th S. iv. 48).—Both Mr. Prickett, the historian of Highgate, and William Howitt, in his 'Northern Heights,' give the date of the erection of Cromwell House as about 1630. That it was built by the Protector is most probable, for the interior decorations display the intertwined initials I. and C. (Ireton and Cromwell), and previous to a destructive fire in 1865 the drawing-room ceiling bore the Ireton arms. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.
71, Brecknock Road.

I venture to point out that there is no reliable evidence that the Protector built this house as a residence either for himself or for General Ireton. The general could, however, have lived but little here. Having married Bridget Cromwell in 1646, he was immediately engaged in active service. He sat in judgment on King Charles, and in 1650 went as commander of the army in Ireland, where he died on 26 Nov., 1651.

HENRY GERALD HOPE.

119, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

There is no direct evidence of Cromwell House having been built by the Protector for his son-in-law General Ireton; but it is not unlikely. Ireton could, however, have lived but little here. He married Bridget Cromwell in 1646. He was directly after engaged in active service. On the proclama-

tion of the Commonwealth he was sent to Ireland, and died there in November, 1651 ('The Environs of London,' by James Thorne, F.S.A., 1876, part i. p. 351). Prickett, in his 'History of Highgate,' 1842, p. 76, says less.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

6, Elgin Court, W.

Neither Nelson, in his 'Antiquities of Islington' (1829), nor Tomlins, in his 'Perambulation' of that district (1858), makes mention of Cromwell House, although both refer, passing, to the Protector's connexion with that part of North London. The former credited authority (p. 85) remarks:—

"On the north side of the road at Upper Holloway [which is near the foot of Highgate Hill] are a few ancient houses, which it is probable were formerly inhabited by persons of note; but nothing now remains to point out who have been their original possessors. Tradition reports that Oliver Cromwell resided in one of them (now the Crown public-house).....It does not appear, however, that the Protector ever had a house in this parish, though he in all probability visited the place; for his contemporary and associate, Sir Arthur Hesilrige, had beyond a doubt a dwelling in Islington."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

EASTER DAY AND THE FULL MOON (10th S. iii. 281).—While heartily supporting Mr. W. T. LYNN with regard to fixing Easter Feast on the second Sunday in April *in perpetuum*, may I—with all due deference to his exactness generally—note that the rule which refers to the Paschal "full moon" is not strictly correct? The fact is that the Act of Parliament 24 Geo. II. cap. 23, A.D. 1751 (see 'Statutes at Large,' vol. vii. pp. 329-45), while adopting the tables of Clavius, should have set forth "the fourteenth day of the calendar moon," and not "the full moon." And this same mistake it is that persists in the Anglican Church Prayer-Book rules, and must be the cause very often of misconception. Thus we find persons complaining that the ecclesiastical calendar on this, as on other occasions, seems partly to agree with, and yet mainly disagree from, 'The Nautical Almanac.' It is, of course, well known that the fourteenth day of Nisan figures in the Jews' mode of reckoning the date of their Passover; also that the observance thereof at the present time by the Jews on the fourteenth day *after* the new moon does not appear to be in accordance with the order made for its observance at the time of its institution. But this, as Kipling would say, "is another story." In the early Christian Church those who adhered to the Judaizing method of keeping Easter were called

"Quartodecimans," as MR. LYNN says. Yet in ante-Nicene and ante-Gregorian history, in the description of the Nicene calendar by St. Ambrose, and in the decree of Pope Victor, there is no mention of "Plenilunarians" or of the "full moon," but explicit reference to the "fourteenth day" of the calendar moon. And in Clavius's own work, 'Romani Calendarii a Gregorio XIII.,' which appeared in A.D. 1603 at Rome, a passage occurs which reads in English thus: "The Church, in finding the new moon, *and from it the fourteenth day*, uses neither the true nor the mean motion of the moon, but measures only according to the order of a cycle." And the motions of Clavius's calendar moon were so arranged as to be in advance of the moon of the heavens. For as the early Christian Church kept the first day of the week (Sunday) as the special day of the new dispensation to mark their dissociation from the Jewish Sabbath (Saturday), similarly their ecclesiastical calendar emphasized a desire for an allied yet different date for Easter from the time of the Jewish Passover.

E. WILSON DOBB.

Toorak, Victoria, Australia.

ADAM'S COMMEMORATIVE PILLARS (10th S. iv. 69).—Sir Thomas Browne, in his 'Religio Medici,' writes as follows:—

"I have heard some with deep sighs lament the lost lines of Cicero: others with as many groans deplore the combustion of the Library of Alexandria: for my own part, I think there be too many in the world, and could with patience behold the urn and ashes of the Vatican, could I, with a few others, recover the perished leaves of Solomon. I would not omit a Copy of Enoch's Pillars, had they many nearer authors than Josephus, or did not relish somewhat of the Fable."—Dent's ed. pp. 367.

The Jewish historian and antiquary is, therefore, the first narrator of the legend; but in a note "condensed from Greenhill" we are told that

"Josephus does not mention Enoch, but says the descendants of Seth erected two pillars, on which were engraven all the discoveries then known to mankind."—P. 188.

JOHN T. CURRY.

HYSKER OR HESKER (10th S. iv. 69).—The Hysker isles—or rocks, as they are generally called—lie about nine miles west of Rum, and about five south-west of Canna. The larger is about half a mile long, by about one-third of a mile broad; the other is much smaller. The highest point, as marked on the chart, is thirty-four feet. Till recently they were uninhabited, but a lighthouse has lately been erected there by the Northern Lights Commissioners, so that there is now a permanent,

if small population. This change is no doubt a boon to navigators in these waters, but it is impossible not to regret it from other points of view. The Hysker was a most fascinating spot for the yachtsman, the naturalist, and the lover of nature, and it is to be hoped that the great grey seals and the numerous sea birds, which formerly held undisturbed sway there, will not have reason to regret the intrusion of man.

S. G. D. states that Lady Grange was kept at the Hyskers for nearly a year before being removed to St. Kilda. Is this the case? I had always supposed that it was the Heisker lying west of North Uist, one of the Monach Isles. Perhaps some contributor to 'N. & Q.' can settle this question. T. F. D.

"VENI, CREATOR" (10th S. iv. 89).—Not in any way answering the precise query of ST. SWITHIN, but only as casting some light on the history of the translation of the "Veni, Creator," to which he refers, it may be mentioned that Julian, in his 'Dictionary of Hymnology' (p. 1209), deals at some length with the various translations of this ancient hymn of the Church. He there states that, in the form in which ST. SWITHIN gives, its first appearance can be traced to the Book of Common Prayer of 1662. But in an earlier form (the "alternative" of ST. SWITHIN), as to orthography, &c., it was inserted in the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI. (1552), and apparently in the Ordinal of 1549. It was also inserted in Archbishop Parker's Psalter, said to have been written by him while in exile (1553-8). The differences between the two lie more in the orthography and construction of the sentences than in any other point, and are chiefly interesting on that account. I do not see the difficulty that is suggested by ST. SWITHIN as to the tune to which the "alternative" hymn could be sung, as it would easily go to any one of the ordinary common-metre tunes, though naturally it would be better fitted to some than to others.

J. WATKINSON.

Heme Bay.

Commentators are apparently unable to produce the name of the translator of the second version of the "Veni, Creator." Preder ("History of the Book of Common Prayer," 1881) says the composition of the original Latin has been attributed to St. Ambrose, but it is not claimed by his Benedictine editors. It may be assigned to Rhabanus Maurus, abbot and bishop of the ninth century. Two metrical versions are given in our Ordinal: the first, or shorter

version, probably made by Dryden, was added in 1661.

Eleven of the sixteen stanzas of the second version appear in 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' No. 508, where they are set to the two well-known C.M. tunes, Tallis or St. Flavian. JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

[The REV. E. S. CRANE is also thanked for a reply.]

TULIPOMANIA (10th S. iv. 90).—Information on the subject is given by Lindley and Moore. "Bulbs were bought and sold," they write, "without even being seen—without even being in existence. In fact, they were the subject of a speculation not unlike that of railway scrip in this country at no very distant date." Dr. Charles Mackay devotes a chapter to it in his 'Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions,' p. 85. Regular marts, he says, for the sale of tulips were established in various Dutch towns in 1636, and then symptoms of gambling became apparent. "The stockjobbers, ever on the alert for a new speculation, dealt largely in tulips, making use of all the means they so well knew how to employ to cause fluctuations in prices." In the second satire of 'The Universal Passion,' Young, of 'Night Thoughts,' alludes to the mania in a passage which begins thus:—

But Florio's fame, the product of a shower,
Grows in his garden an illustrious flower!
Why teems the earth? Why melt the vernal skies?
Why shines the sun? To make Paul Diack rise.

This appeared in 1726, and about forty years later Churchill touched the suggestive theme in his 'Gotham,' i. 250. The poet, reflecting on the appearance and character of the tulip, accords it somewhat qualified approval, and ultimately dismisses it as "the fop of flowers, the More of a parterre." THOMAS BAYNE.

See "Weizen und Tulpe und deren Geschichte. Von H. Grafen zu Solms-Laubach. Leipzig, Verlag von Arthur Felix, 1899," a learned and scientific history of the tulip, its cultivation and commerce, concluding with an excellent list of its literature.

SENGA.

[DR. BRUSHFIELD also refers to Dr. Mackay's book.]

LIVERPOOL PRINTED BOOKS: DR. HOOD (10th S. iv. 67).—The author of the books mentioned by my friend MR. T. CANN HUGHES would be, I think, Bartholomew Prescott, a native of Buckley Mountain, in the parish of Hawarden, Flint (Willett's 'History of Hawarden,' 1822, p. 145), and an accountant at Liverpool, whose name appears in Gore's Directories down to the year 1849. He is

mentioned in Smithers's 'Liverpool, its Commerce,' &c., 1825, as the author of two anti-Copernican pamphlets, and in De Morgan's 'Budget of Paradoxes.' See also references to him in the memoirs of Richard Brothers, the prophet, and John Finlayson, his disciple, in the 'D.N.B.' vi. 444, xix. 33. Finlayson, at Brothers's request, wrote against Prescott, describing his 'System of the Universe' as a "misapprehended, mistaken, elaborate performance or book."

The title of Samuel Hood's book is 'Analytic Physiology.' Liverpool, 1822; second edition, London, 1829. C. W. SUTTON.

'THE MISSAL' (10th S. iii. 469; iv. 34, 75).—In times when the Mass was penalized, and when consequently Catholics could very seldom be present at it, pious people frequently read the *Ordo Missæ* every day, as an act of devotion. This was particularly the case in Ireland, where, Sunday by Sunday, a few of the faithful gathered together while one of their number read aloud the Divine Liturgy for the benefit of the rest. An old woman told me she could well remember this being done fifty or sixty years ago in parts of Norfolk where the ancient religion still lingered on. I think this custom would probably account in some measure for the word "Missal" being applied to all Catholic books of devotion. I remember joining in this act of piety with some half dozen Catholics in a village in Pennsylvania many miles from a church some twenty years ago, when the Missal was the only prayer-book any of us possessed.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

The passage to which your correspondent refers is that in which the midnight funeral of Lady Glenallan is described. The Funeral Office ('*Exsequiarum Ordo*') itself is not contained in the Breviary. But at a certain point in this office the rubric directs that ("*nisi quid impediatur*") the '*Officium Defunctorum*' shall be said or sung, after which the '*Exsequiarum Ordo*' is resumed in the church and finished at the grave-side. Scott was probably misled by the title '*Officium Defunctorum*' to suppose that this was the actual Funeral Office; whereas it is really the Breviary office appointed to be said on All Souls' Day and some other days. But his mistake, in default of precise information, was a natural one.

As for the "Alleluia," he certainly would not find that in either of the offices, but it might perhaps have been the conclusion of a hymn sung by the assemblage after the ceremony was concluded. C. S. JERRAM.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal. By the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)

HAVING posed for a time as the historian of Jacobite rights and claims, the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval now constitutes himself that of the Blood Royal of England, and is supplying, in a series of handsome and richly illustrated volumes, a full list of all those in whose veins runs the august strain of English royalty. Each volume is distinct and separate from its companions. The first (for which see 10th S. i. 19) supplied a roll of the living descendants of Edward IV. and Henry VII. of England and James III. of Scotland; that which now appears is called the Clarence volume, and contains the descendants of George, Duke of Clarence. Nothing has to be added to what has been said in defence of works of the class. Genealogy, family history, and "pedigree-lore" are no longer on their trial, and the importance of the present experiment, and its success, so far as it has progressed, are abundantly attested in the popularity of the opening volume and the rapidity with which it has been followed by a second, no less ambitious in scope and thoroughpaced and conscientious in workmanship. Little perceptible departure has been made from the plan adopted in the previous volume, now, for the sake of convenience and distinction, spoken of as the Tudor Roll of the "Blood Royal of Great Britain." In a series of some eighty or so tables the lines from Duke George are traced until the middle of the nineteenth century or somewhat later, the descendants of the various persons last named being given in the order of primogeniture in the body of the work. George, Duke of Clarence, is, of course, Shakespeare's "False, fleeting, perjured Clarence," associated in tradition, as in 'Richard III.,' with the butt of Malmsey, murdered in the Tower 18 Feb., 1478. His wife Isabel was the eldest daughter, and in her issue sole heir, of Richard (Nevill), Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and his wife Anne, sister and sole heir of Henry (Beauchamp), King of the Isle of Wight and Duke of Warwick; so, as is pointed out, all those named in the volume are not only descended from Edward III., but are equally descended from the famous King-Maker, while those entitled to quarter the arms of George of Clarence are also entitled to quarter those of the Nevills and the Beauchamps. Two hundred and ten peers are descended from Clarence, Lord Granard coming first with eleven descents, and Lord Petre second with ten. Some 17,625 living, or very lately living, descendants of Clarence are given in the volume. These have among them 31,936 lines of descent, being an average of a little under two descents each. Four hundred and twenty-seven years after Clarence's death a descendant is, for the first time, reigning in Europe, "King Charles of Roumania being descended from Lady Ursula Pole." It appears that the Roumanian royal house has much interest for British genealogists, since "not only are the children of the Crown Prince the only three persons in whose veins is united the blood of Charles I. and Queen Victoria, but they are also the only descendants of the Duke of Clarence who are descended as well from Queen Victoria." By the marriage of

Lady Maria Theresa Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Ailesbury, with the Prince of Hornes, and that of their two daughters with the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg and Stolberg-Guedern, the blood of Clarence is carried to the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns. Naturally the volume is chiefly occupied with persons of British race and nationality, though many Americans, French, Germans, Spaniards, Swedes, &c., find mention. Barillas, late President of Guatemala, appears through his grandchildren, and Jeanne Papoutsopoulos is the solitary Greek descendant of Clarence. Though Charles of Roumania is the only king descended from Duke Charles, Bertha of Rohan, the consort of Don Carlos, would, but for revolutionary upheaval, have occupied a throne, as would Louisa of Stolberg had the Revolution of 1688 never taken place, in which case she "would have been queen of these realms in fact as she was in name." While there are at present living some 50,000 descendants of Edward III., that number, large as it seems, is but insignificant out of a total estimated conjecturally at 100,000,000 of British descent, and while, says the Marquis, Edward I. may be justly termed the father of the British people, "it is quite a different thing to be able to trace the line." Among recently deceased descendants of the Duke of Clarence we were prepared to find Charles Stewart Parnell. Cardinal Vaughan and Miss Charlotte M. Yonge are also, it seems, of the number. We have already drawn attention to the obscure position of some individuals of highest descent, and have ourselves, as we believe, found a direct descendant of Saxon kings in a village tailor. To a genealogist the interest and importance of this work are inextinguishable. Other volumes are in progress, and how far the series may extend we are unable to say. Among the illustrations are photogravures of portraits of the Duke of Clarence (serving as frontispiece), of Isabel Nevill, Duchess of Clarence, of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, and Reginald, Cardinal Pole, and portraits of King Edward III., Queen Philippa of Hainault, Charles I., King of Roumania, Louisa of Stolberg, Bertha of Rohan, and very many others.

A Right Profitable Treatise. By Thomas Betson. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THIS, the second of the incunabula issued by the Cambridge University Press, is neither less scarce nor less curious than the 'Augustini Dacti Libellus' by which it was preceded. Like this it comes from the library of John Moore, Bishop of Ely 1707-14, and was presented by George I. to the University in 1715. Like it, too, it is the work of a man not otherwise known, and concerning whose very name there seems to be question. On the not often disputed authority of William Herbert, whose information was derived from William Cole "of Milton," his name is given as Thomas Betton. There is, however, little question that the reading is correct of Mr. Francis Jenkinson, supported as it is by Mr. Bernard W. Henderson and Mr. Falconer Madan. The letter *s* in what may be accepted as a colophon has been blurred. On the evidence of the printer's mark and of the cut of the Crucifixion, which appears twice, the year of publication is given as 1590, when it was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in Caxton's house. Wholly edifying are the contents, which are extracted from St. Jerome, St. Bernard, Gerson, and other pious writers. It is indeed, as Betson says, "copiously drawn out of manny

& dyuers wrytynges of holy men to dyspose men to be vertuously occupied in theyr myndes & prayers," and is devotional or supplicatory. One phrase of the Pater Noster is "Our eche dayly brede gyue vs to daye." The Ave and Credo follow. The seven virtues are opposed against the seven vices; and much other matter tending to profit with which the pious reader is familiar is introduced. The facsimile, which has been taken from the original in the University Library of Cambridge, has been executed by M. P. Dujardin, of Paris, who certifies to having printed 250 copies only, and declares that the impressions have been rubbed off the plates and the negatives destroyed. Two more books are promised as this year's contribution. These are the 'Anelida and Arcite' of Geoffrey Chaucer and 'The Temple of Glas' of John Lydgate. It is difficult to speak too highly in praise of these volumes, which are in every way worthy of the great university to the enterprise and spirit of which they are owing. Each of the two that have appeared is upon hand-made paper, and is bound in sage-green paper boards, quarter vellum, with vellum side label. The appearance is thoroughly artistic, and the volume must necessarily be soon absorbed in the libraries of the lovers of beautiful and curious books.

The History of the Society of Apothecaries of London. By C. R. B. Barrett, M.A. Illustrated by the Author. (Stock.)

THOUGH boasting of no remarkable antiquity, the Society of Apothecaries is the owner of interesting and instructive records and has a story worth telling. It seems at one time to have been in possession of materials for a full history, now no longer accessible, but still, it is to be hoped, recoverable. In the excellent work compiled by Mr. Barrett we hear, in 1790-1, of the presentation to the Society of "a very valuable collection of tracts" relating to its history. The donor of these was a former Master, a Mr. John Field. Whether these are yet in existence is unknown to Mr. Barrett. They can scarcely have been lost without culpable negligence, if nothing worse, on the part of the authorities. Their disappearance is the more surprising since a minute dated 19 October, 1804, supplies an order that the collection be not shown to anybody without the permission of the Court of Assistants. A question in our own columns might conceivably lead to a knowledge of their whereabouts. They may have been misappropriated, but can scarcely have been destroyed.

It is satisfactory to learn that the minutes of the Society, from which the writer has drawn the greater part of his information, are "in an absolutely perfect state." Except in the case of entries referring to the "Physic Garden" at Chelsea, they offer, indeed, virgin soil to the antiquary. Mr. Barrett has elected to give a species of description or informal digest of their contents, or rather a transcription. Where the object is to commend a book to general perusal this is presumably wise, books full of documents being apt, as is suggested, to become wearisome. The first mention of an apothecary in England occurs, we are told *in limine*, in Rymer's 'Fœdera,' where one Couraus de Gangeland, "an Apothecary of London," is mentioned as receiving in 1345 a pension of 6*l.* *per diem* for attending on King Edward III. while lying sick in Scotland. The earliest charter granted to

the Apothecaries is dated 9 April, 1606, before which time Shakespeare had, of course, mentioned his lean apothecary in 'Romeo and Juliet.' By this charter the Apothecaries were incorporated with the Grocers. A new charter, forming them into a separate company, was granted them 6 December, 1617. Under this charter the Society still holds. On 10 April, 1684, the charter, which had undergone many attacks, was assailed by a *quo warranto*. The king demanded a surrender, which was made, and a new charter was conceded. A stormy period followed. On 6 May, 1685, "a precept was received from the Lord Mayor stating that the King desired the Company to have a livery, it being one of the Companies which he had decided should have one." In spite of Court influences, however, the new charter was ultimately surrendered and cancelled, and the old charter was restored. Twelve days after its restoration James II. had abdicated.

Troublous from the outset were the fortunes of the new society. Some among the Apothecaries objected to be dissociated from the Grocers, and the complaint was made that the charter "disables an Ancient Corporation, giving foreign Apothecaries the same licence as English." James I. was not to be thwarted in his purpose, and compelled obedience to his orders. On 9 September, 1618, the business of the Society began in earnest, a search for defective and bad medicine being made in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and divers people being summoned for having inferior and adulterated drugs. From the first the struggle for existence was keen, and was intensified by royal demands, which in the time of Charles I. became onerous. Legal troubles and attacks on the Society were constant, the most celebrated having attained a position in literature by provoking the publication of Garth's 'Dispensary.' Then followed the provision of a hall and the obtaining of a barge, with similar matters. For a time the poverty of the institution compelled it to rent a hall. In time, however, it obtained that it still occupies. Those accustomed to study minutes will scarcely be surprised to hear how little attention was paid in them to events of the greatest importance, political or other. It is, however, surprising, in the case of an institution of the class, to find a matter such as the Great Plague passing unnoticed, and even more astounding that no entry appears of the Fire of London, in which the fabric of the hall was destroyed, necessitating re-edification. In consequence of the poverty of the company, the banquets were occasionally suspended. Decorum seems not always to have been observed at the feasts, since we find that, in consequence of the behaviour of those present on Lord Mayor's Day, 1675, women were excluded. In the reception of Charles II. on his Restoration the company, besides paying 72*l.* as their share of a present to the king of 12,000*l.*, had to send "twelve persons of the most grave, tall, and comely personages.....every one of them to be well horsed and in the best array of furniture of velvett, plush or sattin and chains of gold.....with one footeman apiece in decent habit," and provide banners, streamers, and other ornaments of triumph. With the educational and the serious functions of the Society we have not concerned ourselves. Mr. Barrett's task has been well executed. In addition to the letterpress he has supplied some interesting illustrations of the premises and the antiquarian possessions of the Society.

Book-Auction Records. Edited by Frank Karslake. Vol. II. Part III., April 1st to June 30th, 1905. (Karslake & Co.)

To those who seek a handy record of the modern prices of books the work of Mr. Karslake may be commended. Two volumes, the first of which is all but exhausted, and is only obtainable at an enhanced price, have appeared, or are on the point of so doing, and the whole will in time be a useful work of reference. The arrangement is alphabetical, and, so far as possible, under names of authors. In the present part are 5,616 records.

To *The British Weekly* for 27 July Mr. Richard Robbins—who was born in 1817, took part in the Reform agitation of 1831, and remembers the General Election of June, 1826—sends some recollections. For his memories of the Coronation of George IV. see 'N. & Q.' 9th S. x. 3. Mr. Robbins has contributed to the Eighth and Ninth Series; see, for instance, 9th S. vi. 415. His son, Mr. Alfred F. Robbins, will be recognized as a frequent and valuable contributor, whose name occupies to itself over a column in the General Index to the Ninth Series. His grandson, Mr. Clifton Robbins, had a query on 'Cricket: Pictures and Engravings' on 1 July (*ante*, p. 9). We doubt whether another instance can be found of three successive generations writing virtually in the same periodical within a space so short.

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DE SR. ("I lay me down hoping to sleep").—For the variants of these lines in different editions of 'The New England Primer' see Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' ninth ed., p. 687.

NOTICE.

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THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

IN REMOTEST BAROTSELAND. EDWARD FITZGERALD.
EVANGELION DA-MEPHARRESTE. THOMAS CRANMER.
The DAY'S JOURNEY. ROSE of LONE FARM. GLENANAAR. MRS. ALEMERE'S ELOPE-
MENT. BEHIND the THRONE. The MAID of the RIVER. MRS. LYGON'S HUSBAND.
The VALLEY of INHERITANCE. FORTUNE'S FAVOURITE. JOHN HENRY SMITH.
The PREMIER'S DAUGHTER. A VILLAGE CHRONICLE. The LADY of HIRTA. The
KING'S MESSENGER.
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ORIGIN of THOUGHT and SPEECH. The ESSENTIALS of COMPOSITION and RHETORIC.
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DRYDEN'S 'ART of PAINTING.' OLD MIDDLESEX RECORDS. JANE, the QUEEN'S FOOL.
RAMET EL-KHALIL. Mr. JOSEPH FOSTER'S 'INDEX ECCLESIASTICUS.' TENTH
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The COLLEGE of ST. LEONARD. DR. BRANDES on NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE.
MINOR POETS of the CAROLINE PERIOD. A GRAMMAR of the SOMALI LANGUAGE.
NEW NOVELS:—A Tragedy in Commonplace; A Daughter of the Manse; The Purple Head; A Lost
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EDITIONS of the CLASSICS. LOCAL HISTORY and GUIDE-BOOKS.
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Notes.

SIR ROBERT HOWARD, THE DRAMATIST, AND HIS FAMILY.

THE life and matrimonial relations of Sir Robert Howard, K.B., wit, dramatist, soldier, and politician (son of the first Earl of Berkshire, and brother-in-law of Dryden), have long puzzled the genealogists. The 'Dictionary of National Biography' blunders hopelessly in dealing with Sir Robert's four wives, and even such a careful writer as Paget, who had access to the private MSS. of the Berkshire Howards, is entirely wrong when he represents Sir Robert as leaving children by his second wife, Lady Honour O'Brien. Thanks to recent researches, the present writer is now able to unravel the tangle for the first time, and place the wives and children of "Sir Positive Atall" (as *Stadwell* styled him) in their proper order, besides explaining many hitherto puzzling facts in the life of that remarkable man. Sir Robert was knighted for gallantry at Newbury 19 January, 1645/6. Thirteen days later (1 February, 1645/6) he was married at Church Oakley, near Basingstoke, as the parish registers show, to "Mrs. Ann Kingsmill, second daughter of Sir Richard Kings-

mill, of Malshanger." Sir Richard Kingsmill was second son of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmanton, Hants, and his will, dated 16 March, 1662, may be seen at the Winchester Probate Registry. Another of his daughters, Dorothy, was married in 1639 to John Fanshawe, Esq., of Parsloes, Essex, although Burke's 'Landed Gentry' wrongly makes this lady "Catherine, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmanton." Sir Richard of Malshanger, indeed, seems to have been ignored by the genealogists, but he was a notable Hampshire worthy, and evidently in sympathy with the Parliament, as we find him marrying couples in 1656, as a justice. After his marriage Sir Robert Howard resided on the farm of Fabyans, near Church Oakley, probably rented from his father-in-law. The Church Oakley registers record the births of the following children of Sir Robert and his wife Ann: (1) Robert Howard, bapt. Feb., 1645/6; (2) William Howard, bapt. 4 April, 1647; (3) Dorothea Howard, bapt. 6 July, 1649, and buried 26 Dec., 1649; (4) Thomas Howard, bapt. 26 Feb., 1650/1; (5) Dorothy Howard, bapt. 20 Jan., 1653/4; (6) Ellesabeth Hooard (*sic*), bapt. and buried 17 Aug., 1656. The fourth child, Thomas, was the one who eventually succeeded to his father's estates of Ashstead and Castle Rising. He is usually described as son of Sir Robert, by Lady Honour O'Brien. There was yet another daughter, Mary Howard, born (Gillow's 'Dict. of Eng. Catholics') 28 Dec., 1653, but whose birth is not entered at Church Oakley. She fled from the amorous advances of Charles II., says her biographer, Alban Butler, was disinherited by Sir Robert, entered the Order of Poor Clares, and died abbess of the convent at Rouen, 21 March, 1735. I have not been able to find any record of the death of Ann, Lady Howard, *née* Kingsmill. She must have been Sir Robert's first wife, as he was only nineteen when he married her. She was dead, one supposes, before 1666, when we find Sir Robert remarried to the Lady Honour O'Brien, fifth daughter and co-heir of Henry, fifth Earl of Thomond. This lady was widow of a Wiltshire baronet, Sir Francis Englefield, who had died in May, 1665, leaving absolutely to his wife the valuable estate of Wootton Bassett, with the adjacent manor-house of Vasherne (about which inquiry was made recently in 'N. & Q.'). Sir Robert evidently married Lady Honour for her money alone, and in October, 1666, we already find him paying attentions to the actress Mrs. Uphill (*vide* Evelyn's 'Diary'). In September, 1667 ('State Papers, Dom., Chas. II.'), Lady Honour petitioned the king for

"an Act of Parliament to provide for her out of her own estate, and confirm to her the house and goods she brought, and a yearly maintenance. In spite of proposals of mediation offered her by her husband, she dares not trust him; although she brought him 2,000*l.* a year, besides personalty, he first left her with a few goods, in a house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to support herself on 6*l.* a week, and then took that away, to compel her to lie at his mercy; which she dares not do, her jointure being mortgaged, she cannot prosecute for relief in ordinary courts."

These and subsequent proceedings (such as the disinheriting of all his children save the favourite, Thomas) shed an unenviable light on the character of Sir Robert. He was now a rich man, having received a number of important offices and fat sinecures after the Restoration. Among his other posts was that of Auditor of the Exchequer, which he continued to hold almost to his death. An episode, however, which occurred in August, 1661, tends to show that in the beginning, at least, he was not *persona grata* at Court, for he was then sent to the Tower, with his brothers James and Philip, and Sir Robert Killigrew. Can any reader explain this imprisonment, which followed so soon after the Order of the Bath and a Privy Councillorship had been conferred upon Howard? Sir Robert, after years of persistent neglect, finally succeeded in getting rid of his second wife's landed estates altogether. In the Verney MSS. ('Hist. MSS. Com. Seventh Report') is a letter, dated 26 April, 1676, from John Verney, in which it is stated that "Sir Robert Howard has sold Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire, to Mr. Lau. Hyde for 36,000*l.*, of which his lady (who consents to the sale) is to have eight." Poor Lady Honour did not long survive. On 19 September, 1676, Lady Chaworth writes to Lord Roos ('Rutland Correspondence,' vol. ii. p. 29) that "Lady Honour Howard is dead." The couple had no children.

Howard now began to sue for the hand of his mistress, Mrs. Uphill, in legitimate marriage. A work ('A Seasonable Argument.....for a new Parliament') published in 1677, says of him, "Many other places and boons he had; but his whore, Uphill, spends all, and now refuses to marry him." Marry him she did, nevertheless, being his third wife. In 1680 Howard bought the estates of Ashstead, in Surrey, and Castle Rising, in Norfolk, from his cousin, the Duke of Norfolk, and these properties he made over during his lifetime to his third son, Thomas, to the exclusion of his other children. I have not been able to find any record of the death of Mrs. Uphill, who was the original of Shadwell's "Lady Vaine." She was dead, how-

ever, in 1695, when Sir Robert, now seventy, married Annabella Dives, daughter of John Dives, and sister of a hanger-on of the Court, Sir Lewis Dives. This lady, who had been a maid of honour to Mary II., survived him, and was remarried at Stepney to the Rev. Edmund Martyn. Sir Robert's will is dated 26 May, 1697, and was proved 7 September, 1698. He disinherits all his children, save Thomas (now Teller of the Exchequer), for whom he had already abundantly provided, and leaves his remaining goods to his widow. He died 3 September, 1698, and was buried five days later in Westminster Abbey, at the entrance of St. John the Baptist's Chapel.

I hope at some future time to deal with the descendants of this typically selfish and cynical courtier. The general impression seems to be that his male descendants failed with his grandson, Thomas, son of Thomas Howard of Ashstead. However, there has lately come to light much evidence to the contrary. Certainly the eldest son of Sir Robert, Robert Howard, Jun. (who is omitted by all the authorities, such as Paget's 'Ashstead,' Causton's 'Howard Papers,' H. Howard's 'Memorials,' Burke's 'Peerage,' &c., but whose birth I have established above), lived to matriculate at St. Edmund's Coll., Oxford, as "son and heir of Sir Robt. Howard of Fabyans, Hants, aged 17," on 25 November, 1663; and in 1666 (his father having meanwhile married the widowed owner of Vasherne) was entered at the Inner Temple as "Robert Howard esquire of Vasherne, Wilts." On 15 March, 1665/6, a licence to marry, at St. Mary Somerset's, was issued to "Robert Howard gent. of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, bachelor, about 22, and Susanne Oliver, of the same, widow, about 26." The age of this Robert Howard corresponds very nearly with that of Robert, eldest son of Sir Robert, and there are other important evidences (which I am not yet at liberty to publish) tending to show that the two were identical. The registers of St. Giles, and St. Botolphs, Bishopgate Street, record the baptisms of several children of Robert and Susanna Howard. It is probable that the younger Robert was cast off by his father, as his sister, Mary, Abbess of the Poor Clares at Rouen, had been. A tradition exists that he fell in a skirmish at Marshfield, Gloucestershire, in 1689, while on his way to Ireland to join the army of James II. The proof of existing male descendants of Sir Robert Howard, K.B., would, of course, seriously affect the succession to the earldoms of Suffolk and Berkshire. GERALD BRENNAN, Willesden.

AN EARLY LATIN-ENGLISH-BASQUE
DICTIONARY.

I HAVE recently found in this library, among the MSS. of Edward Lhwyd, the author of 'Archæologia Britannica' (1707), an attempt at a Latin-Basque dictionary. It is written on the interleaves of a copy of Plunket's (unpublished) Latin-Irish dictionary.

It was not compiled by Lhwyd himself, who as a philologist was more than a century in advance of his time, whereas the compiler had not even an elementary knowledge of Latin. His work, however, is interesting as the first attempt to construct a Basque dictionary of any kind, and in judging of its shortcomings this fact must be borne in mind, as well as the more important one that at the date of its compilation the principles of Basque grammar were absolutely unknown. In fact, no one had the least conception of an agglutinative language such as Basque is.

The compiler founded his work on the translation of the New Testament by I. Leizarraga, printed at La Rochelle in 1571 (reprinted Strassburg, 1900). This was translated from the Genevan French Testament.

Taking this, then, as his basis, the compiler collated it with the English Authorized Version, equating English and Basque words on the assumption that the two versions (English and Basque) corresponded word for word. It is obvious that such a method was full of pitfalls, into which the compiler frequently fell. For example, in St. Matt. xvi. 3 the French has "tempête" (=Greek *yeuón*), which Leizarraga renders *tempestate*. The English version, however, has two words, "foul weather," so our compiler writes, "fœdus, foul, tempestate." (The references, here and elsewhere, are mine.)

Again, in St. Matt. ix. 24, where the A.V. has "they laughed Him to scorn," and the French, "ils se moquoient de lui," the Basque is "truffatzen ciraden harçaz." Hence the compiler equates *harçaz*, which means "de lui," with "contemptus, scorn."

Again, he enters in his list, "*Absentia*, absence, bilha çabilen." These words mean "they sought," but were clearly suggested by St. Luke xxii. 6, where the A.V. has "[sought to betray him] in the absence of the multitude," while the French is "sans éments." The compiler, not understanding the Basque words, thought they must correspond to the English word last in the verse. Wherever, as in these instances, a word

nothing corresponding to it in the French, and consequently none in the Basque, he was hopelessly puzzled. But, further, he desired the leading words in his dictionary to be Latin. Accordingly his next step was to look for the Latin equivalents of the English words, and for this purpose he consulted an English-Latin dictionary, probably Littleton's, which was in vogue at the time. Being ignorant of Latin, he confounds nouns and verbs; giving, for example, "*Mitis*, tame, hetzenda" (i.e., "hetzen da," "se dompte"), which he found in James iii. 7, "is tamed," A.V. English words also—like in spelling but different in meaning—are confounded. Thus we have "*Perdo*, loose, lachaturen" (from St. Matt. xvi. 19), "loose" being in Littleton an alternative spelling of "lose." "Loose" is, of course, right for "lachaturen," which is a borrowed word. So the widow's "mite" becomes *acarus*, and "reins"="renes" becomes *retinacula*. In these cases the Basque correctly represents the English, "mite" being *peça chipi*, and "reins," *quelçurrunac*.

A curious result of the compiler's ignorance of Latin is that he gives us some very rare Latin words or significations; for example, "*improles*, childless." This is in Holyoke and in Littleton, the former referring to "Gloss." as his authority. It is found, in fact, in a Greek-Latin glossary in Labbé. Another instance is "*strigmentum*, string," also in Littleton.

The blunders are numerous and portentous; nevertheless, it is possible to eliminate them, and a reversing Basque dictionary of any kind is so difficult to procure that I have gone to the trouble of doing this, using, as far as practicable, the compiler's alphabetical arrangement, and supplying references to Leizarraga's N.T. The resulting vocabulary I hope to have some opportunity of publishing. Meantime, I may mention that I have been able to make some trifling additions to Van Eys's 'Dictionnaire.' For example, under *halsarrak* he says: "Selon P. [i.e., Pouvreau, 'Dictionnaire MS.'] ce mot signifie entrailles; et se trouve 2 Cor. xii., mais nous l'avons cherché vainement." In fact, it is found in 2 Cor. vi. 12 (*halsurretan*—"in visceribus"), and the "vi." has dropped out of Pouvreau. The singular, *halsar*, also occurs in Acts i. 18, and the plural again in Col. iii. 12; Philem. 7, 12, 20, and in 1 John iii. 17. Again, *s.v. bat*, Van Eys gives "*Bakoitz*, g. [i.e., Guipuzcoan]..chacun." It occurs in St. Mark vi. 5, "eri bakoitz"="un peu de malades." Cf. "*bakan*, b.n. [bas-navarraiz],

I have also found evidence of Leizarraga's use of the Greek—*e.g.*, 2 Peter iii. 10, where the French has "un bruit sifflant de tempête," and the Basque simply *habarrotsequin*. Van Eys has, "*Abarrots*, g.b., *abarrox*, b.n. ...vacarme, fracas, bruit désagréable." The Greek is *ροῦγδόν*. Again, in St. Matt. xvi. 18 the French has "n'auront point de force à l'encontre d'elle, but the Basque "etzaizcala hari garaithuren (vaincre, surpasser) = *οὐ κατισχύουσιν αὐτῆς*. T. K. ABBOTT.
Trinity College, Dublin.

PUNCTUATION IN MSS. AND PRINTED BOOKS.

(See 10th S. ii. 301, 462.)

THE superior figures refer to the examples at the end of the article.

In Trin. Coll. Library (Camb.) MS. B. 10, 4, is an English MS., probably written at Westminster early in the eleventh century (New Pal. Soc., 'Facsimiles,' Part I.).—The frontispiece is 'Liber Generationis'. The abbreviation for Christ is used regularly amid Latin letters; *e.g.*, in the Prologus.² This $\chi=ch$ occurs side by side with $\chi=x$ (in *extra, dextra*) of the same shape. Here, presumably, are the beginnings of our X in Xmas. This MS. regularly or commonly uses the & (1) alone, viz. = *et*, (2) = *et* at ends of words.³

Note that the scribe here borrows the sign to stand for the syllable *et*, not *vice versa*; *i.e.*, *et* was not in this MS. on its way to becoming &. The latter was already formed, and is used by this scribe as a convenient abbreviation.

Brit. Mus. Royal MS. 3 D. vi., A.D. 1283–1300.—Most probably written in England. There are no dots on the *i* in this MS.⁴ The second word is *parituram*. The third, as I understand it, is IH+SUM, a hybrid, due to extreme veneration, which preserved (see eleventh-century MS. note attached) the exact Greek-letter form of the first three letters until the origin was forgotten. So also there is confusion in the group⁵, where the second mysterious member is the Gr. ρ , which is seen more distinctly in the eleventh-century MS. The first word = &, is almost *et*.

* Pal. Art. di M. C., tav. xlv., Lectionary written at Monte Casino in broken Lombardic between 1058 and 1087.—In this we have a sort of ecphoneme just where it would be natural.⁶ It is not here by the same hand, I am sure (the dot by the first hand and the stroke above by a later), yet this kind of thing occurring makes difficult the proof of derivation of words from letters.

The Laurentian MS. of Sophocles has . = comma, and ' = semicolon and full stop. Once, 65 b ('Trach.', 77), it has ; = !, but usually :. There is, of course, no !. Date probably of the eleventh century.

Harleian MS. 2895 (B.M.) showcases.—Diurnale in Latin. Second half of the twelfth century. Flemish initials. No marks on i. "Laudate pueri dominū: laudate nomen domini. Sit nomen domini bene."⁷

In this and the preceding ' = comma. But in this MS.; marks omission of final letter, there ; = semicolon. Note ~ as suprascript abbreviation-mark.

Arndt, 'Schrifttaf.', 51, gives facsimiles of Origen's Homilies, A.D. 1163, in which * is exactly like our written question mark ?. So also 'De Cura Pastoralis' (Pal. Soc., ii. pl. 69), early eleventh century, uses * with variations; *e.g.*, once (at least) all three⁸; and often it resembles a ! thus.¹⁰ So Bede (Pal. Soc. ii. pl. 72), after 1147, has a very clear tick.¹¹

English charter hands of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries also show the punctuation mark,⁸ sometimes of that shape, and sometimes / (common).

B.M. Royal MS. 1 D. ii.—O. Test. in Gk. (LXX). Twelfth century. Has full accents and breathings, and also many double-dotted iotas not initial, *e.g.*¹². Punctuation consists of comma, colon, and high and low point.

Omout, 'Facsim.', pl. 60, Chrysostom (A.D. 1273), has generally i. *E.g.*, τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν.¹³

The same is true of Theophylactus, A.D. 1255; a Porphyry, 1223; Balaam MS., 1321; and Constantine Harmen., 1351.

In the fourteenth century a new style of charter writing, by more expert scribes, is to be noted (Thompson, 'Pal.', p. 308). This is accompanied by the use of / = a comma, as seen in German documents and books. It is seen side by side in the charters with *; *e.g.*, charter of 1310, "en autre/ Chasteux/ villes/ et terres/."

Sometimes / is doubled (//) for longer pause. From a Norwich charter of 1321, *e.g.*, "Bungeye/ ac Religiosis Mulieribus// Emme Prioresse.....iuxta Bungeye nostre Dyoceseos¹⁴ que ad nos," &c. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries punctuation in charters seems neglected.

F. W. G. FOAT, D.Lit.

(To be continued.)

DR. FOAT may be interested in some notes and quotations in an article by Charles Thurot in 'Notices et Extraits des MSS. de la Bibliothèque Nationale,' &c., xxii. (1874), ii. 407-17. Q. V.

¹ IHV XPI ² marnem di xpi manifesta
 So. in xpo ³ scriberet = scribat; eē. = ēet
 = esset; indicaret = indicant.

⁴ eā paturam vltimū filium

⁵ et statim receptus est xpi et virgine

⁶ nos et lauat nos et peccatis
 nris in sanguine suo. et f

⁷ dictum: ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum [no point]
 A solis ortu usque ad occasum: laudabile nomen
 domini Note sup = super; paupem = pauperem;
 et = et.

8 ✓ 9 ✓ 10 ✓ and : 11 ✓ 12 O'ri Basilid

13 τὸν ἀγαλλίαν.

ωγ' = επ' "ῥωσ' or letter."

SIR JOHN FASTOLF.—In a notice of Mr. Copinger's 'County of Suffolk' (*ante*, p. 99), the reviewer writes: "Under Cotton Manor we find the mention of Sir John Fastolf (*sic*)."

Does the *sic* imply objection to the spelling of the name, or doubt as to actual existence of its bearer?

Sir John Fastolf (or Fastolfe) was a real man. He is portrayed in Shakespeare's '1 King Henry VI.,' Act III. sc. ii., not flatteringly, since he is there made to own that he would "leave all the Talbots in the world to save his life,"* yet more than 400 years after his death (in 1459) is found worthy of a niche in the 'D.N.B.' There, or in the Paston Letters, of which he wrote very many, we learn, among other things, that he went

through the long French war begun by Henry V., was made Governor of the Bastille and other places in France, helped to negotiate the Peace of Arras (1434), built the castle at Caister, Norfolk, his birthplace, was of irascible temper, gave up soldiering, and took to law, trade, and usury, once lent the Duke of York (the first "White Rose") 437l., a large sum of money in those days, holding, meanwhile, in pledge the impecunious Duke's plate and jewels, kept six vessels flying between Yarmouth and London, left property to his cousin John Paston, and managed to accomplish a good deal more in the course of a long and busy life.

ELEANOR C. SMYTH.

363, Gillott Road, Edgbaston.

* May not the imaginary Falstaff have been meant as a caricature of Fastolf, and not, as is generally supposed, of the "good Lord Cobham"?

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—One of the most firmly established beliefs in the mind not only of the man in the street, but of

many who might be expected to know better, is that Parliament rises usually (not to say invariably) on or before 12 August—a belief which will be strengthened by the early prorogation of the present year. The subjoined table will show how far from the truth this popular idea is. In the years against which the word “adjournment” appears the prorogation was, as a matter of convenience, postponed till after an autumn session. The word “dissolution” indicates that dissolution followed immediately on prorogation. If we set aside the three abnormal years in each of which there were two prorogations, owing to the session being interrupted by a dissolution, we have twenty-one sessions remaining. In these twenty-one years Parliament rose once on 5 August (1891), once on the 6th (1897), twice on the 8th (1900, 1902), once on the 9th (1899), once on the 11th (1905), once on the 12th (1898), once on the 13th (1888), four times on the 14th (1884, 1885, 1896, 1903), once on the 15th (1904), once on the 17th (1901), twice on the 18th (1882, 1890), twice on the 25th (1883, 1894), once on the 30th (1889), once on 16 September (1887), and once on the 22nd of the same month (1893). In other words, of twenty-one Parliamentary vacations, only seven commenced on or before 12 August, as against fourteen which commenced after that date.

Table showing Dates of Prorogation (or Adjournment) of Parliament in each year from 1882 to 1905.

18 August, 1882 (Adjournment).
25 August, 1883.
14 August, 1884.
14 August, 1885.
25 June, 1886 (Dissolution).
25 September, 1886.
16 September, 1887.
13 August, 1888 (Adjournment).
30 August, 1889.
18 August, 1890.
5 August, 1891.
28 June, 1892 (Dissolution).
18 August, 1892.
22 September, 1893 (Adjournment).
25 August, 1894.
6 July, 1895 (Dissolution).
5 September, 1895.
14 August, 1896.
6 August, 1897.
12 August, 1898.
9 August, 1899.
8 August, 1900.
17 August, 1901.
8 August, 1902 (Adjournment).
14 August, 1903.
15 August, 1904.
11 August, 1905.

F. W. READ.

PRIME MINISTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.—If, as is sometimes said, Mr. Balfour once observed

that he did not read the newspapers—though a reference to the precise words and the occasion on which they were used would be desirable—it might be claimed that the precedent had been set him by a predecessor in the office of First Lord of the Treasury, the seventh Duke of Devonshire, who, on 29 December, 1762, wrote from Bath to the Duke of Newcastle, just after Lord Bute had come into power:—

“I am pleased with a *bon mot* that I am told is in one of the public papers (for I never read them), viz., that the Ministers have turned out everybody your Grace helped to bring in, except the King.”

The *bon mot* in question—which should read,

“It is generally believed that every person brought in by the Duke of Newcastle is now, by the present Minister, to be turned out—except the King”—

appeared, it may be added, in *The North Briton*, No. 30, 26 December, 1762, as is noted in Mr. Dilke’s ‘Papers of a Critic,’ vol. ii. p. 298 n.

POLITICIAN.

‘THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.’ (See 10th S. i. 277.)—At different times questions have been asked in ‘N. & Q.’ regarding this alliterative poem. It was copied in full from *Bentley’s Miscellany* of March, 1838, in 3rd S. iv. 88 (1 August, 1863). As there are some evident errors in this version, I subjoin a copy of the poem taken verbatim from *The Literary Gazette* of 23 December, 1820. This is clearly the original version, and its authorship was claimed for Alaric Watts by his son at the reference given in the heading.

The lines had been published previously in *The Trifler* of 7 May, 1817, the only variation from *The Literary Gazette* version being “Zorpater” instead of “Zampater” in the last line but one.

THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.

Addressed to the Admirers of Alliteration, and the Advocates of Noisy Numbers.

“Ardentem Aspicio Atque Arrectis Auribus Asto.”—Virgil.

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade:
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dealing destruction’s devastating doom.
Every endeavour engineers essay,
For fame, for fortune fighting—furious fray!
Generals ’gainst generals grapple,—gracious God
How honors Heaven heroic hardihood!
Infuriate—indiscriminate in ill—
Kinsmen kill kindred, kindred kinsmen kill;
Labour low levels loftiest, longest lines,
Men march ’mid mounds, ’mid moles, ’mid murderous mines!

Now noisy noxious numbers notice nought
Of outward obstacles, opposing ought.
Poor patriots!—partly purchased, partly pressed,—

Quite quaking, quickly "Quarter! quarter!"
 'quest,
 Reason returns, religious right redounds,
 Suwarrow stops such sanguinary sounds.
 Truce to thee, Turkey!—Triumph to thy train,
 Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine!
 Vanish, vain victory! Vanish, victory vain!
 Why wish we warfare?—Wherefore welcome were
 Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xaviere?
 Yield, yield, ye youths! Ye yeomen, yield your
 yell;
 Zeno's, Zampater's, Zoroaster's zeal,
 Attracting all, arms against acts appeal!

A. B.

INSCRIPTIONS AT FIGUEIRA DA FOZ.—In the
 Cruzeiro, a semi-oval enclosure in the Estrada
 da Varzea, adjoining the garden of the
 Hospital da Misericordia at Figueira da
 Foz, on the west coast of Portugal, the
 pedestal of a Latin cross bears the following
 inscription on cream-coloured calcareous
 stone, in thirty-four lines, already somewhat
 mutilated:—

Anno MDCCCX.
 magna parte Lusitanie
 prepotenti ac formidando
 Gallorum exercitu
 occupata
 cunctisque gentibus
 non modo ex vicinia sed etiam
 e longinquo
 ut maximas belli calamitates
 fugiendo vitarent
 hoc in oppidum tumultuose
 festinantibus
 nullumque aut certe exiguum vitæ subsidium
 secum afferentibus
 dira in advenas dominata est fames
 inde vero exorta contagione
 supra quinque millia mensibus ianuario
 februario martioque
 anni insequentis
 extincta sunt
 quorum plerique iubente regio magistratu
 qui aliis quoque opitulatibus
 alimenta quamdiu potuit
 quam plurimis præbuit
 hic tandem aut non longe
 sunt sepulti
 incertos casus adversos que treme
 qui leges
 immo vero Domini iudicia
 super filios hominum
 recta illa quidem
 sæpe terribilia
 mortalibus nunquam scrutanda
 reveretor.

This inscription serves to illustrate the
 disorders which Wellington had to quell. In
 the town hall (Camara Municipal) of Figueira
 there is a museum containing, in addition to
 some prehistoric objects, an Iberian inscrip-
 tion found in 1895 at Bensafrim, in Algarve;
 two Roman epitaphs found at Marim, in
 Algarve, and another found at Pedrulha,
 near Coimbra.

E. S. DODGSON.

Figueira da Foz.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.—In the late Dr.
 Wallace's volume on George Buchanan, in
 the "Famous Scots" Series, there is an
 interesting reference to Buchanan's legend-
 ary character as a professional jester. The
 reference is as follows:—

"Up to the middle of this [the nineteenth] cen-
 tury, a chapbook usually entitled 'The Witty and
 Entertaining Exploits of George Buchanan,' some-
 times adding 'The King's Jester,' ran through
 many editions, original and revised, and had a
 certain vogue all over Scotland."

I distinctly remember the occurrence of
 this pamphlet as late as the "seventies,"
 when I was a lad eager to read. One of its
 remarkable stories has never left my memory.
 This was a telling and humorous descrip-
 tion of an intellectual encounter between
 the redoubtable jester and a French or
 Italian "professor of the language of signs."
A propos of this quaint idea of Buchanan, a
 question addressed the other day to an old
 man in a rural district of the Scottish
 Midlands, whether he knew aught of George
 Buchanan, brought the answer, "O yes!
 that was the king's fule." W. B.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring in-
 formation on family matters of only private interest
 to affix their names and addresses to their queries,
 in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

THOMAS à BECKET.—Is the *à* of modern
 introduction in this name; and, if so, what is
 the date of the introduction? The *à* is used
 by the present family, who claim descent
 from the martyr. Any information on this
 point would much oblige

THE RECTOR OF SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.

NAPOLEON ON BYRON.—I should be very
 much obliged to you if you would put the
 question to your readers whether any of them
 can quote any saying or sayings of Napoleon
 about Byron.

Byron, as you know, praised Napoleon
 very highly at first, as in the stanzas, "We
 do not curse thee, Waterloo"; but his 'Ode
 to Napoleon' is justly severe; so that possibly
 Napoleon first praised and then attacked
 Byron.

I am an enthusiastic admirer of Byron, and
 have built Byron House, in Fleet Street, in
 his honour, where there is a medallion of him
 over the door, surrounded by a wreath of
 laurels, in statuary marble, and another
 inside, whilst several hundreds of lines of his
 poetry are engraved on statuary marble

tablets on the walls of the entrance lobby and staircase. J. G. T. SINCLAIR, Bart.

HENRY SANDERSON, CLOCKMAKER.—A bracket clock has inscribed on its brass dial "Henry Sanderson, London." I should be glad of any information as to period within which the said clock may have been made.

T. BULLOCK.

Westminster.

[Henry Sanderson occupied a shop at 301, Strand, 1778-81. See Mr. F. J. Britton's admirably useful 'Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers.']

GEORGE III.'S CLEVERNESS.—In March, 1837, Lord Brougham read to Mr. Creevey letters written by George III. to Lord North, of which the hearer testified to Miss Ord:—

"Talk of the Creevey papers, my dear! would that they contained these royal letters! I have never seen anything approaching them in interest—the cleverness of the writer, even in his style—his tyranny—his insight into everything—his criticism upon every publick parliamentary man—his hatred of Lord Chatham and Fox, and all such rebellious subjects—his revenge; but at the same time and throughout, his most consistent and even touching affection for Lord North."—"The Creevey Papers," vol. ii. p. 318.

Has any other candid writer committed himself to such a favourable judgment of the ability of George III.?

Thackeray, who refers to autograph notes of the king appended to Lord Brougham's biographical sketch of Lord North—probably of those read to Creevey—thus excuses the royal writer for some of his remarks:—

"Remember that he was a *man of slow parts* [the italics are mine] and imperfect education; that the same awful will of Heaven which placed a crown upon his head, which made him tender to his family, pure in his life, courageous and honest, made him *dull of comprehension*, obstinate of will, and at many times deprived him of reason."—"The Four Georges," p. 144.

ST. SWITHIN.

SEVERANCE AS A PROPER NAME.—Will some reader kindly tell me the origin of the proper name Severance?

W. H. PARKS.

19, Rue Scribe, Paris.

SOPHONY.—This Christian name occurs in a Ball will, proved 1561. I should be very much obliged if any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' could refer me to contemporary, or earlier, mention of it.

H. HOUSTON BALL.

PUBLIC MEETING.—What is the earliest known use of this term? Mr. Henry Jephson, in the opening portion of his work 'The Platform: its Rise and Progress,' appears to date the rise of the modern form of political public meeting at about the middle of the eighteenth century.

POLITICIAN.

"NEWLANDS," CHALFONT ST. PETER.—Thorne's 'Handbook to the Environs of London' (i. 83) says that until his death, in 1807, this was the seat of Abraham Newland, of the Bank of England. Is this statement correct? From his biography, published in 1808, and some MS. notes of Islington celebrities, I have always understood that he lived at the Bank until his retirement, when he took up his residence with Mrs. Cornthwaite, at 38, Highbury Place. He died there 29 November, 1807. The house at Newlands is evidently of much later date.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

39, Hillmarton Road.

WILLIAM CONGREVE.—In a note in Wilson's 'Life of Defoe,' vol. iii. p. 646, there is a quotation from Dr. Duncan's 'History of the Independent Church at Wimborne,' which begins:—

"Mr. Congreve, the poet,.....lived at Merley, and belonged to this meeting with his family; but he sold the manor and resided at the manor house of Aldermaston, Hampshire."

Dr. Duncan was minister of the Independent chapel at Wimborne towards the end of the eighteenth century; but I have not been able to find his history, and there does not appear to be a copy in the British Museum Library. The statement that Congreve was at one time an Independent, and that he lived in Dorsetshire, is new to me. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw light on the subject? Aldermaston is in Berks, not Hants.

J. A. J. HOUSDEN.

WESTMINSTER HALL: ITS INTERIOR.—Can any one tell me the date of the first impression of an engraving of the interior of Westminster Hall, by C. Morley, after Gravelot. It is entitled 'The First Day of Term: a Satirical Poem.' The poem, of thirty-two lines, is at the bottom of the print. The second impression, dated 1797, is well known. But I have as yet been unable to discover a copy of the first impression, or anything about it.

E. A. P.

Temple.

WILLIAM LEWIS, COMEDIAN.—What authority (other than Mr. Calcraft's statement, *Dublin University Magazine*, under 'Peep at the Pictures in the Garrick Club,' vol. xlii. p. 643 *et seq.*) is there for assuming that 35, King Street, Covent Garden, the first home of the Garrick Club, was Mr. Lewis's residence for many years?

R. W.

THORNBURY ON THE CIVIL WAR.—The late Mr. W. Thornbury wrote a ballad relating to the great Civil War. So far as I remember the

subject was the heroic conduct of a maid at an inn. The late Mr. E. WALFORD suggested ('N. & Q.' 8th S. ii. 519) that it appeared in *Once a Week*. I think in this he was probably correct. The only fragment that clings to my memory is

And Capel and Hirst;
Charles drank to her first.

Capel may be an error of memory on my part for "Wogan."

If any one can identify these verses I shall be very grateful if he will lend me the number containing them, so that I may make a transcript. It is much to be desired that a collected edition of Thornbury's poems should be issued.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

DE GOURBILLON.—Can any of your readers very kindly give me information as to this family? Members of it held important posts under Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII. One was administrator of the royal lottery; one secretary to the queen; another director "des postes" at Lille, 1787; another was a writer; while Madame de Gourbillon was maid of honour and lectrice to Mary of Savoy, queen of Louis XVIII., and assisted her and the Comte de Provence to escape from Paris, 1791. What was the origin of the family? What happened to these members?

REVOLUTIONIST.

ELIZABETH MILTON, the daughter of Richard Milton, was baptized in 1608 in the parish church of Upton, Bucks, which is about four miles from Horton, where the poet's parents came to reside some years afterwards. Was Elizabeth Milton related to the poet?

E. L. R.

FORRESTER, OF GARDEN.—I should be obliged to any of your readers who would tell me the name of the wife of Alexander Forrester, of Garden, or direct me to a pedigree of his family. The said Alexander Forrester was dead by 1604.

W. M. GRAHAM EASTON.

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON AT HIGHGATE.

—Is there any authority for the statement that Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, once resided at Highgate?

HENRY JOHNSON.

EASTER WOODS.—In the Rev. John MacKinnon's 'Account of Messingham, in the County of Lincoln,' which was written in 1820, and printed, with notes by Mr. Edward Peacock, in 1881, a terrier of the vicarage lands in 1686 is quoted. Among the places mentioned in this terrier is Easter Woods. Can any one explain what the name means?

Is it likely that rites connected with the great spring festival were anciently practised on the spot? Is the word "Easter" of frequent occurrence in place-names? According to Mackinnon the people of Messingham "frisked it away upon the Hall Garth" at Easter, "and from thence they adjourned to dance before the public house." E. T.

OFFICERS OF STATE IN IRELAND.—Can you tell me where an authoritative list of the principal officers of State in Ireland before the Union may be consulted, especially the following three: (1) Lord Keeper of the Seal or Signet, (2) Principal Secretary of State in Ireland or Principal Secretary to the Council, (3) Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; also a list of any articles or books on the subject?

R. V. HALL.

ABSTEMIUS IN ÆSOP'S 'FABLES.'—In an old edition of Æsop's 'Fables' I have come across some fables written by a man called Abstemius. Can any of your readers tell me who this Abstemius was?

CLIFTON ROBBINS.

[Laurentius Abstemius, real name Bevilacqua, librarian to the Duke of Urbino, was born at Macerata, near Ancona, towards the close of the fifteenth century. Among his works are 'Hecatomythium seu Centum Fabule,' Venice, 1499. His fables are included in the edition of Æsop, Frankfurt, 1580, and in other collections.]

JANE WENHAM, THE WITCH OF WALKERN.—Does any portrait exist of this greatly maligned woman? It seems improbable that a trial for witchcraft which caused great excitement in Hertfordshire, and resulted in the publication of at least five pamphlets, should not have produced any pictorial illustration of the so-called witch or her abode.

Apart from the pamphlets, what contemporary accounts are there of the trial? The poor creature is stated to have been given a home by Col. Plumer, of Gilston, and presumably died there. Any references to this instance of eighteenth-century superstition would be welcome.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

DAVID COLVILLE, SCOTCH SCHOLAR.—To an edition of St. Cyril's 'Homilies on Jeremiah,' edited by Balthazar Corderius, and published at the Plantin Press, Antwerp, 1648, there is added a catalogue of the principal unpublished MSS. at the library of the Escorial, by Alexander Barvoetius, who accompanied Corderius on his expedition to Spain. Barvoetius explains that shelf-marks "are not placed on all, because he to whom I had granted it, did not return my catalogue together

with my notes and observations when I went away; though he has a sufficiently accurate index of all the Greek MSS. there, made by David Colville, a Scotchman, which he is thinking of speedily giving to the light, together with my notes and animadversions on unpublished authors, if he could obtain a printer to suit his purpose."

The catalogue of Greek MSS. kept at the library itself is stated to be old and not so accurate as that of Colville, "which he prepared lately" (i.e., shortly before 1648). It would be of great interest to find out further particulars of this Scotchman, who was cataloguing the library of the Escorial in the seventeenth century.

Corderius was not allowed to publish Greek MSS., as he had hoped, and complained that the authorities kept the library too much as though it were a monument of antiquity and rarity.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

ROBERTSON OF STRUAN.—James Robertson, fourth son of Robert Robertson, tenth Baron of Struan, according to Douglas's 'Baronage,' married Margaret Robertson, a daughter of Fuscaltie, and had issue. Where did he settle? What family had he? Are there any descendants of this branch?

PERTHSHIRE.

"THE STAR AND GARTER," 1842.—I have a print from a picture 'A Day's Pleasure' (at "The Star and Garter," Richmond), by E. Prentis, dated 18 April, 1842. The figures are well-known people of that time. Could any of your readers tell me for whom they are intended?

C. D. LANGWORTHY.

SLIPPER, A SURNAME.—In the list of successful candidates for pensions granted by the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution in June last occurs the name of William Slipper. This is probably a trade-name. Can any one say from what occupation it has originated?

N. M. & A.

'DOCTRINALI ALANI.'—Can any reader tell me if there is any English translation in existence of 'Doctrinali Alani'? My copy is of the late fifteenth century, and was probably printed at Mayence. The Latin is very archaic, and the abbreviations render a free translation difficult to an indifferent scholar. Any information as to the work would be of service.

JUVENAL.

THOMAS DUDLEY, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, used the armorial bearings of the baronial family, but his descent cannot be proved. Thomas was born in 1576, and went to America from Boston, Lines. His eldest son was born at Northampton, England, in 1608. The father of Governor Thomas

Dudley was Roger Dudley. It is of this Roger Dudley that information is needed to complete the descent. He was said to be a captain in the army. It is possible that the Drapers' Company's records contain some information. In a 'Chronicle of Henry IV. of France,' translated from the Spanish by a London author about 1872, it is stated that two Captains Dudley were slain at the battle of Ivry, 1590. Extracts relating to this would be esteemed, as also the names of author and translator.

G. DUDLEY.

56, Preston Road, Brighton.

Replies.

JOSEPH ANSTICE.

(10th S. iv. 88).

THIS accomplished scholar was born at Madeley Wood, Shropshire, on 20 December, 1808. He was the second son of William Anstice, and grandson of Robert Anstice, of Bridgewater. The name of Robert Anstice will not be found in 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' although it commemorates hundreds of lesser men. My great-grandfather was born in 1757, and died on my fifth birthday, 30 April, 1845. I have but a faint remembrance of a noble old head, crowned with a bush of snow-white hair. Still it is something to have sat on the knees of a man who was born in the year when Plassey was fought, and who was senior by a year to Nelson, by two years to William Pitt, and by twelve years to Wellington and Napoleon.

Robert Anstice's father was a shipowner, and his early years were spent at sea. In middle life he settled at Bridgewater, where his family had resided for some generations, and for many years filled the then important appointment of Collector of Customs. He was the leading inhabitant of the town, and Mrs. Henry Sandford ('Thomas Poole and his Friends,' 1888, i. 274) records how during the French war, being almost the only man in the place who took in a London newspaper, he scarcely had it well in hand before a barrel was reared up on end near the Market Cross, which he was there and then expected to mount, and read the news aloud to his fellow-townsmen. He was devoted to natural history, and was one of the early members of the Linnean Society. I have amongst my books a manuscript volume, containing copies of the correspondence which for several years he carried on with Col. George Montagu, the well-known ornithologist (see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.'). He was also an ardent antiquary, and every coin which was turned

up by the plough in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater was added to his collection. Very many of these coins, consisting chiefly of Roman brass and silver, together with the beautiful Louis Quinze cabinet, inlaid with variegated wood, in which they were kept, are in my possession.

William Anstice was the second son of Robert Anstice, and was born in 1781. Through his mother, Susanna Ball, he was connected with the family of the celebrated Bristol philanthropist Richard Reynolds, and on attaining to manhood he entered into partnership with that gentleman's son, William Reynolds, in the conduct of some extensive ironworks at Iron Bridge, in Shropshire. William Anstice, writes Mrs. Sandford, "has been described to me as one of the most fascinating of men, brilliant in wit—all the Anstices possessed that delightful endowment, a strong sense of humour—very poetical, very religious and highly principled, and at the same time a first-rate man of business, and of considerable scientific acquirements." In 1806 he married Penelope, the youngest daughter of John Poole, of Marshmill, Over Stowey, Somerset, and a first cousin of Tom Poole, Coleridge's friend and correspondent. Miss Poole, though between eight and nine years older than her husband, survived him for seven years. Mrs. Sandford describes her as "a beautiful, dark-eyed girl, with a voice of unusual power and sweetness, and a fine taste for the best music, which made Handel her favourite composer." Tom Poole for years bore an attachment to this attractive cousin which was never returned. She died on 14 July, 1857, her husband having predeceased her on 12 Aug., 1850.

Joseph Anstice was the second son of this gifted pair. As a boy he acquired the rudiments of learning at a village school which had been established by his uncle, the Rev. John Poole, at Enmore, in Somersetshire, of which place he was vicar. John Poole, who had been a distinguished Fellow of Oriel, was an enthusiast in the cause of education, and his school acquired celebrity as a model institution. From Enmore Joseph Anstice proceeded to Westminster, and thence to Christ Church, where he was elected to a studentship. At the University he became a fast friend of Mr. Gladstone, who was a year or so his junior, and who has acknowledged the benefit he received from his intercourse with his young comrade. Of his University successes there survives "Richard Cœur de Lion, a prize poem, recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 18,

1828" (Oxford, 1828, pp. 15), a work not perhaps above the average of such performances, though it contains a few fine lines. He took his degree with much distinction, and when King's College was founded, a year or two later, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Professor of Classical Literature. His introductory lecture, delivered at the College on 17 October, 1831, was published by B. Fellowes, of 39, Ludgate Street, pp. 31, at the end of that year, and its striking defence of classical scholarship might be read with advantage at the present time. About the same time he married his first cousin, Elizabeth Spencer Ruscombe Poole, daughter of Joseph Ruscombe Poole, a Bridgewater solicitor, who was a brother of his mother, Penelope. This lady, who was about a year older than himself, was known to her friends as Bessy Poole, and had been educated in France, where she had had as a schoolmate no less a person than Fanny Kemble. In the 'Records of a Girlhood' she figures as "E," and, as Mrs. Sandford says, was an object of unbounded admiration to her volatile schoolfellow. In early life she resembled her aunt Penelope in being beautiful, and on her return to England she became the friend and companion of Sara Coleridge, with whom, as was the custom of young ladies in those days, many tender verses were exchanged. Some specimens of Elizabeth Poole's poetry are in my possession; but their quality will be better estimated by the version of Schiller's poem 'Thekla's Song' which is given in the notes to her husband's selections from Greek choric poetry. She was also an acquaintance of Arthur Hallam, who addressed to her the sonnet beginning—

O gentle nightingale, whose woodland home
Is empty now of thine accustomed lay.....
Why is there silence with thee now? The tone
Sleeps in the lyre—wilt thou not break its rest?

In 1832 Joseph Anstice published through B. Fellowes, of Ludgate Street, his 'Selections from the Choric Poetry of the Greek Dramatic Writers.' To render adequately a Greek chorus into English verse is perhaps beyond the capacity of mortal man; but no one can read these 'Selections' without being impressed by the great taste and cultivation of the translator, as well as by his extraordinary linguistic ability. In the notes will be found parallel passages from the principal poets not only of Greece and Rome, but of France, Germany, and Italy, rendered into English verse with unerring skill and appropriateness. As indicated above, in the preparation of these notes he was assisted

by the gifted lady who became his wife. In 1834 he wrote an essay on 'The Influence of the Roman Conquests upon Literature and the Arts in Rome,' which was included in the "Oxford English Prize Essays," published at Oxford by D. A. Talboys in 1836, v. 113-73. This is also a work of considerable learning and research, written in strong and nervous English.

The hard work of a professorship, sustained with the conscientious earnestness which marked every step in the career of Joseph Anstice, was too much for a constitution which was naturally feeble. In a few years he was compelled to resign his appointment and retire to Torquay, where he died on 29 February, 1836. The farewell message which on his death-bed he sent to his old pupils is an affecting document. He had always been a convinced Christian, and during the last months of his life his principal occupation was the composition of hymns, which after his death were collected and printed in a thin volume for private distribution. Some of them have found a place in 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' special mention being merited by the harvest hymn:—

Lord of the Harvest! once again
We thank Thee for the ripened grain,

and that beginning

O Lord, how happy we should be,
If we could cast our care on Thee.

His remains were conveyed to Enmore, where they were buried on 8 March, 1836, and a monument, with a long Latin inscription, was raised to his memory in the chapel of King's College. His widow died in 1887, having survived her husband for more than fifty years.

Joseph Anstice had two children, a son, John Arthur, who died young, and a daughter, Josephine Elizabeth, who on 21 March, 1857, married Colonel the Hon. Henry Hugh Clifford, V.C. (afterwards Major-General Sir Henry Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B.), third son of the seventh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, who left her a widow on 12 April, 1883. One of her sons is Mr. Hugh Charles Clifford, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, who, while enjoying a distinguished career under the Colonial Office, is perhaps better known in the domain of literature as the author of 'In Court and Kampong,' and other works inspired by his experiences in the Malay Peninsula.

My father, who was a first cousin of Joseph Anstice, being a son of Mary Cowles Anstice, an elder daughter of Robert Anstice, often told me of the sense of loss which was felt by

the whole family at the early cessation of a career which seemed to hold out so great a promise. In some respects, had it but possessed a *vates sacer*, it might have paralleled in public estimation that of his friend Arthur Hallam.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

All the information G. F. R. B. requires can, I think, be found in Mrs. Henry Sandford's interesting work on 'Thomas Poole and his Friends.' JOHN COLES, Jun.
Frome.

'LA BELLE ASSEMBLÉE': MISS CUBITT (10th S. iv. 108).—Miss Cubitt's father was a singer of some repute at Vauxhall, and useful in musical dramas at Drury Lane. Miss Cubitt made her first appearance as Margeretta in 'No Song, No Supper,' at Drury Lane, 1817, and was engaged at that theatre and Vauxhall up to 1827, when she left England. On her return she took part in oratorios—but, through her uncertain state of health, constantly disappointed the public. She died in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, at the early age of thirty. Winston credits her with a remarkably quick study, and great musical knowledge. Miss Cubitt figures in Clint's picture, now in the Garrick Club—exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1821, in the scene from 'Lock and Key,' with Munden Knight and Mrs. Orger. She died 1830, and is buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

ROBERT WALTERS.

Ware Priory.

"KNIAZ" (10th S. iv. 107, 130).—I have before me a letter from a Russian friend, who lives at Theodosia, dated 27 June–10 July, in which is the following:—

"Ces jours-ci nous avons eu de grandes inquiétudes à cause de l'apparition dans la rade de Théodosie du cuirassé rebelle Prince Potemkine."

Is Potemkine, or Potemkin, the proper Western rendering of the Russian name? What is the effect of the two marks over the first *e*?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In reply to MR. WILSON, *Kniaz* is etymologically the same word as English "king," but in Russian it has the sense of "prince." *Kniaz Potemkin* means Prince Potemkin. By the way, this surname is rarely pronounced correctly by foreigners, owing to the fact that its *e*, which bears the stress, should be sounded like *yo*. The name may be phonetically rendered *Pat-yóm-kin*.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

Kniaz means "prince," and is apparently pronounced as a monosyllable, the *ia* repre-

senting the Russian character like a reversed R, the usual sound of which is given as *yah*.

S. WATTS.

Kniaz, no doubt=prince, being originally akin to Old Norse *konungr*, and Old High German *chuning*, i.e. "king."

H. K.

NICHOLAS KLIMIUS (10th S. iv. 108).—This is only a pseudonym. The real author of the book was Baron L. von Holberg, the great Danish dramatist. The original, from which the English translation was made, is in Latin, '*Nicolai Klimii Iter Subterraneum, novam telluris theoriā, ac historiam Quintæ Monarchiæ adhuc nobis incognitæ exhibens*,' 1741. There is a copy in the British Museum.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

According to the British Museum Library Catalogue this is the pseudonym of the Danish Baron Ludvig af Holberg. To be more accurate, the baron is the reputed author of a book in which Nicholas Klimius minutely describes his own, purely imaginary, travels, "in the fifth monarchy," in the underground regions. The *editio princeps* was in Latin, and was followed by French, English, Dutch, German, and Danish translations. In the Latin and German versions—the two I have seen—the frontispiece shows the portrait of "Nicholas Klimius, the underground emperor and sexton of the Church of the Cross at Bergen, in Norway."

L. L. K.

[MR. A. BRENNER also thanked for a reply.]

BALLAD: SPANISH LADY'S LOVE FOR AN ENGLISHMAN (10th S. iv. 107).—See 8th S. i. 327, 321.

JOHN T. PAGE.

FORESTS SET ON FIRE BY LIGHTNING (10th S. iv. 28, 95).—In the month of July, 1895, on an island in Lake Joseph, Muskoka, Province of Ontario, I saw lightning strike a rampike and set it on fire. For the benefit of home readers, I must say that in Canada and the United States the word "rampike" means a standing dead tree. The Canadian bush is full of rampikes, usually of pine, very tall and strong, the results of a fire or of death from starvation. Some of these rampikes stand for many years after death, certainly fifty years, perhaps well on to a hundred. The particular rampike of which I speak was a very old one, more than four feet in diameter, and a hundred feet high, a mere shell of sound wood, as hard almost as ivory, surrounding an immense mass of rotten stuff which supplied the place of so much tinder to the electric flash. The said rampike was soon in a blaze, with flames roaring aloft as from a tall chimney. That a forest fire did not follow in this case was due partly to

a drenching rain which accompanied the thunderstorm, and partly to the fact that there were people on the spot to extinguish the burning stuff as soon as the tree fell. I have no doubt that many forest fires are caused by lightning. I know the striking of trees by lightning is of very frequent occurrence in the rocky country referred to, and all you need to create a great fire is that the lightning should strike something capable of holding fire until the rain which usually—but not always—accompanies thunder is over. Canadians will be surprised to find that anybody has any doubts on the subject.

AVERN PARDOE.

Legislative Library, Toronto.

JACK AND JILL (10th S. iii. 450; iv. 13, 93).—These lines are the proem of a double acrostic, written by the late Mr. Justice O'Hagan, many years before his elevation to the Bench, as Judicial Commissioner of the Irish Land Commission, and the acrostic will be found as No. 4 in a little volume called '*Dublin Acrostics*.' I cannot at the present moment give the date of the first publication, but the second edition of the book (which is now before me) is dated 1869.

Amongst the contributors to the admirable series of double acrostics contained in this book were a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, a bishop of the then Established Church, a president of Maynooth College, and numerous members of the Irish Bar, both Q.C.s and Juniors, one of whom is now one of the most distinguished members of the Irish Bench. Most of the acrostics were signed by a letter of the alphabet, and those subscribed with O were the compositions of Mr. Justice O'Hagan, then John O'Hagan, Q.C. He was a man of considerable literary ability, and was the author of a spirited metrical translation of the '*Chanson de Roland*,' and of at least one of the songs included in '*The Spirit of the Nation*.'

The correct and full text of the double acrostic in question is as follows:—

Though not o'er Alpine snow and ice,
But homely English ground,
"Excelsior" was our device,
And sad the fate we found.
We did not climb from love of fame,
But followed duty's call;
United were we in our aim,
Though parted in our fall.

1. I am the crown of Irish mirth.
2. A poet, or his place of birth.
3. A pretty toy, a hidden snare.
4. Fatal to me and all I bear.—O.

I leave it to your readers to solve the *lights* of the acrostic. EDMUND T. BEWLEY.

LETTER OF EMANUEL OF PORTUGAL TO POPE JULIAN II. (10th S. iv. 10).—Senhor Annibal Fernandes Thomaz, the well-known archaeologist of Rua das Lamas 14, Figueira da Foz, Portugal, has shown me in his library a plaquette of four folios in roman letter, with the following title on the frontispice (not frontispiece, if you please):—

"Epistola serenissimi Regis Portugalie ad Julium papam Secu- | dum de victoria co'tra infideles habita. Venundantur Parrhyisiis i' Palatio Regio a Guil- | lermo Eustace sub tertio Pilari."

In the middle of the title is the device of Guillaume Eustace, showing two centaurs, the one armed with a thick stick, the other with a bow and arrows, engaged in hanging with their empty hands a shield bearing the monogram G. E. upon the trunk of a fruit-tree. The last words in the text of the letter give its date, viz.: "Ex oppido | Abrantes. XXV. Septembris. M.D.VII."

The same "Official da Ordem de S. Thiago" possesses a copy of the

"Epistola | Potentissimi: ac Inuictissimi | Emanuelis Regis Portugalie | & Algarbiorum &c. De Victoriis | nuper in Africa habitis. Ad S. | in x'po patrem & d'nm nostrum | d'nm Leonem. X. Pont. Max."

The arms of Portugal fill up the lower part of the frontispice. This is also a plaquette of four leaves in roman letter, ending with the words, "Dat | in Vrbe | nostra Vlyxo'n. Pridie Kale'n. Octobris. Anno | d'ni. M.D.XIII." which shows that the word *date* (i.e., *given*) refers not (as has been said) only to the time, but also to the place of writing a document.

Senhor Thomaz also possesses a copy of 'Letters from Portuguese Captives in Canton,' by Donald Ferguson, presented to him by the author. E. S. DODGSON.

Figueira da Foz.

REFERENCES WANTED (9th S. x. 67, 110).—3. General ruin and decay. For the source of the two quotations given, in an incomplete and incorrect form, under this heading, see Petrarch's 'Africa,' lib. ii. 431 and 464, p. 1282, col. 2, in the 1554 (Basel) ed. of his 'Opera que extant omnia':—

Mox ruet & bustum, titulusque in marmore sectus
Occidet, hinc mortem patieris nate secundam.

libris autem morientibus, ipse
Occumbes etiam: sic mors tibi tertia restat.

These two passages are quoted by Petrarch himself in the 'De Contemptu Mundi,' dial. iii. He puts them, with a compliment to the author, in the mouth of his interlocutor St. Augustine (six-sevenths through the dialogue, p. 413 in ed. 1554, where a different set of misprints are made from those that deface the lines in the 'Africa').

"General ruin and decay" is an error of the querist. Petrarch is speaking of the vanity of Fame.

The lines do not appear under 'Quotation' in the index to the volume nor in that to the Series, the query being indexed under 'References Wanted.' EDWARD BENSLEY, 23, Park Parade, Cambridge.

WILLIAM WAYNFLETE (10th S. iii. 461; i. 36).—MR. WAINWRIGHT, at the second reference, states correctly the reason why omitted at the first to mention Mr. Leach's suggestion, in his 'History of Winchester College,' that Waynflete might be identified with "Willelmus Pattney, de eadem, S. Dioc.," a boy who became scholar at Winchester circa 1403, left the school circa 1406 and apparently did not proceed to New College, Oxford. It appears that Mr. Leach was misled by a statement in Richard Chandler's 'Life of Waynflete' (1811) in supposing that Thomas Chandler, Warde of Winchester (1450), and of New College Oxford (1453), who had been a scholar at Winchester during Waynflete's head-mastership there, had described Waynflete as a man "who sprang from Wykeham's foundation." Upon the supposition that Richard Chandler's statement was true, Mr. Leach suggested that the above-mentioned Pattney might be Waynflete, and it was perhaps the best suggestion of that kind which could be made in the circumstances. Afterwards, he explained in the 'Victoria History of Hampshire,' ii. 285, Mr. Leach discovered that Richard Chandler's statement* was incorrect, and that the passage in Thomas Chandler's manuscript really relates not to Waynflete, but to William Say, Dean of St. Paul's. This discovery certainly robbed the suggestion that Pattney might be Waynflete of much of its force. The need for any such suggestion to explain the supposed words of Waynflete's pupil had vanished. The view now generally accepted, the correctness of which there seems no reason to doubt, is that Waynflete was ordained a acolyte at Spalding on Easter Sunday, 1435. See the 'D.N.B.' lx. 85. But of his doings before 1420 research has not yet revealed a single fact. The date of Pattney's admission at Winchester scarcely favours the suggestion that he might be Waynflete, and Mr. WAINWRIGHT has already pointed out there is nothing known of Waynflete

* Richard Chandler had probably relied on Joel Budden. See Budden's 'Life of Waynflete,' printed in William Bates's 'Vite Selectorum aliquorum Virorum' (1881), at p. 56.

justify the view that either he or his father was at any time connected with Patney in Wiltshire. It is tolerably certain that the father's home was at Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire. In a deed of 1497 the father was described as Richard Patyn, otherwise called Barbour, of Waynflete. See Dr. Macray's 'Register of Magdalen College,' N.S., vol. ii. p. ix.

My excuse for writing again on this subject is that Mr. A. R. BAYLEY, in his interesting article on 'Magdalen College School,' *ante*, p. 21, states, apparently in reliance upon Mr. Leach's earlier work, that Waynflete was "a full Wykehamist probably by education." I have no desire to dogmatize upon the point, but upon the evidence, as it at present stands, the probability seems to me to lean all the other way. H. C.

WELLINGTON'S BADGE: WATIER'S, 1814 (10th S. iv. 68).—It is probable that many of these Watier souvenirs of the Peace fêtes of 1814 are in existence, and perhaps no two of them precisely alike. MISS WINN's badge differs materially from one that I have just seen, which is in the form of a floreated crown of laurel and fleur-de-lis in centre, the circlet below being composed of a pearl, emerald, amethyst, chrysoprase, and emerald, thus spelling "Peace." It has a Maltese cross pendant with turquoise in centre, and on the reverse of the brooch is engraved "Watier's, July, 1814." This jewel, which is of gold, belonged to and was worn by Miss Knight (of Barrels, Warwickshire, and 44, Grosvenor Square) at the fête in question, and bequeathed by her to her niece, Miss Catherine Bolton King, who showed it to me. In her journal of that year Miss Knight records, under date 1 July, 1814, "Went to Watier's Masquerade, most beautiful; got home at 7."

There is also another brooch, exactly like the one described, belonging to Miss Shirley, daughter of the late Evelyn Shirley, of Extington, the only difference being that it has the day of the month, and has two very fine small chains attached. FRANCIS KING.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY WILL REGISTERS (10th S. iii. 488; iv. 95).—The proper and only style of the above Court is, the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. S. M.

AMERICAN PLACE-NAMES (10th S. iii. 188, 276, 233).—ESQUIER will find twelve verses, beginning "Sweet maiden of Passamaquoddy," on pp. 169-71 of William T. Dobson's 'Literary Frivolities,' &c. (London, Chatto & Windus, 1882, p. 132, &c.); also in 'Humorous Poems,' selected and edited by W. M. Rossetti (London, no date, pp. 481-3). The Passamaquoddy lines in Dobson's book differ somewhat from those given in 'N. & Q.'

Miss Florence Huntingdon (Passamaquoddy, Maine), and appear with others under heading 'Nonsense Verses.' As to 'The American Traveller,' by R. S. Newell ("Office-Seeker"), that set of somewhat similar verse is often met with, and appears, for instance, in William T. Dobson's companion volume, 'Poetical Ingenuities,' &c. (London, Chatto & Windus, 1882, p. 132, &c.); also in 'Humorous Poems,' selected and edited by W. M. Rossetti (London, no date, pp. 481-3). The Passamaquoddy lines in Dobson's book differ somewhat from those given in 'N. & Q.'

E. WILSON DOBBS.

Toorak, Victoria, Australia.

'CHEVY CHASE' (10th S. iv. 89).—That this ballad, in the form given by Percy, is not older than the time of Elizabeth, may perhaps be granted, but that an ancient ballad on the subject was in existence is shown by Sidney's words in his 'Apologie for Poetrie': "I never heard the olde song of Percy and Douglas that I found not my heart mooved more then with a trumpet." The earliest form of the ballad is given by Prof. Skeat in his 'Specimens of English Literature, 1394-1579,' ed. 1880, p. 67, from the Ashmolean MS. 48, in the Bodleian Library. In this copy the stanza quoted by MR. CAVE runs as follows:—

For Wetharryngton my haste was wo,
that ever he slayne shulde be;
For when both his leggis wear hewyne in to
yet he knyeld and fought on his kny.

This copy is subscribed "Expliceth, quod Rychard Sheale," but there are no grounds for supposing that Sheale, who seems to have been a "wandering minstrel" in the middle of the sixteenth century, was more than a copyist. Under the title of 'The Huntis of Chevet' the ballad is mentioned among the "sangis of natural music of the antiquite," sung by the shepherds in 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' a book assigned to 1549. Further information will be found in the late Prof. Child's 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads,' iii. 303-15. The "modern" ballad was probably evolved by a process of gradual impairment in the mouths of the peripatetic singers, until it was crystallized by the Restoration printers of broadsides.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

In No. 70 of *The Spectator*, which is written by Addison, is the following:—

"The old Song of 'Chevy Chase' is the Favourite Ballad of the common People of England, and Ben Jonson used to say he had rather have been the Author of it than of all his Works. Sir Philip Sidney in his Discourse of Poetry speaks of it in the

Piercy and Douglas that I found not my Heart more moved than with a trumpet," &c.

This is some evidence of the antiquity of the ballad. In 'Hudibras' are the lines:—

As Widdrington in doleful dumps
Is said to fight upon his stumps.

But it is said in a note to this passage that in an old copy of the ballad there is no mention of the dumps and the stumps.

E. YARDLEY.

LUTHER'S 'COMMENTARY ON THE GALATIANS' (10th S. iii. 229).—My copy of the 1577 edition appears to have been bought at Chester (probably about seventy years ago) for 1*l*. A copy of this edition was offered for sale in September, 1898, by Mr. H. G. Commin, of Bournemouth, bookseller, for 35*s*.
ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"ENGLAND," "ENGLISH": THEIR PRONUNCIATION (10th S. iii. 322, 393, 453, 492; iv. 73).—I had not meant to say a word more on this subject; but the statements in the last article are so amazing that it is necessary to note them. We are now told that my statement that in Anglo-Saxon *ā* and *ō* were never interchangeable at any time "would cover the fifth and sixth centuries," whereas it really covers the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, and probably the eleventh and twelfth. All the argument is drawn from Helfenstein's statement that "the Anglo-Saxon *ā* is sometimes retained in late Saxon, sometimes inclines to *ō*." But what is this "late Saxon"? It is merely what used to be called "Semi-Saxon," and it is hardly to be called Saxon at all. It is the early English of the thirteenth century! The statement that "the emergence of *ō* for *ā* was the triumph of a tendency that had always existed sporadically" is wholly unfounded as regards Anglo-Saxon, in the case of such words as *bān*, bone, *hālig*, holy. Of course *ō* occurs in *mōna*, moon, where the original vowel was an Indo-Germanic *ē*; but even thus it only occurs before single *m* and *n*, not before *ng*. Instead of consulting an obsolescent book, like Helfenstein's, which misspells both *hālig* and *hōli*, it would be better to consult such a book as Sievers's 'Angelsächsische Grammatik.' But surely it is better still to examine the records themselves. And in order to put my statements beyond possibility of misrepresentation, I will put them thus:—

1. In such words as *gāst*, ghost, *bān*, bone, where the A.-S. *ā* answers to Germanic *ai*, the spelling with *ō* never occurs till long after the Norman conquest. (The negative can be proved by adducing but one example.)

2. The Germanic *ā* in such words from an earlier **fanhan*, certainly a *ō* in Anglo-Saxon; for the A.-S. form. But then such words are never spelled with *ō*. We never find A.-S. *fān*. (The negative can be proved by adducing but one example.)

3. The West-Germanic *ā* from Germanic *ē*, appears as *ō* in Anglo-Saxon. The A.-S. form is *mōna*, moon. But words are never spelled with *ā*. We have A.-S. *māna*. (The negative can be proved by adducing but one example.)

Let us have examples from genuine Anglo-Saxon. Never mind what Helfenstein or any man says. It is not evidence.

WALTER W.

MÉLISANDE: ETTARRE (10th S. iii. 229).—Maeterlinck certainly did not invent the name Mélisande. It is merely a version of the Spanish female name Melisendra, familiar to every reader of 'Don Quixote' as that of the wife of Don Quixote (part ii. cap. xxvi.). I presume Maeterlinck is responsible for linking this name with the Arthurian Pelleas and Enid. I am equally certain that Tennyson did not invent the name. It occurs in the fourth book of Malory's 'Morte Darthur' as Ettarre.
JAS. PLA.

BASIL MONTAGU'S MSS. (10th S. iii. 229).—About forty years ago his collection of MSS.—a number of quarto volumes—was in the possession of the Birkbeck Institution, to which they had been presented by his widow.
WM. L.

125, Helix Road, Brixton Hill.

Inquiry was made for these MSS. in letters, &c., in 1869 (4th S. iii. 322). Information of their whereabouts was not obtained.
EVERARD HOME.

71, Brecknock Road.

YACHTING (10th S. iv. 108).—

"Vessels answering the character of a yacht in use by royal personages in England during the early period, but the name was first applied when the Dutch presented a 'yacht' to Charles II. Queen Elizabeth I. had a royal yacht built at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and every succeeding English sovereign had more yachts. In 1662 Charles II. had a yacht to have matched for 100*l*. a yacht of 100*l*. against another of Dutch build, under the Duke of York."—'Chambers's Encyclopædia.'

The best work known to me on the historical side of yachting is by various authors, in the 'Yacht Library.' For practical yachting see Kemp's 'Yacht and Boat Sailing,' its tenth or eleventh edition;

n—as contrasted with seamanship—*Bochie's 'Wrinkles in Navigation'* certainly be read. The latter contains a good account, among many others, of an excellent method for finding the latitude and longitude when at sea.

F. HOWARD COLLINS.

velyn, in his 'Diary,' under date of 1665, records:—

"This morning with his Majesty in one of (or pleasure boats), vessels not known till the Dutch East India Company presented a curious piece to the King; being very sailing vessels. It was on a wager between a new pleasure boat, built frigate-like, and the Duke of York's; the wager 100*l.*; the boat going from Greenwich to Gravesend and back. The boat going, the wind being contrary, but on returning. There were divers noble lords on board, his Majesty sometimes himself."

in his 'Diary,' on 15 January, 1660—

"I have been this afternoon at Deptford to see the yacht that Commissioner Pett is building. It is very pretty, as also that his brother is making."

The yacht was built for Henry, Prince of Phineas Pett, the father of Peter Christopher Pett, yacht builders.

Further articles on this subject will be given in S. ix. 244, 311.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

Knock Road.

TY, WINCHESTER COMMONER (10th S. iv. 349).—Charles William Doherty, son of Chief Justice Doherty, entered Rugby in February, 1841. See 'Rugby Register, 1875-1849' (pub. 1881), p. 224. According to 'Crockford,' 1865, he became a member of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1852; but this is probably a mistake, as he appears in 'Crockford,' 1874, as B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, 1852; must be identified, I suppose, with Charles G. Doherty, B.A., 1852, in Todd's 'List of Graduates of Dublin University, 1822-1869' (pub. 1869). It seems possible, however, that the correct reply to the second of WAINWRIGHT'S queries is that Charles Doherty never was M.A. H. C.

MR. STEVENS (10th S. iii. 349).—I have seen Mr. Fothergill's Manuscripts of Emigration to America full details of the age, residence, and place of settlement of the emigrants. If MRS. LAMB will communicate with me direct I shall be pleased to have this information.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

Knock Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

ROMANOFF AND STUART PEDIGREE (10th S. iv. 108).—Paul, Emperor of Russia, married Mary of Wurtemberg, whose mother was Frederika, daughter of Frederick, Margrave of Schwedt, and Sophia, daughter of Frederick William I., of Prussia. The wife of the last, Sophia of Hanover, was his own cousin, and daughter to George I. of England, so that the grandmother of both spouses was Sophia, Electress of Hanover, grand-daughter of our King James I. and VI. The son of the Emperor Paul, Nicholas I., married Charlotte, daughter of Frederick William III. of Prussia, who also, of course, derived Stuart blood from the same ancestry. A. FRANCIS STEUART.

79, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL CROSS AND 'BECKET' (10th S. iv. 106).—According to Müller and Mothes's 'Archäologisches Wörterbuch,' the cross with two transverse bars is called a "patriarchal cross," and is the badge of honour of archbishops and cardinals. Cf. fig. 750, vol. i.

If Anthony de Beke was patriarch of Jerusalem, he was, of course, entitled to have a patriarchal cross borne before him.

The same kind of cross figures in the arms of Hungary since the thirteenth century, and surmounts also the "orb of empire" (among the Hungarian coronation insignia) which according to the testimony of the coat of arms on it dates from the fourteenth century.

Agria (in German Erlau) is in North-East Hungary; Zágráb (in German Agram) is the capital of Croatia. L. L. K.

WHY HAS ENGLAND NO NOBLESSE? (10th S. iv. 69).—The words "nobleman" and "gentleman" once meant the same thing. They both signified one who was entitled to use coat-armour inherited from his forefathers; but the sense conveyed by words is given to change, so now the meaning of "nobleman" in this country is restricted to a member of the House of Peers and his immediate issue. Coke's authority cannot be called in question as to what was the opinion of his own time. He says: "At this day the surest rule is, 'Nobiles sunt qui arma gentilitia antecessorum suorum proferre possunt'" ('Institutes,' sixth edition, vol. ii. p. 595).

MR. WILSON may consult with advantage Sir James Lawrence 'On the Nobility of the British Gentry,' second edition, Edinburgh, 1825; *The Quarterly Review*, April, 1846; *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1861, vol. i. p. 625; Legh, 'Accidence of Armorie,' p. 17; Whitelock, 'Memorials,' ed. 1732, p. 66; and Heylin, 'Ecclesia Restaurata,' ed. 1849, vol. i. p. 63. I remember that about fifty years ago, or it

may be a little more, *The Morning Chronicle* contained an interesting correspondence on this subject.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirtton-in-Lindsey.

A long article, entitled 'Who are "Noblesse" in England,' appeared in 3rd S. x. 303, to which your correspondent is referred.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

SOUTHWOLD CHURCH: FIGURES AND EMBLEMS (10th S. iii. 329, 369, 453, 498).—Readers who are interested in the iconography of Paradise may like to know that the "apron" idea, which has been referred to in these pages, is exemplified at St. Gregory's, Norwich, where, says a paragraph in *The Standard* of 3 August,

"There is preserved in the church a curious old pall, or 'horse-cloth,' of woollen material, embroidered with angels and dolphins. The angels are each holding a sheet, in which demi-figures, representing souls, have been caught up, and each of the dolphins has a fish in his mouth."

ST. SWITHIN.

CALDWELL FAMILY (10th S. iii. 468; iv. 73).—The square tower referred to by MR. JONAS, generally known as "the old place of Caldwell," is still standing on the hillside, to the south-west of Lochlibo (not Lochlibb).

T. F. D.

LORD CHESTERFIELD (10th S. iv. 108).—The 'Lines on a Lady drinking the Bath Waters' are to be found in Dodsley's 'Collection of Poems, in six volumes, by several hands,' London, 1775, at p. 329 of vol. i. The author's name is not given. They are not nice, and their exclusion from modern editions of Chesterfield's works (if they are by him) is not surprising.

J. F. R.

"THE PILGRIM OF ETERNITY" (10th S. iv. 68).—This term was probably applied to Byron from a passage in 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' (iii. 70), in which, referring obviously to himself, he uses the words:—

But there are wanderers o'er Eternity
Whose bark drives on and on, and anchor'd ne'er
shall be.

A. WATTS.

20, Albert Road, Brighton.

HORACE WALPOLE'S LETTERS (10th S. iii. 386).—Your correspondent will find Walpole's letter to the Countess of Ailesbury, which he reprints from 'The Private Correspondence of Horace Walpole' (published 1820), in Cunningham's edition (vol. viii. pp. 480-1), under the date of 8 June, 1784. It seems clear that 8 June, 1779, is erroneous, as is indicated by Walpole's references to the

recent publication of Melcombe's 'Diary' and Voltaire's 'Memoirs,' as well as by the mention of the "new parliament," which met 18 May, 1784. There was no General Election in 1779.

Y.

'DON QUIXOTE,' 1595-6 (10th S. iv. 107).—The first part of 'Don Quixote' in its original Spanish text has not appeared before 1605. Hence the date of the French version, stated to have been published in 1595 and 1596 must be an error, probably instead of 1695 and 1696. Brunet, in his 'Manuel du Libraire,' tom. 1, 1751, refers to a French edition of 1696 in 5 vols., and another edition of 1695 in 5 vols. lies before me.

H. KEERS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 10).—"That life is long which answers life's great end" is from Young's 'Night Thoughts,' Night V. l. 773.

D. M. R.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Cardiff Records. Edited by John Hobson Matthews. Vol. V. (Sotheman & Co.)

IN noting the appearance of the fourth volume of this spirited municipal publication (see 9th S. xii. 158) we mentioned the proximate appearance of a further volume. This now appears in the same attractive guise as its predecessors, and proves to be, in a sense, final and to a certain extent supplementary. Should further volumes at some future date be judged necessary, they will be under editorship other than that of Mr. Hobson Matthews, who, after eleven years' service as archivist to the Corporation of Cardiff, retires from the service of the Records Committee. Mr. Matthews is the first official and salaried archivist ever appointed in the British Isles, and it is a feather in the cap of Cardiff that it has been the earliest borough to recognize as expedient or obligatory the adequate treatment of municipal records. A considerable portion of the volume—about a third (200 pages out of about 600)—is occupied with the Cardiff Council minutes between 1880 and 1897. Another long chapter (chap. xii.) contains lists of officers between 1126—when Ralph was the first Prepositus, otherwise Provost-Major, of Cardiff—to the close of last century. A glossary of obscure, obsolete, technical, and non-English words and phrases follows, and is compiled expressly for the work by the editor. A special feature in the volume consists of recollections of old inhabitants. These contain matter of interest to the antiquary or the folk-lorist, and include a selection of *tribanns*, or rimes sung to the oxen when ploughing, which are unintelligible to us, but contain topical or personal allusions, and are, we are told, at times very coarse. From the Llandaff Act Books, extending from 1572 to 1816, which relate virtually to every parish in the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, Mr. Matthews has extracted all that concerns the Cardiff district. Among many curious entries is a

to pay James Jones of Landaffe xls. "for his to keepe doggs out of this [Cathedral] church ever time." In addition to selections from the archivist's reports, comprising a claim for the situation of Cardiff as the capital of Wales, we have translations of portions relating to Cardiff important documents in Latin and Welsh which have been printed under the direction of the editor of the Rolls. The earliest of these is the 'Tywysogion,' or 'Chronicle of the Princes,' which tries in which range from 1043 to 1172. Special attention is called to the schedule of place-names, the editor's learned dissertation thereon, and the names are striking. Cae-Budr (the close) is one of the four Gallows Fields, so named from the public executions once performed there.

Blankminster is a name for Whitchurch. A Monasterium, Beddy-y-ci-du (the grave of a black dog), Cibwr (Kibor or Kibbor in English, suggestive of Cibber), may be found together with innumerable others. The municipalia and ration plate are described by Mr. Robert Jones, and chapters are also supplied by other writers. The illustrations are once more numerous and excellent. A portrait of Lord Tredegar serves as a title-piece, and there are many good views of the Castle from various points and innumerable stations of spots of interest, municipal plate, including a coloured design of the new mayor's residence.

A plan of Cardiff in the middle of last century, and a coloured view of St. Mary Street, showing the damage done in 1840 by the river Taff, are supplied separately. The latter is from a water-colour drawing by Mrs. H. G. Baden-Powell. We are sorry for the apparent severance of relations between the borough and its erudite archivist, but at least congratulate both upon the public work that has been exhibited and the good work that has been accomplished.

cytus Posthumus; or, Purchas his Pilgrimes. Samuel Purchas, B.D. Vols V. and VI. (London, MacLehose & Sons.)

The new instalment of 'Purchas his Pilgrimes' is, like some of its predecessors, opportune in time of war. The concluding chapters of the fifth (vii.-xvii.) are still occupied with voyages to the East Indies, and are largely concerned with the treachery and rapacity, and the misdeeds of the Dutch. It is too early as yet to see the retribution in store for the Hollanders in the well-known days, the period generally being taken from "their own journals and other sources," deal with an earlier period. With the beginning of the sixth book (p. 305) we reach the end of the Dutch occupation of Morocco, and are at the outset occupied with Morocco and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean which the eyes of Europe are still directed to.

A flattering dedication by Purchas to the King of Buckingham, we come to 'Observations of a taken out of John Leo his Nine Bookes, lately by Master Pory,' a work the first edition of which appeared in 1600, in folio, with the title 'Geographical History of Africa, written in English and Italian by John Leo, a More.' Leo, a real name, so far as we can arrive at it, was a Ben Mohammed Alvazas Alfasi, was born at Granada about 1483, educated at Fez, lived much in Western Africa, Barbary, Syria, Armenia, and elsewhere, was seized by Turkish corsairs, conducted to Rome, where he

was patronized by Leo X., from whom he took the name Jean Léon, by which he was subsequently known. John Pory, subsequently (1603) member for Bridgewater, translated Leo's travels at the suggestion of Hakluyt, whose pupil he was, and this, which had much success, is, after corrections, virtually incorporated by Purchas. This information, not all of it easily obtainable, may aid the reader, who will find the portion of Purchas containing it of special value. Much of the information given is very curious and especially interesting to the anthropologist, to whom the study may be specially commended. Striking information is supplied about "Negromancie," casting out devils, and kindred subjects. Concerning Fez, the scene of his education, Leo gives very ample information; but he is no less instructive concerning Egypt. In vol. vi. p. 16 there is a very quaint account of the performances of a trained ass; and birds are shown telling fortunes in Cairo in the sixteenth century in the same fashion as we have seen them in the London of to-day. A few records of heroism, such as is described vol. vi. pp. 146 *et seq.*, when four English captured and carried into Spain a ship manned with thirteen Turks, in which they were being conveyed as prisoners, follow, before we come to a "contraction" of George Sandys's Eastern travels, published in 1610. Following this comes an account of Richard Jobson's true relation of voyage "for the Discoverie of Gambia" (Gambia), extracted "out of his large Journall." Jobson's description, the first we possess of many parts of Africa, has been borne out by subsequent explorers, even to those of to-day, and his account, like that gathered by Philippo Pigafetta out of the 'Discourses of Master Edward Lopes, a Portugall,' concerning the Kingdom of Congo, is of surpassing interest. Among the illustrations are the maps of Hondius of Egypt, Congo, and other places, the picture of the Zebra or Zebra, the views of the Egyptian Pyramids and Colossus, of Egyptian gods, &c., reward attention. Two more attractive volumes are not to be found in the great work now first brought within general reach.

The Muses' Library.—Legends and Lyrics and a Chaplet of Verses. By Adelaide Anne Procter.—*Works of Robert Herrick.* 2 vols.—*Rossetti's Early Italian Poets.—Poems of William Blake.—Poems of Johnson, Goldsmith, Gray, and Collins.* (Routledge & Sons.)

To the reprint of "The Muses' Library," a series with the merits and cheapness of which England, as we can personally testify, is ringing, some important additions are being made. 'Herrick,' edited by Mr. A. W. Pollard, and with Mr. Swinburne's eminently eulogistic and appreciative introduction, belongs to the original series. The measure of obligation now incurred consists in the gain of having an edition so carefully edited and so admirably got up for a couple of shillings. To obtain, however, at the same rate Rossetti's 'Early Italian Poets' and 'Vita Nuova' of Dante, until recently one of the most unattainable of poetical works, is a boon not easily overestimated, and one for which we are personally thankful. Blake's 'Poems' have not previously been accessible in an edition so pretty, portable, and convenient. The edition of Blake, which is commendably complete, is ushered in by an appreciative introduction by Mr. W. B. Yeats, supplying, in addition to other matter, an interesting biography. Miss Procter's right to a place in

the series will scarcely be disputed. Her inclusion in this edition leads us to speculate whether the entire works of Mrs. Browning may not also appear. At her best, when she condescends to be artistic, she stands among female poets all but pre-eminent. Alone among eighteenth-century poets Gray and Collins occupy a foremost place, and the volume which contains them, Goldsmith, and Johnson cannot be otherwise than welcome. It may be wondered whether Thomson, for his 'Castle of Indolence,' and Beattie might not be included, as well as Burns, numerous as are the reprints, and a complete Dryden. As it is, the edition is the prettiest, most tasteful, and most readable extant, and is a priceless boon to those lovers of poets who, like the poets themselves, have ordinarily ill-garnished purses.

The Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson.—Vol V. *Poems.* (Bell & Sons.)

THE fifth and concluding volume of the works of Emerson, now included in their entirety in "The York Library," consists of his poems. For a definite reason these have enjoyed less popularity than the philosophical works of the same writer, and are, indeed, little known and seldom quoted. Emerson had the observation of the poet, but scarcely his voice. He had small lyrical endowment, and his verse is sometimes crabbed. It constitutes, however, a definite portion of his accomplishment, and has a right to appear in his collected works. Occasionally his language soars, and we dwell with pleasure upon lines such as

And the untaught Spring is wise
In cowslips and anemones.

The Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century.—William Morris to Robert Buchanan. Edited by Alfred H. Miles. (Routledge & Sons.)

ANOTHER volume, comprising selections from William Morris, A. C. Swinburne, and many minstrels, mostly minor, has been included in Mr. Miles's 'Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century,' and adds to its value. In the case of Morris the task of selection is admirably accomplished. In the case of 'The Defence of Guinevere' it is almost ideal, and with the addition of 'Rapunzel' and 'The Chapel in Lyonesse' we should have all we most love. In the case of Mr. Swinburne it was not easy to go wrong, but the choice is in all respects satisfactory. A few poems of Henley might be an advantage, even if they replaced those of more advertised authors. The volume is worthy in all respects to rank with its fellows, and contains much exquisite verse.

Grimm's Popular Stories. (Frowde.)

Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb. (Same publisher.)

WITH these two volumes, worthy in all respects of the publisher, begins what we are disposed to believe a new and an eminently attractive series of Oxford reprints. Grimm's delightful stories are reprinted from the first edition, issued in 1823, and contain the entire series of Cruikshank plates. These we are disposed to regard as the artist's best work. In the case of some of his illustrations we are disposed to dissent from the general estimate. Cruikshank's goblins are, however, unique, and other designs, such as 'The Golden Goose' and 'The Goose Girl' are unsurpassable. In the library and the nursery the book will be equally acceptable.

Lamb's 'Tales' have for frontispiece 'Shakespeare nursed by Comedy and Tragedy,' from Romney's famous picture, and fifteen other plates by Wheatley, Hamilton, Angelica Kauffman, Westall, Smirke, Rigaud, Northcote, and Fuseli. The series thus begun bids fair to be delightful.

The Household of Sir Thomas More. By Anne Manning. (De La More Press.)

TO the series of "King's Novels" has been added Miss Manning's tender and popular novel, which is ushered in by a preface, more critical than eulogistic, of Dr. Richard Garnett. A frontispiece, depicting the characters in the story, adds to the attractiveness of a bright and pleasing reprint.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—AUGUST.

OWING to the summer holidays we have only to record the receipt of one catalogue.

Messrs. W. N. Pitcher & Co., of Manchester, have some interesting recent purchases. These include Pickering's "Aldine Poets," 53 vols., 28l. This is now scarce. Among other Pickering books are Coleridge, Cowper, Boccaccio, Bridgewater Treatises, &c. Other items are Kinglake's 'Crimea,' 8 vols., calf, 4l. 4s.; Flaxman's 'Lectures,' with four original drawings, 3l. 10s.; 'The Arabian Nights,' Villon Society, 12l.; Whitaker's 'Yorkshire,' Leeds, 1816, 5l. 10s.; and Ralston's 'Manchester,' 1823, 5l. A choicely bound copy of 'The Faerie Queene,' 1897, large paper, is 8l. 10s. This edition was limited to thirty copies. Baines's 'Lancashire,' with the extra plates, 1836, is 4l. 10s.; a first edition of 'Lavengro,' very scarce, 1851, 1l. 16s.; Burke's 'Heraldry,' 1843, 1l. 10s.; and 'The Chinese Repository,' Canton, 1832-46, 12l.

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F. S. SNELL (Cape Colony).—"Do the work that's nearest" is from Charles Kingsley. See *ante*, p. 38.

NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

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Notes.

FOOTFALLS AND MUSIC.

ONE of the most familiar of Scottish songs, which is appropriately wedded to a tune that is a universal favourite, is 'There's nae Luck about the House.' Mr. Stopford Brooke and other literary historians have named this lyric 'The Mariner's Wife,' and assigned it its share of importance in the Romantic Revival of the eighteenth century. It cannot be definitely said who wrote the song. It is attributed on the one hand to Jean Adams (1710-85), a Greenock schoolmistress, who was a persistent versifier, but in her acknowledged work produced nothing with the distinctive quality of this lyric. On the other hand, it has been confidently held to be the work of W. J. Mickle (1734-88), translator of 'The Lusiad' and author of 'Cumnor Hall,' the haunting ballad that captivated the youthful fancy of Sir Walter Scott. A MS. copy of the piece was found among Mickle's papers after his death, but as he himself never published it and has nothing else in the same strain he cannot be decisively named the author. Burns, with his characteristic enthusiasm for the good work of others, considered 'There's nae Luck about the House' "one of the most beautiful songs in

the Scots or any other language," adding, "These two lines,

And will I see his face again,

And will I hear him speak,

as well as the two preceding ones,

His very foot has music in't,

As he comes up the stair,

are unequalled by almost anything I ever heard or read."

An interesting point arises in connexion with this musical imagery. A contemporary of Jean Adams and Mickle was James Macpherson (1738-96), who produced his startling Ossianic poems between 1762 and 1764. Malcolm Laing, the Scottish historian, was one of the most resolute sceptics regarding Macpherson's alleged discoveries, and he devoted a section of his work to a trenchant if overdrawn criticism of their character. He is probably right in asserting that the ostensible translator was really the author of the 'Fragments' and the 'Epics' with which he astonished the civilized world, and he is certainly fanciful, and sometimes even unjust, in many of his attempts to prove him an unscrupulous plagiarist. One of the points he endeavours to make bears on this question of musical footfalls. Macpherson rapturously says of an ineffable woman, "Loveliness was around her as light; her steps were the music of songs," thereby showing poetic insight and feeling kindred with those illustrated in the Song of Solomon. Laing feebly says that this perfect imagery rests on 'Paradise Lost,' viii. 488:—

Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.

This is not the kind of attack by which critical deeds are accomplished; such tentative and futile efforts serve rather to reveal the impregnable strength of a fortress than to prove the resistless tactics of the assailant. Macpherson's first clause was probably suggested by Psalm civ. 2, and it may owe something to Marlowe's peerless tribute to Helen of Troy,

Oh! thou art fairer than the evening air,
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars;

but, when all is said, he is fully entitled to credit for the compact splendour and the exhaustive brevity of his figure. The subsequent metaphor inevitably suggests that which Burns chose from the Scottish song for special commendation, but it has, at the same time, sufficient individuality to stand apart and proclaim its independence. Still, it would be of curious interest to know which of the two cognate figures had the earlier existence. If Jean Adams wrote 'There's nae Luck about the House,' it is almost

certain that she anticipated Macpherson, for in her latter years she was poor and miserable, and she died just as he secured his renown. Burns says that the song first appeared on the streets as a ballad about 1771, and in that case it is not likely to have been known to Macpherson when he was engaged in clothing Ossian with glory. On the other hand, if the lyric is Mickle's he may have produced it at the time Burns mentions, and he would then be familiar, like everybody else, with the Ossianic rhapsodies. There remains, of course, the strong probability that neither author was indebted to the other, and that each is deserving of credit for special inspiration. In the meantime this conclusion seems unavoidable, and it is important that it should be fully admitted, in order that Macpherson in particular may get bare justice, for his undoubted poetical merits fail at present to secure the recognition to which they are manifestly entitled.

THOMAS BAYNE.

ROBERT GREENE'S PROSE WORKS.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 81.)

I MAY now deal with Greene's larger repetitions.

From the 'Princelie Mirroure of Peerelesse Modestie' (Grosart, iii. 18), at the words "Be not amazed, mistresse Susanna," to "And with that she cried with a loud voice" (28), being Susanna's remonstrances with the Elders, becomes "Bernardo's discourse to Isabel" in 'Never too Late' (viii. 147-57). At that point in the latter piece some sonnets intervene; then there are a few passages in common (iii. 29; viii. 159, &c.). And on p. 32 in Susanna's tale her fine speech after her sentence, beginning "O God, which seest the secrets of all hearts," is put into Isabel's lips on pp. 161 to 163 in 'Never too Late.' About thirteen pages in all are common to the two pieces. Slight alterations (merely of names, or in the personal pronouns) were made where required.

From the 'Anatomie of Fortune' (iii. 192) the lines "Juno strove but once with Venus, and she was vanquished," to "make the sore more dangerous" (193) appear again in 'Alcida' (ix. 32), with the difference that the salamander is deliberately set aside, after having served so faithfully; a few other lines (iii. 215 and ix. 34) are common to both pieces, but "Zutho" is changed to "Zathe." As this passage is taken from 'Euphues and his England,' we learn that "Zutho" is correct.

From the 'Carde of Fancie' (iv. 36 and 38)

passages concerning the elephant rose, the roebuck and red cloth being a chaos of cares occur 'Orpharion' (xii. 28, 29). The rose is misprinted "wast" in the 1 which is indebted to several previous in various places. From the 'Fancie,' again (73), the stone Gar the Germander leaf are borrowed 'Orpharion' (33). And in the 15 on pp. 35, 37, are passages from ("Apelles — Æsop's Crowe") at 103. The same applies to some on p. 42 in 'Orpharion,' which earlier citation (from 'Euphues,' in the 'Carde of Fancie,' 115, 116).

From 'Planetomachia' (v. 53) stooode in a window... Rodento, the sight of such a heavenly creature to "wolves to bark against the m Syrian wolves), on p. 55, appear 'Perimedes' (vii. 66, 67). Again, in tracts, on p. 75 in 'Planetomachia' words "Ah, unhappie Pasylla," the woman and seeke to reveng are transported bodily into 'Perin 74-6) with the barest needful change dealing here with verbal repetitions is hardly necessary to point out tales are the same in outline, of many portions would not mortally into either composition.

Dyce has pointed out that Fr 'Never too Late' and Roberto in 'Groatworth of Wit' have much in both characters being pictures of and some of their adventures his own.

More verbal repetitions were in my previous article devoted to "Greene's" these being generally scraps, and sale transferences. And yet more v presently, for many of Greene's passages from 'Euphues,' practically verbatim these valuable aids often do duty once. I will set forth the more of these assimilations next. In some of these metaphors, common enough primarily due to Lyly's 'Euphues.'

Greene and Euphues.

To the general subject of Greene's likeness to Lyly I have already referred briefly. A detailed account remains to be furnished. My references are to a valuable reprint of 'Euphues, the of Wit' (1579), coupled with 'Euphues his England' (1580). The pages through, the latter work commences p. 212, and being some fifty pages long My quotations will be from 'Euphues.'

references to where Greene repeats them. Several may have been in use earlier, but I have not found them.

1. "Helen [had] hir scarre in hir chinne, which Paris called 'Cos Amoris,' the whetstone of love" (34). "Paris called Helen's skar, 'Cos amoris,' 'Mourning Garment' (ix. 171). There is a very quaint misprint in Dekker's 'Gull's Horn Book' (1606), Gros. ii. 212, which is explained by this passage: "flawes that (like the Mole on Hatten's cheek, being *os amoris*,) stuck upon it.....and made it looke most lovely." This is good, but Grosart is excellent. In his Index (*s.v.* Hatten) he says, "Nott (whose edition is well-known) has an odd note. Certainly the Lord Chancellor, Hatton, was meant." I am not again going to quote Grosart's notes. I have not done so hitherto. I am sorry I have not Nott's edition to refer to in order to see what he says. "Venus had hir Mole in hir cheeke" precedes the above in 'Euphues'; Greene has it in 'Tritameron' (iii. 52).

2. "It is proper for the Palme tree to mount, the heavier you loade it the higher it sprouteth.....Nature doth beare sway" (41). "The Palme tree the greater weight it beareth, the straighter it groweth," 'Carde of Fancie' (iv. 183), 1584; "The Palme tree, the more it is prest downe, the more it sprouteth uppe," 'Philomela' (xi. 199), 1592. And iv. 30; ix. 28, &c. One of the very few Euphuistic passages in Sidney's 'Arcadia' (book iv.): "According to the wont of highest hearts, like the palm tree striving most upward when he is most burdened." But it is also in Primandaye, chap. v. (1586).

3. "One yron Mole defaceth the whole peece of Lawne. Descend into thine owne conscience," &c. (39; and again 152). "Ladies honors are like white lawnes, which soone are stayned with everye Mole," 'Perimedes' (vii. 79); "The finest Lawne hath the largest mole," 'Mourning Garment' (ix. 123); "The finest lawne the soonest stained," 'The Repentance' (xii. 155), 1592. And viii. 45.

4. "If there be reasoning of divinitie, they say, *Quæ supra nos, nihil ad nos*" (46). "Endymion was counted but too rash in falling in love with Luna, *Quæ supra nos, nihil ad nos*, take heede, my sonne.....gaze not with the Astronomer," 'Euphues to Philautus' (vi. 200), 1587; "His Aphorismes are too farre hecht for me, and therefore, *Quæ supra nos, nihil ad nos*," 'Mourning Garment' (ix. 185). Dekker, a consistent plagiarist, comes in like a little popgun: "Quod supra nos: Nihil ad nos (they say), that which is above our capacities," &c., 'Wonderfull Yeaere' (Gros. i. 81), 1603. The proverb was not often quoted.

5. "When they shall see the disposition the one of the other, the *Sympathia* of affections" (46); "But nature recompensed ye dissimilitude of mindes, with a *Sympathy* of bodies" (*ibid.*, 236, and elsewhere in 'Euphues'). "And I praie you what *Sympathia* could there bee betweene a livelie youth and a dead stone?" 'Follie and Love' (iv. 219), 1587; "Hereafter we may write our loves in one *Sympathie*," 'Never too Late' (viii. 41); "Jubal exercised Musike, and spent his time in practising the simpathy of sundry sounds," 'Mourning Garment' (ix. 179). Lyly seems to have introduced this word.

6. "Though the Camomill the more it is troden and pressed downe, the more it spreadeth, yet the Violet," &c. (46). "The herbe tassill, the which the more it is crushed the sooner it springeth.....or the camomill, which the more it is troden with the feete the more it flourisheth," 'Arbastro: the Anatomie of Fortune,' 1584. And again in Greene (iv. 183, &c.). Whitney has this sentiment as an emblem of the dock (Greene's ed., 'Choice of Emblems,' p. 98), 1586. Camden, Marston, Chapman, and Webster used it, besides Shakespeare. Lyly applies it to the poppy later in 'Euphues' (1580), p. 291.

7. "Which if I may obtaine, assure your selfe, that Damon to his Pythias, Pilades to his Orestes, Tytus to his Gysippus, Theseus to his Pirothus, Scipio to his Lælius, was never founde more faithfull, then Euphues will be to Philautus" (49). I omit italics, as I do *u* for *v*. Greene has the first three pairs of this gallery in 'Follie and Love' (iv. 211) and in 'A Disputation between a hee and a shee Conny-catcher' (x. 256), 1592. And in 'The Royal Exchange' (vii. 243), 1590: "Such was the friendship of Damon and Pythias, of Scipio and Lælius, of Pilades and Orestes, and divers others." We get them continually in lesser numbers elsewhere.

8. "The foule Toade hath a faire stone in his head" (53); and again: "Experience teacheth me that.....the fayrer the stone is in the Toades head, the more pestilent the poyson is in hir bowelles" (327). "Experience teacheth me that the fairer the stone is in the Toades head, the more pestilent is the poison in hir bowels," 'Arbastro' (iii. 209). The toadstone is an old myth, familiar from 'As You Like It,' II. i.; but it was popularized and developed by Lyly.

9. "The sea Crab swimmeth alwayes against the streame" (61). "With the crabbe to swimme against the stream," 'Planetomachia' (v. 115). And again ix. 32, &c.

10. "The Hart being perced with the dart, runneth out of hand to the hearb Dictamnus

and is healed" (61). "The Deere being stroken though never so deep, feedeth on the herb Dictaninum [*sic*], and forth with is healed," 'Carde of Fancie' (iv. 58). In Virgil ('Æn., xii.) and in Pliny.

11. "Albeit their heartes seem tender, yet they harden them lyke the stone of Sicilia, the which the more it is beaten the harder it is" (56). "Shee will prove lyke the Stone of Silicia, which the more it is beaten the harder it is," 'Carde of Fancie' (iv. 46). Which is the wiser here? "The stones of Sicillia" are used again for another purpose in Greene's 'Vision' (xii. 202). Many misprints in Greene are corrected in this manner.

H. C. HART.

(To be continued.)

FOUR ETYMOLOGICAL NOTES.

Bayonet.—'H.E.D.' throws some doubt on the usual derivation from Bayonne. But I think the etymologists have the support of history in maintaining the traditional derivation. 'H.E.D.' quotes Des Accords (1583) for the phrase "bayonnettes de Bayonne." This is pretty early evidence, considering that the bayonet appears to have been used in the modern way long after the Wars of the League. Voltaire, to be sure, in the 'Henriade' (chant viii.) mentions the use of this weapon in the battle of Ivry (1590):—

Au mousquet réuni le sanglant coutelas
Déjà de tous côtés porte un double trépas.
Cette arme que jadis, pour dépeupler la terre,
Dans Baïonne inventa le démon de la guerre,
Rassemble en même temps, digne fruit de l'enfer,
Ce qu'ont de plus terrible et la flamme et le fer.

But in a note he says: "La baïonnette au bout du fusil ne fut en usage que long-temps après. Le nom de baïonnette vient de Baïonne, où l'on fit les premières baïonnettes."

Marquee.—This word is doubtless Fr. *marquise*. But no English dictionary, as far as I know, has explained the exact meaning of *marquise*. Dr. Skeat explains simply, "a large tent, orig. a tent for a marchioness or lady of rank." This explanation is picturesque, but neither exact nor historical. A *marquise* is not strictly a tent, and is not intended for a lady of high rank. The word is defined in the dictionary of the French Academy (ed. 1786) as follows: "Terme qui est en usage parmi les gens de guerre, pour signifier, une tente de toile, qu'un officier fait tendre par-dessus sa tente, pour y être d'autant plus à l'abri des injures de l'air." Hatzfeld explains: "Toile tendue au-dessus des tentes d'officier." The word is, no doubt,

a figurative use of *marquise*, the wife of a marquis.

Monkey.—Prof. Skeat derives this word from Moneke, the name of the ape's son in 'Reinke de Vos,' a version of the Beast Epic, published A.D. 1498. He connects the word *Moneke* with the Ital. *mona*, a monkey, and *madonna*, my lady. I think another etymology is possible. It should be noted that in 'Reinke' nearly all the names of the animals are real names, or pet-names of men and women, as, for instance, *Boldewin*; *Hinze*, pet-name of *Hinrek* (Henry); *Lütke*, pet-name of *Ludolf*; *Metke*, pet-name of *Mechthild* (Matilda); *Reinke*, pet-name of *Reginhart*. Is it not possible that *Moneke* may be the *Koseform* of a Christian name also? It has been suggested in *Germania*, xiv. 216, xvi. 303, that *Moneke* is a *Koseform* of the Christian name *Simon*. Such decapitated forms for pet-names are, of course, extremely common in Italy and Germany. *Simon* would be a good name for an ape from association with Lat. *simus*, Gr. *σιμος*, flat-nosed, *simia*, an ape. Cp. 'Pug.'

Paper.—How are we to account for the form *paper*? Is it to be explained as an irregular form of M.E. and A.F. *papir*, adopted from Lat. *papyrus*, as suggested by 'H.E.D.' or as directly representing a Romanic form *papërum* or *paperum*? Is the *-er* in *paper* to be accounted for by suffix-contamination, i.e., *-er* for the unusual *-ir*? or is it due to a Romanic *-ër* or *-er*? The same difficulty meets us in the French *papier* (whence G. *papier*), which cannot be explained by the Latin form. A Romanic form *papërum* is required to account for Welsh *pabwyr*, the wick of a lamp or candle, for which a reed was formerly used; compare O. Ital. *papezo* (*papejo*, *papeo*), a wick, a gunner's match; see Florio. A Romanic form is required to explain Flemish *paper*, a bulrush, whence *Poperingen*, orig. the bulrush people; also Span. and Port. *papel*, Catalanian *papel*. There is a possibility that the Eng. word *paper* may be due to a continental Romanic form introduced through commerce.

A. L. MAYHEW.

HARVEST-TIME.—There is not much of the romantic in harvest-time work in the corn-fields nowadays. The human harvester is superseded by the machine harvester, which cuts, gathers, and binds a sheaf in one operation, and does in one working day more than six men could do in three under the old system; yet there is no better result now financially, if the cry of hard times is to be believed, than was the case sixty years ago.

when an ordinary harvest-time in good weather lasted quite two months. Those who know the harvest customs of sixty years ago must regret that such have passed, never to be revived, for these are days of implements, which have all but pushed out the human harvester.

In the Midland villages of sixty years ago the harvest-time was brighter and sunnier than now seems to be the case; every man, woman, and child went forth into the fields to help the farmer, and win the "extra wage for harvest" which was one of the conditions of farming work, as is still the case even when only machines are employed. When the first cornfield was ready for the sickle or scythe, word was passed round, and early on a morning the sicklemen or scythemmen with the gatherers and binders were at the field. The gatherers of the sheaves and the binders were generally the wives and children of the men, and the whole work of the harvest was of the nature of a family outing, and at that a most pleasant though hard-working one if the weather was good.

On some farms the work began by the pleasing ceremony of the farmer himself taking the sickle and cutting the first handfuls, or making the first sweep with the scythe. Then the reapers or mowers fell in one by one behind the leader, the women and children, as gatherers and binders, following in their wake. The first stop was when the leader wanted to sharpen. He said, "Now," and all stopped at the end of his sickle cut or scythe swing. Then came the music of half a dozen tools sharpening as the stone rasped the steel blades, and in the case of scythes the sound of each in a different note was far from unpleasing, the newest and broadest blades making the deepest notes, the worn ones the higher. The sharpening pause was as often as not the time for "low-ance" as well, when from the wooden kegs or stone bottles came the welcome "guggle, guggle," of the home-brewed as it fell into the horn ale-tots provided for that purpose. These ale-tots of horn were held to be the best for harvest drinkings, the liquor drunk in this way being cooler and sweeter than in any other form, and far before that of "suck-up the monkey," as liquor drunk from a bottle was called. The tots were emptied at a time, all except a few drops, and a curious custom was that of each man tossing the last drop from the horn to the ground by a twist of the wrist, a custom that was always carried out. The drink for the women and children was less made of herbs, or milk.

Eleven o'clock was the first stopping for a

meal, when the workers sat down on the cut corn, or sheltered from the sun behind the shocks, each shock made up by seven sheaves, which the binders had built as the work went on. This meal was generous in kind, but plain—bread, cheese, or bacon, with ale, beer, and milk for drink. The food came from the farmhouse quite ready for use, in deep baskets lined and covered with snow-white cloths. It was the pride of the farmer's wife to send out each day fresh, good, and wholesome food—the bread, cheese, and bacon of a kind for quality seldom met with now, everything home-made.

The work went on after this with breaks for "drinkings" to the "four o'clock," as the second meal in the field was called. When dusk was near, the leader stopped the whole harvest gang, and then the rest of the eatables and drinkables were finished before going home. The first day's work of harvest was trying to the best hands, but all considered it pleasurable work. THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

"COOP," TO TRAP.—The opening sentence of a story, 'Charley's "Coop,"' by Mr. Jack London, in the July number of *The Pall Mall Magazine*, reads thus:—

"Charley called it a 'coop,' having heard Neil Partington use the term; but I think he misunderstood the word, and thought it meant 'coop,' to catch, to trap."

Coop is not given in Hotten's 'Slang Dictionary,' though therein is "*Cooper*, to destroy, spoil, settle, or finish"; but the following illustrative paragraph is from *The Observer* of Sunday, 28 July, 1805, republished in that journal of 30 July, 1905:—

"One of the large schooners belonging to the Boulogne flotilla was lately brought into the Downs under the following circumstances:—An American Creole, bound, some time since, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, was, according to their phrase, 'silver coopered,' that is getting the American seamen into a state of intoxication, putting money into their pockets, and afterwards swearing them in as having enlisted in the Batavian service. This stratagem was made use of in the case of the Creole, who was forced on board a large steamer, bound, with forty others, along shore from Dunkirk to Boulogne. Indignant at the treatment he had met with, he determined to extricate himself. On Thursday se'night, himself and two others, the mate and the master, sailed with the flotilla. The Creole contrived to make the master and the other man inebriated and persuaded them to turn in to sleep, and he would take the helm. In the course of the night he steered for the English land."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

VANE OF KENT.—John West, of Tunbridge, in the county of Kent, yeoman, otherwise called John a Vane, of Tunbridge, yeoman,

was called to answer Thomas a *Ventre* on a plea why he did not pay him 10*l.* which he owed him, and unjustly detained; and Thomas, by John Bengé, his attorney, says that he, on 26 September in the third year of the reign of the king that now is, at Tunbridge, demised to the same John Vane the manor of Hilden with its appurtenances in Tunbridge, except 10*s.* 7½*d.* of rent and the rent of four peppercorns, two ploughshares, three hens, and twenty-four eggs, parcel of the manor aforesaid, to have and to hold the manor aforesaid, except the above, to John Vane and his assigns, from Michaelmas next following for seven years at a rent of five mares. Vane had neglected to pay the rent; hence the action. By John Nethersole, his attorney, he asks leave to imparle the plaintiff, which is granted (*De Banco*, 847, Trin. 13 E. IV. m. 158).

It seems not unlikely that John West or his father changed his name on his marriage with Vane. If this is so, further light may be obtainable on the much disputed history of the Vane family. MARK W. BULLEN.
Ealing.

"JIGGERY-POKERY."—The expression "Hickery-puckery," which MR. JAS. PLATT justly styles (*ante*, p. 87) singular, brings to mind one, of apparently a similar construction, which in years gone by I was in the habit of constantly hearing, viz., "Jiggery-pokery." This was an expression then (and may be it is still) in everyday use with the conjuring fraternity and many other showmen, where their aim was to delude the public. Its meaning seems to be closely allied to that of the phrase alluded to by MR. PLATT, which we may take to be trickery. The expression which I now give was rather forcibly brought to memory within the last week, when I came across two men disputing over some matter; one, shaking his clenched fist at the other, said menacingly, "Mind! I'll have no jiggery-pokery about it," which seemed to imply that he fancied some subterfuge was intended. Of course, I know that, although the sound of the two expressions shows some similarity, their origin may be widely different, so I should like to have expert opinion on the matter.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

HENRY LUCAS.—I have been reading in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' the article on Henry Lucas, founder of the Cambridge Mathematical Professorship. It omits, I see, one or two interesting points connected with him. It does not mention, for instance, that

he belonged to the Middle Temple. His entry is thus recorded on the books of that Inn:—

"February 6, 1605.—Henry Lucas, son and heir of Edward Lucas, of Thriplow, co. Cambridge, Esq., deceased."

In the account given of him in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' he is represented as dying on 22 July, 1663. I think there must be an error here, as this date does not accord with an entry in the Temple Church register of burials. A copy of this, furnished to me by the late Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple, runs thus:—

"Lucas.—Henry Lucas, of the Middle Temple, Esq.; was buried in the high Chancell under Serj^t Turner's Monument the one and twentieth day of July, 1663."

It has sometimes been imagined that the above Henry Lucas belonged to the family of Lucases residing at Guilsborough; but this would appear to be incorrect, as the latter bear different arms.

The Lucases of Thriplow were of the same stock as the well-known family who were settled in Suffolk as early as 1180. This race owned numerous manors in that county, one of which was Little Saxham. Here Thomas Fitz Lucas, secretary to Jasper, Duke of Bedford, Solicitor-General, 19 Hen. VII., erected a fine mansion, and the church at one time contained many striking monuments to the Lucas family.

John Lucas, third son of this Thomas Fitz Lucas, removed to Colchester, and became the founder of the Essex branch. Of these the more noted were Sir Thomas Lucas, Knt., of Lexden, and his brothers, Lord Lucas of Shenfield, and Sir Charles Lucas, Knt., the defender of Colchester, who, along with Sir George Lisle, was shot, by the order of Lord Fairfax, when the town surrendered, 28 August, 1648. Their sister Margaret became the wife of William Cavendish, the loyal Duke of Newcastle.

Mary, daughter of the first Lord Lucas, was created Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, Wilts., and carried with her several of the family estates on her marriage to Anthony de Grey, Earl of Kent. (Rev.) J. STRATTON.

Master of Lucas's Hospital, Wokingham.

EASTER BY THE JULIAN AND GREGORIAN STYLES.—Now that the attention of almanac-makers is being turned towards 1906, and the time is approaching when others will follow them in this, it may be of some interest to point out that Easter Day next year will fall on the same actual day by both styles of the calendar, though we shall call it 15 April, and those of the Eastern Church 2 April. This coincidence has not happened for ten

it fell so last time on two successive viz., 1895 and 1896. But this will not be the case next time, Easter Day in 1907 by the Julian calendar five weeks later than its date by the Gregorian.

W. T. LYNN.

health.

ERN ALCHEMY: MAKING DIAMONDS.—And anon comes an announcement from another learned centre that a savant has just discovered a method for the transmutation of a base metal, such as lead, into gold. Has the literature of these subjects ever been made the subject of graphic investigation? The mere possibility of such a discovery being made is hardly suggestive of many sociological problems.

Indirect bearing on the same topic is the reduction of genuine diamonds by artificial processes. On this a few references follow:—

Making of Diamonds.—*Chambers's Journal*, vol. lxxix.; series 6, vol. v. (1901-1902):

1. F. M. A New Method of making Diamonds.—*Public Opinion*, xxix., No. 4 (26 July, 1912). Originally appeared in *Nature*, London.

2. Robert H. How Real Diamonds are Made of Sugar.—*Pearson's Magazine*, ix. 260-4.

3. See also.

THE ENGLISH PRESS OBTAINED COPIES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE, 1815.—In a book published by H. Bouillant, Paris, entitled *La Presse et la Paix, 1804-1815*, by Henri Mory, an interesting account is given of this. It is that Nicolas Alexandre Toussaint, who founded the firm at Calais, was corresponding clerk to the English Post Office, and had the exclusive privilege of the transmission of English journals to the Continent, as well as the forwarding of foreign journals to England. The text of the treaty was signed in the *Moniteur* of the 26th of October. Mory at once started a courier, who reached Calais on the following morning at 11 o'clock. The wind was favourable, and he arrived in London at nine the same evening, having accomplished the journey in twenty-three hours. The treaty appeared the following morning in all the London papers, and the French ambassador read it for the first time. It was not until the same day that the official news was received at Paris.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ORIGINAL REGISTERS SOUGHT.—Je serais très-reconnaissant à qui voudra bien me donner des renseignements aux trois questions suivantes.

1. Où se trouve le manuscrit original de Jean Stillingfleet "de nominibus fundatorum Hospitalis S. Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia," dont une copie du XVII^e siècle se trouve à la bibliothèque du Collège of Arms à Londres?

2. Où se trouvent les chartes concernant le Temple publiées par Dugdale "ex autographis in turri beatæ Mariæ Eborac?" Ya-t-il quelqu'un à York qui puisse me rechercher ces chartes et me les photographier?

3. Où se trouve le registre de Guillaume Grenefeld, archevêque d'York, dont des extraits concernant le concile d'York en 1311 ont été publiés dans les "Concilia Magnæ Britanniciæ" (London, 1737), ii. pp. 393-401?

LE MARQUIS D'ALBON.

Paris, VII., 17, Rue Vaneau.

GEORGE III.'S DAUGHTERS.—Where can be found any biographical information about the different daughters of George III., especially Princess Sophia and Princess Amelia, in historical works, private memoirs, published or unpublished, portraits or engravings, &c.?

F. REBOUL.

2, Avenue Victor Hugo, Nogent-sur-Marne.

WHEEL AS A SYMBOL IN RELIGION.—Can any one say in what way is the wheel a symbol of religion? I have been referred to *Scribner's Magazine*, vol. xxii. p. 733, and cannot find it. I shall be glad if any one can supply me with the explanation given in *Scribner*.

JAS. MATTHEWS.

Public Library, Newport, Mon.

[The wheel of the sun-god's chariot becomes an emblem of the sun himself. The spokes of the wheel constitute a species of cross. The subject is inexhaustible. See Grimm, "Deutsche Mythologie," ii. 585; H. Gaidoz, "Le Dieu Gaulois du Soleil et le Symbolisme de la Roue"; *Revue Archéologique*, III. Série, iv. pp. 14 *sqq.*; and the writings of Mannhardt, Frazer, &c.]

GIBBON, CH. LVI. NOTE 81.—Can any of your readers say where an explanation is to be found of ἀστροπέλεκυς (Anna Comnena, "Alexias," iii. 10)? Gibbon seems to accept the meaning "flash of lightning"; but this does not seem to afford any sense in the passage, and Gibbon only speaks of himself as groping out a meaning for the sentence in which the word occurs. I do not find the

word in Liddell and Scott, Pape, Sophocles, or Contopoulos.

E. T. BURCH.

LABYRINTH AT POMPEII.—Has the labyrinth shown in the tessellated pavement in the House of the Labyrinth at Pompeii ever been photographed or engraved? and, if so, where can a copy of it be obtained? No one seemed to know either on the spot or in Naples. As a rule the thing one wants is the very subject that the camera has never cared to see.

ST. SWITHIN.

CARDINAL MEZZOFANTI.—I should like to know who was the author of a pamphlet on Cardinal Mezzofanti, of which the title-page reads:—

"Il Cardinale Mezzofanti: sua vita, sua conoscenza delle lingue, e la sua biblioteca. Estratto dall' *Université Catholique*. Bologna, 1857. Tipi delle Scienze, Piazza S. Martino, Palazzo Faldi." Svo. pp. 24.

I do not find any reference to it in Dr. Russell's life of the great linguist.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

GYTHA, MOTHER OF HAROLD II.—I shall be grateful to any one who can direct me to sources of information regarding Gytha, wife of Godwin, and mother of Harold II. There is no biographical notice of her in the 'D.N.B.' I am specially anxious to ascertain the date of her death.

HELGA.

STANIHURST: WALSIE.—Can any one tell me the name of the wife of Richard Stanihurst, Mayor of Dublin in 1489? Their son Nicholas (father of James Stanihurst, the Speaker) married Catherine Walsie. Who were these Walsies? and what were their arms?

KATHLEEN WARD.

Castle Ward, Downpatrick.

OSCAR WILDE'S 'DE PROFUNDIS.'—I understand that a German translation of this work appeared in Berlin prior to the edition recently published by Methuen & Co. in London, although both the title-page and preface of the latter suggest that it is the first and complete edition from the MS. Is it a fact that the translation did appear first, and that it contained many passages omitted from the English edition? Why were these passages omitted without an explanation? Is the German translation easy to procure? Does a trustworthy bibliography exist of Wilde's works?

C. B.

ST. PAULINUS AND THE SWALE.—With respect to the great number of baptisms in the river Swale credited to Paulinus, the honour appears to be claimed by some writers for

the Swale in Yorkshire, by other writers for the Kentish Swale. Is there any trustworthy authority for the number, the year and time of year, or the exact place? JOHN OATES.

"OF" AFTER "INSIDE," "OUTSIDE," &c.—*Ante*, p. 101, occurs the sentence, "They stood outside of the western gate." Is not the "of" in italic type superfluous here—also after such words as *approve*, *inside*, &c.? I should be glad of any information dealing with this question of the use or omission of "of" in such cases.

F. HOWARD COLLINS.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

To maintain

The day against the moment: and the year
Against the day.

I have seen this ascribed to Tennyson, but cannot find it. In any case I require the exact reference, as well as the name of the author.

R. E. FRANCILLON.

The following is arranged, I rather think, as a glee or part-song. Who is the author of the words?

Could a man be secure
That his life would endure,
As of old, for a thousand long years,
Like the patriarchs of old,
What deeds might he do!

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

What is the correct version, and who is the author, of the following?—

There is so much good in the worst of us,
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it hardly behoves any of us
To talk about the rest of us.

E. M. DEY.

St. Louis, Mo.

Like as the waves make for the pebbled shore
So do our minutes hasten to their end.

E. H. A.

KING JOHN POISONED BY A TOAD.—There is a story that through the agency of a monk King John was poisoned by the blood of a toad. What is the earliest authority for this fable? I have seen what seems to be a sixteenth-century engraving of the monk preparing the potion. It was a cutting from a printed book. In what volume does it occur?

K. P. D. E.

THE ALMSMEN, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—I have been seeking for a considerable period for information concerning this small body of men, the origin being, I believe, of a respectable antiquity. So far my search has been without success. May I ask for the help of readers of 'N. & Q.' in the matter?

(Miss) JENNIE LAVENDER.

2, Surbiton Park Terrace, Kingston-on-Thames.

FAMOUS PICTURES AS SIGNS.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me of shops which have used reproductions of famous pictures as signs? There are one or two interesting examples of the use of Moroni's picture of 'A Tailor' (in the National Gallery) for outside certain tailors' shops.

RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA.

PICTURES OF SCENES IN 'JULIUS CÆSAR' AND 'ROMEO AND JULIET.'—Can any readers help me with information regarding pictures painted by well-known artists illustrating scenes or incidents in Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar' and 'Romeo and Juliet'?

F. HERBERT.

DARWINIAN CHAIN OF ARGUMENT.—Who is the author of the whimsical argument that British military brawn and muscular skill are largely dependent upon the number of old maids in Great Britain? The argument is as follows:—

"British military brawn and muscular skill are the result of eating an abundance of good mutton; good mutton is grown from the best clover; the clover is best where the bees are thickest; the bees are thickest where the mice are fewest; the mice are fewest where cats do most abound; where cats are gathered together, there are old maids also."

I had thought that it all belonged to Spencer, but Lord Avebury writes me:—

"The first part of the sequence is, of course, due to Darwin, and I had thought Huxley brought in the old maids; Spencer, however, may have added the Empire."

D. M.

Jackson, Ohio.

['Darwinism,' by A. R. Wallace (1889), p. 20, quotes the sequence from the clover to the oats as Darwin's. Darwin connects the humble-bee and the clover in his 'Origin of Species,' p. 117 (Murray's edition, 1900).]

CHESS BETWEEN MAN AND HIS MAKER.—I should be much obliged if any of your readers could tell me with whom originated the comparison of life to a game of chess played between man and his Maker. I am acquainted with Retsch's etching of 'The Game of Chess,' in which the players are man and the enemy of mankind; but I feel sure I have also seen the former comparison. A similar idea is, of course, found in Omar Khayyam.

C. M. HUDSON.

PREMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEYS.—There are, I understand, twenty-seven or twenty-nine of these abbeys in England. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give a list of them? A partial list was given some years ago in 'N. & Q.' but never completed.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

THE NOTHE, WEYMOUTH.—Can any of your correspondents tell me the derivation of "The Nothe," Weymouth, where volunteers are now encamped?

E. S. C.

PEERAGE TITLES: PECULIARITIES.—Is it known why the titles Earl of Devonshire (1618) and Duke of Devonshire (1694) were adopted? The Cavendishes appear to have had no family connexion with that county; also the Duke does not possess a single acre of land in Devonshire. Their marquissate refers to Derbyshire (Hartington). We find in very many cases that titles and acreage do not go together. At the time of the creations of the Earl and Duke of Devonshire the ancient title Earl of Devon (=Devonshire) was dormant. Again, the present title Earl of Derby is sometimes claimed for the county and also for the town of Derby. Has the title any connexion with Derbyshire?

Also, what reasons, if any, had Sir Thomas Osborne, the second baronet, afterwards the first Duke of Leeds (1694), which Mr. Burke ('Peerage') informs me refers to Kent, the English home for a long period of the Norman Osbornes, for taking as his *first* title that of the Scotch Dunblaine, and later, for his marquissate, that of the Welsh Carmarthen? He surrendered the Dunblaine title, and it was conferred on his son Peregrine, who became the second Duke of Leeds. LUX.

CUMBERLAND DIALECT.—The discussion on the word "lonning" (*ante*, p. 70) suggests a question and answer in the Cumbrian dialect, familiar to me over fifty years ago, through association with certain Cumberland lads. Not having seen the words in print, I give them as well as I can from sound: "Thee au thee [*th* sounded as in "think"] kittles, what mun ye do wi' it?" "Scrat it."

Perhaps some reader will supply the translation.

HENRY SMYTH.

Edgbaston.

ROGER ASCHAM: "SCHEDULE."—What is the proper pronunciation of Ascham's name? Everybody in London calls him Asham, although I know in Yorkshire a firm of manufacturers of the name of Askham.

In connexion with this subject, I may state that I have heard Americans pronounce the word *schedule* as *shedule*. They were people who would use the word every day in business.

L. L. K.

[In 'The Middle Temple Records' for 1554 the name is spelt Roger Askam. We are unfamiliar with the pronunciation mentioned by customers.]

Replies.

YORKSHIRE DIALECT.

(10th S. iv. 102.)

MR. DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON'S excellent and stimulating paper on the Yorkshire dialect has impelled me to add a few notes. In this part of the sister county of Lincoln—that is to say, the wapentakes of Manley and Corringham—we always speak of the "tatie demuck," not "demick," as in Yorkshire; but I have frequently heard the latter form used here by men who have been engaged in the potato trade and whose "come fra" has been the neighbourhood of Leeds or Manchester. It once led to a curious misunderstanding. When the potato disease had but recently spread over the Isle of Axholme, the late Rev. James Aspinall, a former rector of Althorpe, was talking to some neighbouring farmers on a political question of the hour, and in support of a statement he had made he quoted *The Spectator* newspaper. "Well, really me," exclaimed one of his auditors, "what queer names them Lunnun chaps does give to their newspapers nowadays! Why, I lay owt they've called that paper th' parson's talking on *The Speckt-tater* all upon account o' us by th' Trent Side hevin' th' tatie-demuck."

I do not call to mind hearing "market-fresh" from a genuine Lincolnshire tongue. "Market-merry" is our term, though "fresh," standing alone, is in common use for slightly the worse for drink. The following was said in answer to inquiries made by me a few days after our summer fair: "I didn't see nobody drunk—no, nor not to say fresh; but there was two or three what you may call market-merry like."

"Gare" or "gareing" has the same meaning here as in Yorkshire; but "gareing" is by far the commoner term. "Vij landes and ij garinges cont. iij acres" occurs in a terrier of lands of John Dyon in Little Carlton in 1574; and in a survey of the manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey, taken in 1787, mention is made of "the gare in the great ings." "Delfin" I do not remember to have heard; but "delf" occurs here, meaning a drain that has been delled out—not a natural beck. "For setting fences and cutting a delf, 14 days, 2l. 2s." (Bottesford Moors Accounts, 1812). Phineas Fletcher uses "delft." He says:—

Some lesser delfts, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams."

'Purple Island,' III. 13.

No one here would use "sag" as the equivalent for caving in. With us "sag" means to

bend, to warp, to sink in the middle; a gate or a door "sags" when made of wood not properly dried. To cave in as a bank does when undermined or when the batter is too steep is commonly pronounced "cauve," and the soil which slips down is called the "cauf." A little boy was standing watching some labourers at work on the bank of a drain; one of the men suddenly called out to his fellow-workmen, "Tak heed, lads, there's a cauf commin." The child did not know this meaning of the word, so gazed around him, thinking he should see one of his father's calves coming to join the party. John Wesley, as quoted in 'N. & Q.,' 4th S. xii. 166, says, "He was sitting cleaving stones, when the rock calved in upon him." With us a stile is a "steel," not a "stee." A "stee" is a ladder; the word is in constant use. "To John Pickerin for a stee" (Kirton-in-Lindsey Churchwardens' Accounts, 1623).

The word "asshet" I never heard in Lincolnshire, and from inquiries I have made I have come to the conclusion that it is obsolete. It once existed in the south of the county, for in an inventory of the goods of the Gild of the B.V. Mary of Boston, taken in 1534, we find "an assett of Syluer xx ounces." We lead our corn and hay, and do not talk of carrying it, as the agricultural newspapers do, except when we have it on our backs. This use of the word "lead" points to time when the traffic of the country was carried on by packhorses, which were led in single file.

Owre carte shal be lede

And fecchen vs vytailles.

'Piers the Plowman,' B text, pass. ij. l. 179.

"Wick" is still retained by us in the sense of alive, lively. An active child is "as wick as an eel." "Are you afraid of going across the churchyard in the dark?" a young lady inquired of an old woman. The reply was, "Lor' bless yer noâ, miss! It isn't deâd uns I'm scar'd on, it's wick uns." "I niver knew such an a thing afore in all my wick," was said to the writer some thirty years ago by a person dwelling at Ashby, near Brigg. I heard at the village of Yaddlethorpe, some five years after, a mother scolding her child. Among other threats, she said, "I'll skin ye wick." This threat with us usually takes the more modern form of "I'll skin ye alive." The older spelling "quick" is nearly extinct except when used regarding the thorn plants of which hedges are made. You still sometimes hear of a "quickset-hedge." In 1709 Arthur Younge, of Keadby, bequeathed to his son all his farm implements and "all my other quick cattle."

The modern schoolmaster for the most part understands not our local speech, for he can find little or nothing about it in his text-books, so sometimes he wages relentless war upon it; but this is far better, inasmuch as it stimulates opposition, than the contempt of certain others, who regard it as "ungenteel" to use any words not to be found in their pocket dictionaries. To people of both these classes I would commend the words of Sir Thomas More, as quoted by Abbot Gasquet in his 'Eve of the Reformation': "It ever was, and still is, lawful enough.....to call anything in English by whatever word Englishmen by common custom agree upon" (p. 268).

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

Perhaps a few notes may be permitted upon the excellent article on the Yorkshire dialect at the above reference.

Being from home, I cannot compare it with the 'English Dialect Dictionary,' but I feel confident that this monumental work has recorded very fully all the information noted in the article, and a very great deal more, for it all seems extremely familiar to me.

It is a very common saying that "the Norman invasion has not affected the dialects." I have always maintained the contrary, because the facts prove it. I note, for example, that amongst the words cited are "parious," literally "perilous"; "insult," in the sense of "assault"; "notches," in the sense of runs at cricket; "stattus," a local name for statute fairs; "rotten," a rat; "looance," an allowance; "carrion," a carrion-crow; "chimbly," a chimney; "corves," coal-boxes; "otchin," an urchin. Surely some at least of these are of Norman origin. Such is notably the case with respect to bullocks; they are not called by the English name of "bullocks," but by the French name of "beasts"; and I believe that in many parts the "in" "beasts" is dropped. Whether medicine is called by the name of "medicine" or of "stuff," in either case the name is French. The Yorkshireman says "I've no objection," it can hardly be maintained that "objection" is either of English or of Scandinavian origin. In fact, the old and long-established fancy that our dialects contain no Norman words is due to pre-scientific days, when assertions were made without reference to research.

There is no difficulty as to *goatstock*. A *goat* is a ditch, and a *stock* is a log of wood; so a *goatstock* is a piece of wood laid across a ditch.

But I doubt if Queldrick can mean "ridge

of quail," precisely because *quail* is Norman; and Micklegate means great street rather than little street. WALTER W. SKEAT.

I am afraid that Mr. J. J. DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON's patriotic contention that Yorkshiremen do not drop the *h* would have to be relinquished if he were to widen the circle of his acquaintance in "the shire of broad acres." The spread of education by the help of London-trained teachers may have had something to do with the fact that at present the aspirate is by no means unfailingly respected, though the untouched yodel may still treat it as your correspondent represents.

One hot day lately a girl, probably schooled at the cost of the ratepayers of York, remarked to a friend of mine: "It's not the kind of weather for anti-'atting'"; by which she meant, I suppose, that there was too much sun for the cerebral safety of some reformers at Leeds and elsewhere who are leagued against the wearing of headgear.

Mr. DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON will pardon me for objecting to his interpretation of Micklegate as "the little street." It is, rather, the big street—that which is called the High Street in places further south. Consultation of the 'E.D.D.' will justify my saying. I used to fancy that in Ogleforth (formerly Uggelforth), a narrow lane in one of the oldest parts of the city, there might be a remanet of a Celtic High Street; but I have never found much to substantiate the supposition. Dr. Langwith, says Drake (p. 316), "imagines it might come from the British *uchel*, high, and *porth* (pronounced *forth*), a gate; some grand entrance having been anciently this way into the close, the regal palace being near it."

The *goat* in "goatstock" is no doubt the word spelt also *gote* and *gout*. It means a sluice, a drain, or a watercourse in various dialects, and is allied to *gutter*. At Lincoln we have the church of St. Peter-at-Gowts. "Stock" is the pile or other support by which the road is borne in its passage over the ditch. Is what Mr. W. S. Gilbert has dubbed "the gay Sally Lunn" ever in any sense of the word *sud*? and is it a Yorkshire cate? I think she or it first saw the light in the south-west of England—at Bath, for choice—and that when welcomed in the North it is as a foreign delicacy. Now girdle-cake is quite at home there, and it would "fullock" an ostrich if he yielded to its temptations. "To have your fulth"—to have your fill, is an effective expression.

I was told not long ago by somebody who had come into Yorkshire as to a *terra*

incognita that the folk there are inaccurate and provincial when they talk of "cutting a thing in half." I blush to say that I had made use of this bit of prose all my life without being at all aware of my departure from Queen and King's English: "O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!"

ST. SWITHIN.

I find there are a good many of the words mentioned by MR. DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON in use also in this part of Northamptonshire. I will give a few instances.

"Dyke" = ditch, "thack" ("theck") = thatch. Thus we have the old saying:—

Thack and dyke
Northamptonshire like.

Partridges are invariably spoken of as "birds," just as all kinds of plants of the cabbage tribe are known simply as "plants."

Clare informed Miss Baker of the term "caved in," as used to describe the falling-in of an excavation. Although she had not heard it, the expression is still in general use.

Our statute fair, known locally as "The Stattis," is now a thing of the past, although events are still judged to take place at or about the time of the "Stattis."

A "quickset" hedge is the term used for a hawthorn or white-thorn hedge. Miss Baker ('Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases,' 1854) says: "A *quick* hedge, or *quickset* hedge, is one made or *set* with *quick*, in contradistinction to a dead hedge formed of dry wood." This latter we generally speak of as a "stake-hedge."

The charlock is variously known as "cad-lock" or "carlock."

Pony—"Galloway." Galloway races often form an item in the programme of our local sports.

We have no plural for "beast"—bullock. We speak of one beast or several beast, and Tom is daily told to "fetch them beast out o' the top clus." A sheep after its first shearing is known as a "shear-hog" or "sharrig."

The paragraph concerning "fettle" would equally apply to Northamptonshire. Fettle = a good thrashing, as mentioned by the Editor, is unknown here.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

[Further replies will appear later.]

TRIPPOS: TRIPPOS VERSES (10th S. iv. 124).—On 26 February, 1659/60, Samuel Pepys heard at St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge, a sermon preached by Mr. Nicholas, of Queen's College, "who I knew in my time to be Tripos." In a note to this passage in the 'Diary' I referred to the Tripos lists and

Tripos verses which were printed on the same paper. I possess a copy of the Tripos verses (Greek and Latin) for 1878, printed on two pages of small folio paper. The third page is blank, and on the fourth page is printed the list "Baccalaurei Artium qui præterito anno honore digni habiti sunt secundum ordinem Senioritatis suæ. 27^o die Aprilis, 1878." The folio paper is folded across into four, and the list is printed on the two centre divisions, the two outer ones being blank. When closed, therefore, the printed portion is outside.

It may appear rash to dispute the statement of so great an authority as Dr. Skeat, but it will be seen from the above description that the statement from the 'Etymological Dictionary' that verses were printed at the back of the Tripos lists is not quite correct, as actually the Tripos lists were printed at the back of the Tripos verses, proving, I think, that the Tripos lists take their name from the Tripos verses, and not the reverse. The curiosity just described was given to me by Dr. J. W. L. Glaisher, F.R.S., who kindly obtained for me some further information for my 'Pepysiana' (1899). As this supplements the particulars given by HIPPOCLIDES, I ask to be allowed to quote from that volume:—

"In order to verify these facts he [Dr. Glaisher] has kindly made further inquiries at the Pitt Press in order to bring the information up to date, with the following interesting result. 'These verses have been published irregularly. There were none in 1892, but there were some in 1893 and 1894, and none since, and I think they are now actually extinct. When there are no Tripos verses there is no *ordo senioritatis* published separately, though it is printed in *The University Reporter* always.' Five hundred copies were formerly printed, but this number was reduced, and three hundred and fifty only were printed in 1893 and 1894. A copy was sent to all the heads of houses, professors, and certain other officers. It was the custom for each proctor and moderator to take his verses (which were obtained from undergraduates who were asked by the proctor or moderator to write them) to the press, where they were printed, the *ordo senioritatis* being put on the back, but it was no one's business to see that there were any verses or to edit them. If none were brought to the press nothing happened. It appears that in 1896 one of the proctors brought a copy of verses, but the proof was not returned, and so the matter rested indefinitely, 'waiting instructions.'"

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

JOSEPH ANSTICE (10th S. iv. 88, 150).—There is a slight error in my reply which I should like to correct. Mrs. Joseph Anstice died on 5 May, 1889, and not in 1887, as stated. I may add that all the writings of Joseph Anstice that I have mentioned will be found

in the Library of the British Museum. Some of his hymns will be found in a sacred anthology called 'The Child's Year,' which is, I believe, out of print.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

RATES IN AID (10th S. iii. 469; iv. 53).—I am well aware of the section of 43 Eliz. c. ii., and also of the Cholesbury case, which occurred shortly before 1834, to which your correspondents refer; and also know the cases cited in the law text-books and law reports; but should be very glad of instances of rates in aid in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and also of information as to what were the circumstances under which aid was granted, i.e., what evidence practically sufficed to satisfy the justices that inhabitants were "not able" to keep their own poor.

EQUITAS.

MOON AND HAIR-CUTTING (10th S. iv. 29, 116).—The following folk-lore items, collected among German-Canadians, may be of interest to the querist:—

Hair when inclined to split at the ends should be cut at full moon: the new growth is expected to be longer and softer.

To make the hair curly cut it when the moon is in Leo.

W. G. WINTERBERG.

Toronto, Can.

THE BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE III.: OLD v. NEW STYLE (10th S. iv. 26).—The letter from Sir D. Hunter-Blair was in *The Times* of 13 June. The following letter of mine appeared in *The Times* of 15 June:—

SIR,—In reference to Sir D. Hunter-Blair's letter in *The Times* of to-day, the following may be of interest.

In W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' London, 1826, are these items of news:—

"1738. May 24. This morning, between seven and eight, the Princess of Wales was delivered of a prince at Norfolk House, in St. James's Square, who was privately baptized the same day by the name of George."

"May 26. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London waited on his Majesty at Kensington with their congratulations on the birth of the prince his grandson."

"June 21. The young prince having been baptized privately the day he was born, on account of his ill state of health, was again baptized, with great solemnity, by Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford, and rector of St. James's, the 21st instant, in the evening; the King his grandfather, the King of Sweden, and the Queen of Prussia, sponsors. The names given the prince were George William Frederic."

"The Duke of Queensbury, Lord Baltimore, and Lady Irwin represented the sponsors."

"June 27. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen congratulated the Prince of Wales on the birth of the prince his son."

"1732. Sept. 3. The Gregorian or new stile.....

took place in all his Majesty's dominions.....this day, from hence called the 14th day of September."

"1761. June 4. Being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, when he entered the 24th year of his age, it was celebrated with the utmost demonstrations of joy."

"1765. June 4. His Majesty's birthday was kept with uncommon splendour at a very numerous and brilliant Court, every person appeared in dresses entirely of British manufacture."

"1820. Jan. 29. Died, at Windsor, his Majesty George III.....He.....was born on the 4th of June, 1738."

George II. succeeded to the Crown June 11, 1727. In 'The Jubilee Date-Book: The Regnal Years of the Kings and Queens of England,' by Walford D. Selby, of H.M. Public Record Office, London, 1887, p. 34, foot-note, is the following:—

"The London Gazette (No. 9,278) contains the following:—'Kensington, June 23 [1753].—Yesterday being the anniversary of the King's succession to the Crown, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance at Court of the nobility, foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty on that happy occasion,' "&c.

It appears from the above that June 11 (old style), the date of the succession of George II., became officially, in the year following the adoption of the new style, June 22, by the necessary omission of the 11 days. Another foot-note on the same page says:—

"By the adoption of the new style and the omission of the 'Eleven days' (3 September, 1752—13 September, 1752) the 26th year of the reign of George II. ended on the 21st of June instead of the 10th."

It appears that June 4 is actually and officially the anniversary of the birth of George III., although May 24 would have been the date if, like the Greeks and the Russians, we had retained the Julian calendar.

The difference between the old style and the new is now 12 days.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

8, Bickenhall Mansions, W., June 13.

In *The Times* of 17 June appeared a second letter from Sir D. Hunter-Blair, asking why the date of the king's birthday should have been advanced eleven days when the calendar was altered, whereas other noteworthy dates, such as that of the battle of Culloden, had not been "similarly tampered with."

On the same date there was a letter from Dr. R. W. M. Pope, correcting a mistake which I had made in saying that "the difference between the old style and the new is now twelve days." Dr. Pope was right in saying that the difference is now (in the twentieth century) thirteen days, but he was in error when he went on to say that "one day has to be added for each new century." This would be the case but for the fact that a centurial year which is a multiple of 400 is a leap year; all the other centurial years are common or non-leap years. Pope Gregory XIII.

created the New Style in October, 1582. The difference then between the Old Style and the New was ten days, and it was ten days only in the seventeenth century, seeing that the centurial year 1600 was a multiple of 400, and therefore was a leap year. The centurial years 1700, 1800, 1900, were non-leap years. The years 2000 and 2400, being multiples of 400, will be leap years.

The Protestant countries would not for a long time accept the change of calendar. England, the last of all, adopted it by statute 24 Geo. II. c. 23 (amended by stat. 25 Geo. II. c. 30). The 3rd of September, 1752, became the 14th. Even the Gregorian style is not perfect, but it will go wrong by only one day in 3,546 years.

As to the true "birthday" of George III., a reference to the Acts of Parliament which I have mentioned will show that it was provided by statute that no person or persons whatsoever should be deemed or taken to have attained the age of one-and-twenty years, or any other such age, until the full number of years and days should be elapsed on which such person or persons respectively would have attained such age in case the Act had not been made. The Act, however, provided that the several solemn days of Thanksgiving, and of Fasting and Humiliation, which by virtue of any Act of Parliament then in being were to be kept and observed, should be kept and observed on the same respective nominal days on which the same were then kept and observed, *i.e.*, eleven days sooner than the actual anniversaries. Thus the days of "Gunpowder Treason," "King Charles the Martyr," &c., were by statute observed on the nominal, but not the actual anniversaries.

The anniversary of the birthday of George III. is actually and by statute 4 June. On 24 May, 1753, the nominal anniversary of George III.'s birth, he was fourteen years and 354 days old; on 4 June he was fifteen years old. Therefore the latter day was and is his birthday.

Toone's 'Chronological Historian,' referred to in my letter to *The Times*, shows that in 1755 George II.'s birthday was celebrated on 10 November, although he was born on 30 October, 1683 (Old Style); also that, whereas before 1752 the Lord Mayors of London were sworn in at Westminster on 29 October, they were in 1752 and afterwards sworn in on 9 November.

Besides the books which I have mentioned, reference may be made to 'The Tutor's Assistant' or 'Crosby's Walkinghame,' edited by S. Maynard, 1848, p. 39. and the Ecclesiastical History Society's 'Book of Common

Prayer: with Notes, Legal and Historical, by Archibald John Stephens,' 1849, vol. i. p. 272. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

The Gregorianizing of the birthday of George III. is by no means unique. The battle of the styles, in fact, still continues *sub rosa* in print. Whilst some writers adopt the Old Style up to 1752 in dealing with English affairs, others are under the impression that the rectification of the calendar of that year should be deemed retrospective for at least a century and a half, and still other precisians apply the correction to dates before 1582. On this account an element of uncertainty not infrequently exists as to whether a date is given in the New or the Old Style. Considering the difficulty of establishing the exact days on which many events occurred, this additional uncertainty has assuredly no right to existence where a simple N.S. or O.S. would declare the true state of affairs. Yet how often a few minutes spent on the examination of a few dates mentioned consecutively, and apparently in the same style, reveal the N.S. alternating with the O.S. ! Take, for example, a few pages from Green's 'Short History' (1875). One finds the O.S. date of Queen Anne's accession followed by N.S. dates for Blenheim and Ramillies, whilst presently we have the O.S. again for the queen's death, to say nothing of an abnormal "31st of May" for Fontenoy.* Or, again, take the case mentioned by Carlyle. Cervantes and Shakespeare are said to have died on 23 April, 1616—a striking coincidence likely to assist the memory. But unfortunately the coincidence is only apparent, not real, the Spanish date being in N.S., the English in O.S.; and most works of reference will supply similar instances of reformed continental dates jostling English unregenerate ones. The reader is evidently supposed to remember exactly when the Gregorian style was adopted in the various countries, though the chances are that if he is inquisitive enough to test the chronology a little, and assure himself that, *e.g.*, a French seventeenth-century date is N.S., he finds that the O.S. has crept in to the unsettlement of his convictions. Luckily, however, faith is so often mothered by laziness that one rarely cares to distrust one's author in such a trifling matter as the date of a month. It is infinitely pleasanter to believe that he has achieved the impossible in chronological impeccability; and though there is not much fragrance in dates, a philo-

* Which is variously dated in recent standard works 1 May, 10 May, 11 May, and 30 April.

sophical application of the principle that the smell of a rose is independent of its name suffices to smooth over many trivial incongruities which a reader may chance to notice.

J. DORMER.

George III. was born 24 May, 1738, O.S., which is equivalent to 4 June, 1738, N.S. Consequently there is no need to draw a distinction between the two dates by alluding to them as "actual" and "assigned." Nor is there any justification for calling a logical change of an O.S. date into the corresponding N.S. date, when the Gregorian calendar was adopted, "tinkering." Such changes were frequently made by educated persons. For example, John Wesley was born 17 June, 1703, O.S., but after the adoption of the Gregorian calendar he, very properly, recognized the corresponding N.S. date 28 June as the anniversary of his birthday. Frequent references to it in his journals abundantly prove this. His modern followers, less logical than their founder, ignored his precept and practice when, two years ago, they held the bicentenary celebrations of his birth.

E. G. B.

NELSON COLUMN (10th S. iii. 368, 456).—It may be of interest to note in connexion with this query that William Behnes, in his 'Letter to the Committee appointed to select a Design,' &c. (1839), suggested an edifice with a base 140 ft. in diameter, with carriage drives through it and containing two mausolea or depositories for the cenotaphs and monuments of illustrious persons. This was to support an obelisk provided with a staircase, which was surmounted by a Grecian Doric column, capped by a colossal bronze figure of Nelson. The whole height of the monument would be 300 ft. The site was in a line with the Strand and Spring Gardens, to the north of the statue of King Charles. The Square suffers for many sins of ugliness, but it was spared this monstrosity.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

PALINDROME (10th S. iii. 249, 310, 375; iv. 35).—At whatever result ingenious speculation may arrive respecting the meaning of *argo*, the fact will always remain that it is no more than *opera*, read backwards.

The particular class of cabalistic formulæ to which *sator*, &c., belongs, is known in the language of magicians as a "pentacle," all of which possess the same characteristics. Each consists of three elements of five letters, arranged in three consecutive lines, the third always being so composed as to read alike in both directions. The perfect "pentacle"

consists of twenty-five letters, grouped round one in the centre; in the *sator*, &c., it is *N*. No doubt this and others go back to Roman times, most likely very far beyond; certainly the analogous magic squares, in which the rows of numbers added in every direction total the same sum, were well known, and were, as now, used as "properties" in various sorts of enchantment. I have seen a magic square of bronze worn by a man in South Italy as a protection against the Evil Eye, and I possess two such, totalling respectively fifteen and thirty-four.

It is most likely that the *sator* pentacle owes its special notoriety to the fact that its compounds (except *arepo*) strike the popular eye as words that may be pronounced, and be capable of some sort of translation. It is, however, the combination of the separate letters that gives any value to the resulting word, whether readable or not. Therefore the five words of the pentacle have their power wholly independent of any literary sense that may be ascribed to them, while their meaning to the magician is something very different.

Frommann ('De Fascinatione,' 1675, p. 46) prescribes how to use *sator*, &c., with the proper ceremony, as a certain cure for the bite of a mad dog, adding, "Servatusque est immunis a maximo periculo." He goes on to say that the same ceremonies (! without the pentacle) are good against the bite if accompanied by the words *Affra, Gaffra, Gaffritan*, &c.

A much older writer gives an alternative to *sator*, &c., as:—

SALOM
AREPO
LEMEL
OPERA
MOLAS

Translated into occult language, this is "Salom=Peace, Arepo=he distils, Lemel=unto fullness, Opera=upon dry ground, Molas=in quick motion." He translates our palindrome: "Sator=the Creator, Arepo=Slow-moving, Tenet=maintains, Opera=his creations, Rotas=as vortices."

From the same source we learn that both formulæ are "to be used for obtaining the love of a maiden," but that *salom*, &c., is classed as "under Saturn," while *sator*, &c., is "under Venus."

All this and a great deal more is easily accessible in 'The Book of the Sacred Magic of Abra-Melin the Mage, 1458' (translated by MacGregor-Mathers, London, 1898). Here it appears that these formulæ are all Hebrew in origin—that *sator*, &c., is but a ren-

dering into "Latin letters" (p. xxx). Besides upwards of thirty "pentacles," very few of which make readable words, there are endless squares by which to work enchantments. In ch. v. p. 178 are three "pentacles" out of twelve squares, by each of which "familiar spirits" may be retained: No. 8, "In the form of a soldier"; 9, "In the form of an old man"; 11, "In the form of a serpent." There are no fewer than thirty chapters of this kind of thing. Ch. xxi. shows how 'To Transform Oneself, and take different Faces and Forms'; ch. xxvii., 'To Cause Visions to Appear'; ch. xxviii., 'To have as much Gold and Silver as one may wish.'

The demand for a translation of such a book cannot be to meet a mere literary demand, but must be strong evidence that belief in magic is not confined to the simply ignorant, even in these days of education and science.

F. T. ELWORTHY.

See the great 'Thesaurus Linguae Latinae,' in course of publication by Teubner of Leipzig, where, in vol. ii. col. 506, is found the following: "*arepo vocabulum gallicum ut videtur, cf. arepennis. Corp. xii. *202 sator arepo tenet opera rotas (versus recurrens) ὁ σπείρων ἄροτρον κρατεῖ ἔργα τροχῶν.*" Cf. Dieterich, *Rh. Mus.*, 56, 1900, 92."

It may be noted that vol. xii. of 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum' consists of the inscriptions of Gallia Narbonensis.

M. A. F. HOLMES.

Macedon, New York.

A NAMELESS BOOK (10th S. iv. 123).—I think MR. CURRY will find, on careful examination, that the 112 pages without a title, about which he asks, are no separate book, but simply the 'Satirical Censures' (mentioned on the title-page which he quotes) with a separate pagination. See Halkett and Laing's 'Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain,' vol. i. col. 649.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

23, Park Parade, Cambridge.

No doubt it was 'Vulgar Errors in Practice Censured, such as Reproaching Red-haired Men; Scandall; Reproaching the Feminine Sex,' &c., 1659. It seems to have been anonymous, but I have not seen the book.

W. C. B.

LOOPING THE LOOP: FLYING OR CENTRIFUGAL RAILWAY: WHIRL OF DEATH (10th S. iv. 65).—The *Daily Graphic* of 6 June, 1903, reproduced a lithograph of a centrifugal railway, "constructed by C. Esplin, S. Higginbottom, and others, from a model of

Mr. Roberts, of the firm of Sharp, Roberts & Co., Manchester. The first constructed upon a scale large enough to convey a living traveller." The accompanying paragraph refers to a communication made by Sir William Bailey to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in which he said he remembered Mr. R. Roberts made about the year 1836 the working model which is now in the Royal Museum at Salford. It is probable that the railway was first exhibited in Lancashire before removal to London. At least the woodcut illustration of the hill is by a Liverpool artist.

It was shown at the Egyptian Hall in 1842 (not 1850), but the length was reduced from 200 to 150 feet.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

[About the date mentioned we saw it at the Leeds Music Hall, then existing in Albion Street.]

It is evident the idea of the centrifugal railway had spread to other towns beside London at a comparatively early date, since I read in a description of Liverpool in a book called 'England and Wales,' by J. G. Kohl, London, 1844, the following: "Anything new that makes its appearance in London is quickly imitated in Liverpool.....So also Liverpool had already its Centrifugal Railway." It would be interesting to know in what building it was located.

A. H. ARKLE.

BALLAD OF FRANCIS RÉNYI (10th S. iv. 69).

—The poem sought for by L. L. K. is 'The Ballad of Splendid Silence,' by E. Nesbit (pseud.), and may be found in her poems, and in many collections of recitations.

JOHN S. CRONE.

PRAYER FOR TWINS (10th S. iii. 428).—In the Hebrew liturgy we have a prayer thanking God that being men we cannot have twins.

M. L. R. BRESLAU.

COLISEUMS OLD AND NEW (10th S. ii. 485, 529; iii. 52, 116, 189, 255, 437, 496).—I should like to be allowed to mention that through the generosity and kindness of my friend Mr. Ambrose Heal, whose unrivalled collection of prints, &c., relating to St. Pancras, arouses the emulation of London topographers, I have been enabled to complete my set of Ackermann's engravings of the Colosseum. The missing plate ii. is entitled, "South side of the Grounds surrounding the Colosseum, Regent's Park." It represents a view, chiefly consisting of a fountain, seen from a kind of open verandah, furnished with rustic chairs and tables, and occupied by ladies and gentlemen dressed in the picturesque costumes of

'Véronique,' although the date, 1829, is nearly a dozen years earlier than that of that somewhat anachronistic play. I am further enabled, through the courtesy of Mr. Heal, to give the general title of the set, which was issued in wrappers:—

"Graphic Illustrations [of] The Colosseum [Regent's Park.] in Five Plates [from Drawings] by [Gandy, Mackenzie and other Eminent Artists.] London [Published First of June] By R. Ackermann & Co., Strand, and at the Colosseum, [Regent's Park.] MDCCCXXIX."

Then follows a description of the plates, occupying two pages. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

ADOLPHE BELOT (10th S. iv. 46).—The following is a list of English translations of novels by Adolphe Belot. I have taken no note of any works written in collaboration with other authors.

'Alphonsine.' Translation (by H. L. Williams), 'Alphonsine; or, the Criminal Charm' (1888).

'La Femme de Feu.' Translation, 'The Woman of Fire' (1885).

'La Fièvre de l'Inconnu.' Translation (by Miss S. Lee, sequel to 'La Sultane Parisienne'), 'The Thirst for the Unknown' (1887).

'Le Drame de la Rue de la Paix.' Translation (by H. M. Dunstan), 'A Tragedy Indeed' (1878, 2 vols.). Another, 'The Drama of the Rue de la Paix' (1880).

'La Sultane Parisienne.' Translation (by H. M. Dunstan), 'A Parisian Sultana' (1879, 3 vols.).

EDWARD LATHAM.

"BOMBAY GRAB" (10th S. iv. 107).—*Grab*, in Marathi *gurāb*, Arabic *ghurāb*, is the name given locally to a kind of two-masted coasting vessel, formerly employed by the Bombay Government against pirates. See the 'N.E.D.', s.v. 'Grab.'

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

In an article on 'Curious Public-House Signs' which appeared in *The City Press* of 23 August, 1899, the following passage referring to this house occurs:—

"The 'Bombay Grab' is a very curious sign attracting notice in the Bow Road, but the explanation is simple. 'Grab' was formerly a slang term for a foot soldier: hence the founder of this house has probably been in the service of the Bombay division of the 'Old John' Company's troops."

ALAN STEWART.

I find the following in John Camden Hotten's 'History of Signboards' (1866):—

"The 'Bombay Grab' in High Street, Bow, belongs to military signs, as 'grab' or 'crab' is a slang expression for a foot soldier; perhaps the landlord at one time may have been in the Bombay army."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The grab was a type of coasting vessel formerly met with on the Bombay coast.

They were a stronger and heavier type of the patamar, which still survives. They carried two masts and lateen sails. See Smyth's 'Sailor's Word-Book,' p. 345; and for a better account, 'A History of the Indian Navy,' by Lieut. C. R. Low, I.N., a book difficult to lay hold of nowadays.

Some year or two back a leading London daily, in an article on London inn signs, wrongly stated that a Bombay grab was a native soldier of some sort, arriving at that conclusion from the old naval nickname for a linesman, viz., "grabbie."

ROBERT BLYTH, Jun.

7, Cavendish Square, Hull.

ACADEMY OF THE MUSES (10th S. iii. 449; iv. 54).—It may probably be of some interest to MR. T. P. UTON to know that in a book entitled "Metropolitan Improvements in London in the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Thos. H. Shepherd, with Historical, Topographical, and Critical Illustrations by James Elmes, M.R.I.A., Architect," published in 1827 by Jones & Co., there is an engraving of the premises of James Lackington, most probably but little changed from the time when they were in his occupation. The lettering on the plate is:—

"Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square. [To Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P., from whose suggestion the Series of 'Jones' Universal Edition of British Classic Authors' was commenced, this plate is respectfully dedicated by the publishers.]"

The letterpress in the volume tells us that it was a

"building so named by its eccentric founder, the late James Lackington, who realized a competency, by the sale of second-hand books, on the sure principle of small profits and quick returns; and was succeeded in business by his nephew, of the firm of Lackington, Allen and Co. On their removal westward, this large concern was for a long time empty, till it was taken by Messrs. Jones and Co., the proprietors of the present work, and opened by them for the publication and sale of their works only."

What follows in the notice is of little moment now, but the publishers are careful to say that their publications "combine a vast saving in expense, portability, and facility of reference, with correctness, typographical beauty, and good taste." Messrs. Jones & Co. removed from 3, Acton Place, Kingsland Road, to these premises.

The work in question contains a somewhat florid dedication to the king, in which it is asserted that the name of George IV. will be rendered "as illustrious in the British annals as that of Augustus in those of Rome."

I would state that as a boy I knew the widow of James Lackington, who lived and

died, now many years ago, at a house at the corner of the Peckham Road and Lyndhurst Road, recently demolished to give place to flats. Her daughter was the wife of the late Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., from 1844 to 1866 the incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, and afterwards vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington. If MR. UTTON would like to see this book I shall be pleased to hear from him.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

LULACH, KING OF SCOTLAND (10th S. iii. 490).—Lulach, King of Scotland, was son of Gilcomgain, Maormor of Moray, and Gruoch (daughter of Bodhe or Boede, son of Kenneth IV.), who married for her second husband Mac-Beth, the Maormor of Ross, afterwards King of Scotland, 1039–56. Lulach reigned from 5 December, 1056, to 3 April, 1057, when he was slain at Essie, in Strathbogie, and was buried with Macbeth in Iona. He left a daughter who had a son Angus, who was chief of Moray, and was slain in 1130. I cannot find any information respecting the clan MacLulich or MacLulach.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Middle Temple Records. Edited by Charles Henry Hopwood, K.C. 4 vols., whereof one Index. (Butterworth & Co.)

It is gratifying to find the Records of the Inns of Court being placed gradually beyond the reach of destruction and rendered accessible to those best qualified to profit by their contents. What our regretted friend F. A. Inderwick did for the Inner Temple Records has been begun for the Middle Temple on the initiative of Charles Henry Hopwood, K.C., the Treasurer of the Inn 1895–6. Unfortunately, as is too often the case with men of ripening years, Mr. Hopwood has not lived to see the accomplishment of the projected labour. The portion now given to the world consists of the Minutes of Parliament of the Middle Temple, translated and edited by Mr. C. Trice Martin, B.A., with an inquiry into the origin and early history of the Inn by Mr. John Hutchinson, the librarian. Parliament is a term which has long been applied to the consultative assembly of the members of each of the two Temples. The minutes contained in various books lettered A, D, C, B, and E, following in the order given, cover the period between 16 Henry VII., 7 July, 1501, and 26 Nov., 1703, when the publication is suspended. An index of persons and places mentioned constitutes, as has been indicated, a fourth volume. The opening minute in the Records shows that others of an earlier date, though no longer accessible, must have existed, since in chronicling (7 July, 1501) the election as treasurer of John Brooke it narrates how afterwards, in the Quinzaine of St. Michael the Archangel then next following, William Bollyng, the

last treasurer, delivered to the same John the Book of the Constitution of the same place, *with the rolls* (the italics are ours). The loss of these is, of course, greatly to be deplored. As those of the Inner Temple have also disappeared, Mr. Hutchinson, in his introductory chapter, is disposed to ascribe their loss to some disaster within the Temple, in the way of fire or otherwise, left unrecorded. Fires in the Temple were numerous, and in one or other of these the records may easily have perished. The theory accepted by Mr. Inderwick that the documents may have perished during the rebellion of Wat Tyler, who, according to Thomas of Walsingham, destroyed "*plurima munimenta que iudicii in custodia habuerunt*," still, as Mr. Hutchinson points out, leaves blank a period of one hundred and twenty years. In the nature of the matters discussed at the successive parliaments the records of the two Temples—consisting of the appointment of readers, the infliction of what are technically called fines, the suppression of irregularities and disorders, and the like—are similar. As regards their commencement the records of the Middle and Inner Temples are virtually coeval, dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century, while those of Lincoln's Inn go back to 1422. Sumptuary edicts are alike quaint, the penalties for wearing beards of more than a certain growth bringing a fine heavy for the period. At a parliament holden 25 June, 3 & 4 Philip & Mary, it is decided, among other things, that none of the Companies of the four Houses of Court, except Knights or Benchers, shall wear in their doublets or hose any light colours except scarlet and crimson, or wear any upper velvet cap, or any scarf or wing in their gowns. For the first breach of this edict the penalty is 3s. 4d., for the second expulsion. "On like pain" none of the Companies of the said Houses shall wear their study gowns into the City any further than Flete Brydye, Holborne Brydye, or Savoy. None born in Ireland should be admitted fellow, a rule which at special solicitation was sometimes put on one side. Enactments against the admission of "common attorneys" of course occur. No hawk may be kept within the Inn. Without the assent of the Masters of the Bench no "lord of Mysrule" shall be set up by the gentlemen of the Inn except "at a Grand Cristmas." A rather enigmatical entry appears 2 June, 10 Eliz., where leave is given to Mr. John Popham, the Reader, "to bring in thirty bucks during his reading." A like privilege is accorded other readers. In 1583 appears, "There shall be no reading this Autumn on account of the plague, which is scattered about in every part of the city and chiefly in our House."

In the Parliament held 24 Jan., 1639, we find that "Notwithstanding the publication of the order of 22 Nov. for breaking up at Christmas and locking the hall door, divers gentlemen of the Society, with their swords drawn in a contemptuous and riotous manner, assembled on St. Thomas' eve in the evening and broke open by violence the doors of the Hall, buttery, and kitchen, and set up commons and play in the Hall contrary to order." For this, naturally, penalties were exacted. The most startling entry we find is that in regard to the Parliament holden 17 June, 1642. We then read how "A bastard child was brought into the House and laid at the chamber door of Mr. Richard Dews, charged to be father thereof, and to have begotten

it in his said chamber." The peccant father failing to appear, the Masters of the Bench, to remove so great a scandal, were driven in his behalf to deposit 5*l.* towards the keeping of the child. Notice of the penalties to be enforced was ordered to be given to Sir Symonds Dewes, Knt., the offender's brother. In 1645 we find that, through the troubles and distractions of the times "by reason of these unnatural civil wars, there has been no reading in this or any other Inn of Court for three years, so that the number of Benchers is grown very small." Ancients of the Utter Bar are accordingly called up as associates, to sit and be in commons with the Masters of the Bench at the Bench table, and each of them to be chosen Reader according to his antiquity. Cessation of reading and of commons on account of the Plague is duly chronicled pp. 1204-5. No mention of the Fire of London is to be traced. It is needless to say that the work has been excellently done, and is of high importance. It is of singular interest to all concerned in genealogical studies. Whether it is to be continued for a couple of centuries or less is what we wait to see. With its excellent index it is, at least, complete and serviceable so far as it extends.

Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe. Edited, with an Introduction, by Beatrice Marshall. (Lane.)

NOTHING is, in its way, more striking than the contrast between the Court of Charles II. as seen in the vivacious pages of Pepys or the scandalous record of Hamilton and the views of domestic interiors supplied by the great Duchess of Newcastle, by Dorothy Osborne, and by Anne, Lady Fanshawe, whose memoirs are now, after three-quarters of a century, reprinted. To pass from one to the other is like quitting an atmosphere of miasma for one of golden sunlight and pure air. We welcome, accordingly, the new volume, against which we have nothing whatever to urge except that the author—unintentionally, no doubt—is guilty of grave injustice to Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, as much the superior of Anne Fanshawe in intellect as in social rank. We could—did time and space permit, and were the occasion appropriate—dwell on this matter until our eyelids "could no longer wag." Lady Fanshawe's work, however, written during her long widowhood, deserves better than to be made the subject of any controversy. Besides being a delightful domestic revelation, it is a really important historical document, casting light upon the wars of Charles I. and the Commonwealth; the residence abroad of the exiled Charles II.; life in Ireland when, in 1649, Sir Richard, Anne's husband, sought to rally the king's friends; and in Spain and Portugal, when he first went to petition the Spanish monarch for pecuniary aid for the exiled Charles; when, subsequently to the Restoration, he carried the portrait of Charles II. to Catherine; or when, in 1652, he was appointed ambassador to Portugal, and, in 1664, ambassador to Spain. In the intervals of what appear to have been her ordinary avocations of bearing children—in which, though few of them survived, she showed exemplary resourcefulness—and escaping from shipwreck, the menace of which seems perpetually to have dogged her, Lady Fanshawe made acute observations, from which in later years she drew up records erring only or principally in regard to fullness and fidelity of dates. Her memoir was first printed in 1829, and reissued by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1830, from a transcript by her

great-granddaughter Catherine Colman. Her MS., in her own handwriting, is in the possession of the Fanshawe family. What use has been made of this for purposes of revision we are unable to state. The memoir itself, as it now appears, constitutes enchanting reading, and the work occupies a conspicuous place among autobiographies. It should, indeed, be freed from the comparative obscurity in which it has dwelt, and should become one of the most popular works of its class. It is simple and admirable in style, and equally attractive for purposes of edification and delight. Lady Fanshawe's admiration for and pride in her husband are very touching, and the work is none the worse, but perhaps the better, for the essentially feminine unreasonableness which is shown whenever the name of Hyde comes on the carpet. Of the fine Fanshawe portraits still in existence several are reproduced, and are the subject of a special introductory essay by Mr. Allan Fea. These include a portrait of Anne, Lady Fanshawe, formerly at Parsloes, which serves as frontispiece, a second by Lely, and a third from an old print; a likeness of Sir Richard after Lely, and one from a print by Faithorne (misspelt Farthorne). There is a facsimile of Lady Fanshawe's original MS., very faint in colour, and there are views of Ware Park, Parsloes, and elsewhere, and prints of the arrival of Catherine of Braganza in Portsmouth and at Whitehall. Unnecessary doubt seems to be cast in a note on p. 100 on the word "hem." A mendicant friar showed the Fanshawe party in a silver box the greatest wonder of the world in the shape or what not of "the hem of St. Joseph which was taken as he hewed his timber." As the context shows, the "hem" means the sort of suspiration of the woodman felling a tree.

Memoirs of Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth. Edited by G. H. Powell. (De La More Press.)

"A POPULAR and spirited young nobleman, a contemporary of Shakespeare, a near relative and intimate acquaintance of Queen Elizabeth, and an eyewitness of [and participant in] the repulse of the Spanish Armada," Robert Cary has met with unmerited neglect. His name is rarely found in works of biographical and bibliographical reference, though Mr. C. H. Firth consecrates an article to him under 'Robert Carey' in the 'D.N.B.' Besides making some noise in the world and occupying positions of great and perilous responsibility, Cary left behind him memoirs which Sir Walter Scott republished in 1808, and which are now for the first time since that date reprinted. These occupy a fitting position in Mr. Gollancz's series of "King's Classics," and are ushered in by a useful introduction of Mr. Powell, supplying all obtainable information. Their first editor was the Earl of Corke (sic) and Orrery, the owner of the MS., which he printed in 1759. Two editions appeared in the same year, and the book then slept until it was reprinted in 1808 by Sir Walter. Some notes furnished are by Lord Cork and Scott. The frontispiece of Lord Cork's edition, representing a visit of Queen Elizabeth to Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, our hero's father, is reproduced. Scott's attention was drawn to the book by the amount of light it casts upon Border history. The union of love of adventure and regard for the main chance is very curious. The work is highly interesting, and has genuine historical value. Its appearance in this excellent series is specially welcome.

DR. WILLIAM BARRY contributes to *The Quarterly Review* for July a thoughtful and wide-minded paper bearing the name of 'The School for Critics.' It is a review of the third volume of Mr. George Saintsbury's 'History of Criticism' and other books, old and new. That literary criticism can ever be reduced to scientific precision is impossible, for the value of any work of literary art depends on countless aspects, which change as the world changes. Pope is still regarded by most of us as an important poet with considerable facility of expression, but we do not now value him for the same reasons that delighted the men of the eighteenth century. His serene optimism was then a fashionable mode of thought; now, though optimism is once more in the ascendant, it is of a far wider and more complex kind, with which Pope's thoughts have little connexion—are perhaps, indeed, at times antagonistic. This is only one example of which a countless number might be given. The points of view vary from time to time, and often very rapidly; and such is the case not only with the multitude who read only to pass away the time, but also among many of those who possess the critical faculty in a high degree. But though criticism can never be raised to the precision of a positive science, and is assuredly not an art in the same sense as is the case with all the higher literature, it holds an important place as a guide through the bypaths of human thought and endeavour. The misfortune is—and it is by no means a trivial one—that those who would be the most benefited thereby are the very people who are the least likely to read thoughtful books, such as those of Mr. Saintsbury and his compeers. Among the papers of the late Bishop of London has been found a manuscript lecture of really extraordinary import. It was, unhappily, come upon too late for it to form a part of the volume of 'Lectures and Addresses' issued in 1903. Mrs. Creighton does not know when or where it was delivered, but internal evidence, she believes, indicates that it was written after 1887. We have no special knowledge on the matter, but would suggest that it has never been given to the world in any form before. To us it seems not improbable that it may have been written for some special purpose, but that private or public engagements hindered its being delivered as an address. Whatever may have been the reason that it has not hitherto seen the light, we are specially glad to have it now, for Dr. Creighton, a most accurate reasoner, had a mind saturated with the facts of the history of those eras in which he took a special interest. It is prudent for most of us who study the evolution of states and religions to abstain from passing moral judgments either of praise or blame, and especially of the latter, on those who have forwarded or retarded what we regard as progress; for though morals, when studied from the standpoint of the casuist, may be absolute, not relative, an historian may be, and commonly is, able to tell us what occurred and the factors which brought about the changes he chronicles with more or less accuracy, while he may have little of the faculty for estimating the moral position of those who were the prominent authors of change. Were the two faculties to coalesce an historian of the highest order would result. But we doubt whether any of us are at present far enough removed from the passions and one-sided judgments of our forefathers to produce anything approaching a fairly accurate moral picture. Bishop Creighton, however,

went far in this direction. His historical works, apart from the great interest which they have as chronicles of events, are of still greater value as setting before his readers the ethical position of the actors. This paper abounds with acute criticism. We cannot but wish that time had been given so that the few pages we possess might have been expanded into a volume, such as, had it existed, we cannot doubt would have been a valuable guide for many of us as a corrective of the too harsh judgment we are apt to form of the men of the past. "Englishmen," he tells us, "are famous for preferring verbal truth to any search for abstract justice, though I imagine that many make exceptions, as, for instance, in selling a horse." Casuistry has to English ears an ugly sound, and we all admit that at times it has played strange pranks with the conscience, nevertheless it may be well to give heed to the few lines the author has supplied on the subject. The passages on religious persecution and witchcraft will furnish some readers with new ideas, and, it may be, work occasionally a change in the point of view. Mr. Edward Wright in his 'Romance of the Outlands' deals with the novelists who have laid the adventures of their characters in foreign lands. His paper is valuable, though perhaps he distributes praise somewhat indiscriminately. 'The Princes of the Peloponnese,' by Mr. William Miller, shows great knowledge of a time regarding which many are complacently ignorant, but it is far too much condensed. Sir Charles N. Eliot's 'Buddhism of Tibet' throws an interesting, though somewhat faint, light on the religion of one of the most obscure places of the earth. It is strange to see how very far Buddhism has wandered from what we all assume to have been the original type. Prof. Elton's 'Recent Shakespeare Criticism' is an article which we trust will be widely read. It would be vain in our limited space for us to venture on criticism.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

A. B. ("Straight is the line of duty").—William Maccall, a friend of Carlyle, and author of 'Elements of Individuality.'

NOTICE.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

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A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

RECENTLY I had occasion in these columns (*ante*, p. 84) to reply to a query propounded thirty-seven years previously, concerning the carol of 'The Bitter Withy.' I am now able to answer a query of forty-three years ago, affording at the same time a remarkable instance of tradition.

In 1862 (3rd S. ii. 103) a correspondent signing himself ε. τ. κ. contributed a beautiful Christmas carol, taken down "some years ago" from the singing of a boy in North Staffordshire. For the sake of comparison with the parallel text, I make no apology for reproducing it here, only suppressing the burden, except in the first verse:—

I.

Over sunder's a park, which is newly begun,
All bells in Paradise I heard them a-ring;
Which is silver on the outside, and gold within,
And I love sweet Jesus above all things.

II.

And in that park there stands a hall,
Which is covered all over with purple and pall.

III.

And in that hall there stands a bed,
Which is hung all round with silk curtains so red.

IV.

And in that bed there lies a knight,
Whose wounds they do bleed by day and by night.

V.

At that bed side there lies a stone,
Which is our blessed Virgin Mary then kneeling on.

VI.

At that bed's foot there lies a hound,
Which is licking the blood as it daily runs down.

VII.

At that bed's head there grows a thorn,
Which was never so blossomed since Christ was born.

This nineteenth-century version should be compared with the following carol, which is to be found in the Balliol MS. 354 (of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries), which contains much excellent verse. I copy it from *Anglia*, vol. xxvi. (1903), as printed by Prof. Ewald Flügel, who describes it as "eine geistliche Allegorie" (No. xxix. p. 175),

[Fol. 165b.]

*Lully, lulley, lully, lulley,
ye fawcon hath born my make* away.*

1. He bare hym vp, he bare hym down,
he bare hym in to an orchard browne.
*Lully, lulley, lully, lulley,
ye fawcon hath born my make away!*
2. In yat orchard yere was an halle,
yat was hangid with purpill & pall.
Lully, lulley, &c.
3. And in yat hall yere was a bede,
hit was hangid with gold so rede.
Lully, lulley, &c.
4. And yn yat bed yere lythe a knyght,
his wovndis bledyng day and nyght.
Lully, lulley, &c.
5. By yat bede side kneleth a may,
& she wepeth both nyght & day.
Lully, lulley, &c.
6. & by yat bedde side yere stondith a ston,
Corpus Xristi wretyn yer on.
Lully, lulley, &c.

Here, then, we have two versions of the same carol separated by at least 350 years, showing very little difference except in the burden. There is small likelihood of the gap being filled by the discovery, say, of a seventeenth-century version, and still less chance of a contemporary variant of the Balliol MS. carol being now found. But I hope this note may still elicit some modern version; and it is impossible to insist too emphatically on the urgent necessity of committing these traditional songs, carols, and ballads to print before they perish.

The only case parallel to the above that I can recall is that of the riddle-ballad of 'The Four Presents,' which occurs in the fifteenth-century Sloane MS. 2593, and in several

* Make=mate.

traditional versions recovered and printed during the last century. It is the song which has the curious quasi-Latin refrain of "Peri-meri, dixi, domine," or "Para-mara, dictum, domine" (see my 'Popular Ballads of the Olden Time,' Second Series, pp. 162-3).

I may add that I shall always be grateful to hear of any such fragments of tradition, however valueless they may appear.

F. SIDGWICK.

5, Clement's Inn, W.C.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE 'D.N.B.'

(See *ante*, pp. 21, 101.)

FROM the fifteenth century onwards Magdalen School has had to endure not only the vicissitudes incident to such institutions in general, but others also arising from the divers fortunes of the College to which it is attached. At one time, it may be, many junior members of the University are receiving their education within its walls in company with the sons of prominent citizens of Oxford; at another it has shrunk into a school for the sixteen choristers only, who apparently, as we have seen, in earlier days learnt their grammar elsewhere. There can be no doubt that, for many years after its foundation, the School was in a very flourishing condition. The fourth master in succession was Thomas Wolsey, that "great child of honour." John Goldyffe, who was usher for a short time in 1498, the year of Wolsey's mastership, became later (1508-10), like his founder, head master of Eton. The Register commemorates various benefactions to the College by those who had received their education at the School. Thomas Phyllyps, for example, chorister in 1492, and Demy two years later, founds exhibitions for six Fellows. In 1501 Wolsey, then Dean of Divinity, travels up to London to purchase cloth for the College, and pays, among other things, five shillings "pro liberatâ (John) Style choristæ continenti 2 virgat. et dimid." A chorister of two years later, William Tyler, becomes subsequently Groom of the Bedchamber to Henry VIII. Thomas Cannar the elder, a Demy of about the same date, becomes the first Canon, and then Sub-Dean, of Wolsey's Cardinal College, and in 1532 eighth Canon of its eventual successor, Christ Church. On two occasions in 1507-8 the greater part of the College, and no doubt of the School also, migrated—for six weeks at a time—to Witney, Brackley, and elsewhere from fear of the plague. A few choristers were left behind in College to assist the

remaining Fellows and chaplains in the chapel services.

On 8 June, 1513, Henry VIII. commanded the Prior of St. Frideswide to give Reginald Pole, then aged thirteen, a pension or corrody. About this time or earlier the future Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury matriculated as a nobleman at Magdalen. The king was much interested in his young second cousin's education; and it seems not altogether impossible, considering his tender years, that some of his knowledge may have been acquired in the School. Pole, a little later, became one of the early Fellows of C.C.C. His fine portrait in Magdalen College Hall is similar to the three-quarter-length at Lambeth Palace, where it is described as a copy of a picture by Sebastiano del Piombo, at one time in the Barberini Gallery at Rome. Another portrait, a bust, belongs to the President of C.C.C. Pole seems always to have been painted in his red biretta and cardinal's robes. In 1556 Edmund Pole, aged fifteen, becomes Demy. He was probably a nephew of the cardinal, then Chancellor of the University. On 26 February, 1562/3, Edmund and his eldest brother Arthur were convicted and condemned of high treason, but, in consideration of their youth, the queen subsequently granted them a pardon. In the upper room of the Beauchamp Tower may be seen the inscription "Æt. 21 E. Poole, 1562" (Bloxam, iv. 152; 'D.N.B.', xlv. 19).

In 1516 Richard Stokys is mentioned as usher for about a year. Chaplain to Wolsey, he was the unsuccessful candidate in 1527 when John Burgess was elected President of the College. But Wolsey, as Legate, set aside the election, and replaced Laurence Stubbs, who had recently resigned, as President. Burgess, who was subsequently Principal of Magdalen Hall, had been both a chorister and a Demy (Bloxam, i. 2, iv. 45; Wilson, pp. 68, 70).

In 1520 a second visitation had been held by Bishop Foxe, of Winchester, the visitor, which throws some light on the treatment meted out to the junior members of the College. A number of charges were made against the President, John Higdon, one of which was that he was too severe in his punishments, especially in the case of Demies. This refers to cases where, the statutes being silent, the choice of punishments was left to the discretion of the President. Higdon appears to have adopted the method of corporal punishment, and it is suggested he had some satisfaction in applying it (Wilson, p. 67). The birch was then considered, and for long after, one of the most necessary

factors of a sound education. Fuller's anecdote of the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII., relates to some twelve years earlier than the date of Foxe's visitation. Once, he tells us, the pious foundress came to Christ's College at Cambridge to behold it when partly built, and, looking out of a window, saw the Dean call a faulty scholar to correction; to whom she said "Lente, lente" ("Gently, gently"), as accounting it better to mitigate his punishment than procure his pardon. And at the same College, more than a century later, the immortal John Milton received, according to his brother Christopher, from his first tutor William Chappell, "some unkindnesse," whereto in his margin John Aubrey pithily appends the gloss "whipt him" ('Brief Lives,' ed. A. Clark, ii. 63). It is to be hoped that the youthful Demies, having endured the chastisement of the President, did not also experience the tender mercies of the school-master's ferrule; for those were days

When, Lilly's Rules being pars'd or conster'd ill,
The weeping Ladds mount wooden Pegasus.

His more advanced age and a less Spartan discipline have preserved the modern undergraduate from such personal indignities. In 1525 John Pereson, chorister in 1501, and Demy with Cannar mentioned above, became ninth Canon of Cardinal College. About this date Thomas Hedges, formerly both chorister and Demy, bequeaths to the College a small annual exhibition which still continues (Bloxam, iv. 46). On 12 September, 1535, the king's commissioners report that at Magdalen they had found the lectures in theology, moral and natural philosophy, and "the Latin tongue" well kept. The Latin lecture was no doubt that of the grammar master, Richard Sherrey. To these they had added a lecture in Greek (Wilson, p. 77). A College lecturer of this period and former Demy, John Hoker, has left a curious letter, printed by Bloxam (iv. 53), concerning the destruction in 1538 of the famous Rood of Boxley. The accounts for 1536 mention payments for additional buildings in the School. In 1547 the new Chantry Act of Edward VI. especially exempts from destruction Winchester and Eton. They were indeed inseparably connected with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Magdalen College School and Wainfleet School were saved for the same reason, though without express mention, as they actually received their endowment from the College (Leach's 'Winchester,' 261).

Looking back for a moment to the earlier days of the College, we find in 1486 one

William Wotton, "orkyn maker," furnishing the chapel with a pair of organs at a cost of twenty-eight pounds. The next year he enters into an agreement with the Warden of Merton to make for that college a similar pair of organs for the same price. He is supposed to have been the earliest organ-builder in this country, and Dr. Bloxam suspects him to have been a brother of Richard (Demy 1482), and uncle of Edward Wotton (chorister 1502) noticed below. Anthony Wood, in his 'Annals,' under date 1486, tells a strange story concerning him. A certain poor priest of Oxford, he says in effect, named William Symonds, of the age of twenty-eight years, having a youth of a crafty wit and comely presence to his pupil, contrived that the said youth should be vulgarly reported by certain noble persons to be Edward, Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence. Some report that the said youth was named Lambert Symnell, and that he was a baker's son in Oxford; but the subtle priest's confession was the truest, that he had by flattery seduced the son of a certain organ-maker of the University, and had caused him to be sent into Ireland, where he posed as a pretender to the Crown. And, he adds, "who that should be but one Edward [*sic*: William] Wotton I cannot tell, knowing very well from various obscure writs that such an one, and nobody else, professed that art at that time in Oxford." The priest, who, upon the failure of the rebellion, was imprisoned for life, is more generally known as Richard Simon; and the official account of his pupil describes the latter in 1487 as "oone Lambert Symnell, a child of ten yere of age, sonne to Thomas Symnell, late of Oxforde, joynour." Henry VII. himself, in his letter to the Pope, merely calls him "quemdam puerum de illegitimo thornatum." Other authorities besides Wood represent the father as an organ-builder; but it has been suggested that Simnel was a nickname given Lambert from the trade of his father, a baker—"simenel" or "simnel" being a small cake made of fine flour. Similar nicknames, such as Barlibred, Blancpain, and Havercake, were not uncommon. Where so much is conjecture it is rash to suggest that the pretender's second name embalms a reference to his close connexion with his tutor in deceit—the priest Simon? Even his age at the time of the rebellion is doubtful: Bacon makes him fifteen. Warwick at the same time would be about twelve. The king, when he had captured the "feigned boy," as he called him, "taking him," in Bacon's words, "but as an image of wax,"

employed him, according to Polydore Vergil—who wrote while Lambert was yet alive—as a scullion in the royal kitchen, and later as a falconer. Whether Wood's tale is true or no, it seems not improbable that an early generation of Magdalen boys may have known Lambert, even if he did not share with them their studies in Latin grammar. In John Ford's fine play 'Perkin Warbeck' (founded on Bacon's life of Henry VII., and first published in 1634) Lambert gives good advice, which is not taken, to his less fortunate successor in revolt (V. iii.). He thus describes himself:—

I would be Earl of Warwick, toiled and ruffled
Against my master, leaped to catch the moon,
Vaunted my name Plantagenet, as you do;
An earl, forsooth! when as in truth I was,
As you are, a mere rascal; yet his majesty,
A prince composed of sweetness,—Heaven protect
him!—

Forgave me all my villainies.

But Perkin perished upon the scaffold, when
faded finally away

The milk-white rose of York,
The rose of all the roses.

A. R. BAYLEY.

St. Margaret's, Malvern.

(To be continued.)

THOMAS POUNDE, S.J.

THOMAS POUNDE was born on 29 (and not, as Father Matthias Tanner, S.J., says, in his 'Societas Jesu Apostolorum Imitatrix,' Prague, 1694, on 31) May, 1539, as he himself tells us. (See the documents printed by Brother Foley, 'Records S.J.,' vol. ii. pp. 595 *sqq.* and 602 *sqq.* The date 1606 at the former reference is clearly a mistake for 1607—not 1609, as Brother Foley says.) These discrepancies are merely a slight foretaste of the difficulties that beset an historical account of his earlier years. His modern biographers include Brother Foley, S.J. (*op. cit.*, vols. ii., iii., iv., and vii., *passim*), Father Morris, S.J. ('Troubles of our Catholic Forefathers,' First and Second Series, *passim*), Dr. F. G. Lee ('The Church under Queen Elizabeth,' *passim*), Mr. Joseph Gillow ('Bibliographical Dict. of English Catholics,' v. 354), and Mr. Richard Simpson (*The Rambler*, viii. 25-38, 94-106). As I have been much engaged in an arduous undertaking lately, apart from professional work, I have been unable to consult the last named, nor have I seen the life of Thomas Pounce given by Father Bartoli, S.J., in his 'Istoria S.J. d' Inghilterra,' of which an edition was published in 1825, nor that given by Father Henry More, S.J., in his 'Historia

Missionis Anglicanæ S.J.,' published in 1660; but Dr. Lee makes claim to have consulted the former, and Brother Foley the latter. Fathers Bartoli and More are said to have had the advantage of seeing a MS. life of Thomas Pounce, written by his younger contemporary Father Thomas Stephenson, S.J., who was born 1552, and died in 1624. I wonder if it is very rash to hazard a suggestion that the said Father Thomas Stephenson never wrote any such life, but that we have here a confusion with Thomas Pounce's intimate friend Father Thomas Stevens (as to whom see 'D.N.B.,' Supp. ii. 355). In 1575 or 1576 Henry Chaderdon, afterwards a priest (see Foley, *op. cit.*, iii. 548), was reconciled to the Church by a "Mr. Stevens or Stevenson," who was then residing with Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Guildford, Knt., and sister of William Shelley (as to whom see 10th S. iii. 441, 492; iv. 55). This, from the description of him there given, must have been Father Thomas Stevens's elder brother, Richard Stephens or Stevens (as to whom see 9th S. xi. 468; 10th S. ii. 35), who was one of Father Parsons's secretaries in 1602 (see Law's 'Jesuits v. Seculars,' cvii.).

Is it not possible, then, that the life of Thomas Pounce consulted by Fathers Bartoli and More may turn out to be nothing more than the sketch of his career up to 1578 contained in a letter by Father Thomas Stevens, S.J., dated 4 November, 1578, and printed by Foley, iii. pp. 580 *sqq.*, the result of which was to obtain for Thomas Pounce admission to the Society by the letter of the General of the Society, Mercurian, dated 1 December, 1578? This letter does not allude to his parentage; if it did, we should be spared some very difficult inquiries.

1. Father Tanner, and all the biographers whom I have had leisure to consult, describe Thomas Pounce as having been born and having died at Belmont, Hants. Brother Foley (*op. cit.*, iii. 570) says that Belmont was twelve miles from Winchester. In vol. xliii. of the Harleian Soc. Publications, at p. 225, the seat of the Pounce family is called "Beaments." Can any correspondent say where Belmont or Beaments was? There is a hamlet called Beauworth or Beaworth in Hampshire, but its name does not in the least resemble Belmont, and moreover it is only six and a half miles from Winchester.

2. The authorities above cited describe Thomas Pounce as the son of William Pounce, Esq., of Belmont, by Anne Wriothesley, sister of Thomas, first Earl of Southampton. However, this lady married about 1527 Oliver Lawrence, who was knighted in 1547 and

died on 1 January, 1559/60. (See Hutchins's 'Dorset,' third ed. vol. i. p. 599, and Harleian Soc. Publications, vol. xx. p. 63; and cf. Banks's 'Dormant and Extinct Baronage,' vol. iii. p. 672, and Burke's 'Dormant and Extinct Peerages,' p. 594.) Thus she could not have been Thomas Pounce's mother (though all the accounts, some of them contemporary, *e.g.*, those by the Rev. Henry Chaderdon and Father Thomas Stevens, so describe the widow of William Pounce), but she may have been his stepmother. So much for Thomas Pounce's mother. Who was his father? Berry, in his 'Hants Genealogies,' at p. 194, mentions a William Pounce, who by his wife Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Heyno, of Salisbury, had a son and heir, Anthony Pounce, of Drayton, and a daughter, Charlotte, who married John White, Esq. The mention of Drayton seems to connect this William Pounce with two Wykehamists, Robert Pownde and William Pownd, of whom the former entered Winchester College from Drayton, aged eleven, in 1518, and the latter entered the same college, also from Drayton, aged eleven, in 1579 (Kirby, 'Winchester Scholars,' pp. 109, 149). But Berry's William Pounce cannot be the father of our Thomas Pounce, as, according to Morant's 'Essex,' vol. i. p. 254, he died 5 July, 1525. Berry's William Pounce's daughter Charlotte's daughter, Ann White, is stated to have married one John Britten, and in various places it is asserted that our Thomas Pounce's mother's sister married a Mr. Britten or Brittan, and the 'Chronicles of St. Monica's, Louvain,' at p. 148, state that Sister Helen Brittan's mother was a niece of the first Earl of Southampton. The bearing, however, of these statements lies, as Capt. Cuttle would say, in the application, and I am unable to see any light through this genealogical haze.

The only other remarks I have to pass on Thomas Pounce's relations are (1) that the contemporary authorities, (a) the Rev. Henry Chaderdon and (b) Father Thomas Stevens, state respectively (a) that his mother was a Protestant (b) and his father a Catholic (Foley, iii. 547, 581). (2) That Mr. Chaderdon says the Rev. John Pounce, who was sent on the mission in 1583, and imprisoned in the Clink late in the same year, and who apparently died in exile in or before 1586, was Thomas Pounce's brother (Foley, iii. 45, 546-7, 637), whereas Father Stevens, in 1578, says that Thomas Pounce was the only son and heir of his father (Foley, iii. 581).

3. Father Tanner says (a) that Thomas Pounce was educated till he was twenty-three at the College of the B.V.M. of Win-

chester, and (b) that he received Queen Elizabeth there with a Latin ode.

(a) It is obvious that Father Tanner's statement may refer either to Winchester College (the College of the B.V.M. of Winchester, near Winchester) or to New College, Oxford (the College of the B.V.M. of Winchester at Oxford), though Brother Foley, Mr. Gillow, and Dr. Lee all make the same statement of Winchester College. Thomas Pounce was certainly not on the foundation of either college, but he may have been a Commoner at one or the other, or both. However, he certainly was not there till he was twenty-three, for on 16 February, 1559/60, he was admitted to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. (b) Moreover, he did not (in all probability) receive Queen Elizabeth with a Latin ode, either at Winchester or at New College, for it is almost certain that the queen was not either at one college or at the other in or before 1562. Undoubtedly she was at Winchester in August, 1562 (Nichols, 'Progresses,' &c., vol. i. p. 87), but it does not appear that she visited the College on that occasion. She did so in 1570, but Thomas Pounce was most certainly not there then. He was at that time aged thirty-one. Father Stevens says he went to Court in 1566 (Foley, iii. 580), but he appears to have gone there before that, and to have acted the part of Mercury in Gascoigne's Masque, performed before the queen at Kenilworth in 1565 (see Foley, iii. 544). He left the Law Courts for the Court on the death of his father, as all his earlier biographers assert, but the date of his father's death has not been ascertained. I may mention that it is not tenable that a mistake has been made as to the sovereign to whom the congratulatory ode was delivered. King Edward VI. visited Winchester College in 1552, and King Philip and Queen Mary in 1554, but the verses delivered on these occasions are preserved in the King's Library at the British Museum (12 A. xxxii. and xx.), and on neither occasion were any verses delivered by Thomas Pounce.

I should like on some future occasion to make some notes as to his various prisons; but the present note has already exceeded all reasonable bounds.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

SAGHALIEN: ITS PRONUNCIATION. — This island has come to the front in the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan, and it may not be amiss to discuss the pronunciation of its name. It is admittedly a word of the Manchurian language and signifies "black."

English gazetteers mark the stress upon its final syllable, which, according to them, should be sounded *-leen*. This is presumably based upon the Russian official orthography, *Sakhálin*. The German pronunciation, according to Brockhaus, is *Sachálin*, but there can be no doubt that this accentuation upon the penultimate is wrong, and that the right stress is as marked by the English gazetteers, viz., upon the final. The only doubtful point is whether the last vowel should be *i*, as the Russians sound it, or whether it should be diphthongal *ie*, as the English spelling *Saghalien* suggests. At first sight the Russians would seem most likely to be correct, but actually I believe the English is the better form. On referring to Amyot's great Manchu dictionary, I find the word for "black" transliterated as *sahalien*. It is also given in the native character, with four distinct vowel signs (*a, a, i, e*). This appears to prove that the Russian form is inaccurate, and that the last syllable contains the diphthong *ie*, as in "siesta." Compare such Chinese names as Tien-tsin, which is often vulgarly called *Tin-tsin*. As further evidence I may add that in the English translation of the 'Voyage' of La Pérouse, 1798, vol. ii. p. 71, we are told that "the natives pronounced the name of their country exactly as the French pronounce *Ségalien*." If the Japanese regain permanent possession of it, I suppose the island will return to its old Japanese name, *Karafuto*, pronounced *Karáf'to*.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

PARISH RECORDS NEGLECTED.—The following is from the *Daily Mail* ('Church News' column), 12 August:—

"It seems almost incredible that, at this date, parish records of great antiquity and value should be still subjected to indignity and contempt; but so it seems to be, and the Bishop of Truro declares that three original parish records of Pre-Reformation Guilds have lately been found in a coal-box. The authorities at the British Museum pronounce them as most important, and the rector of Menheniot is to be congratulated on his fortunate discovery."

H. W. UNDERDOWN.

ROBERT PERREAU'S TRIAL.—In the 'Bibliographer's Manual' (vol. iii. p. 1833) it is stated by Lowndes that "the defence of Robert Perreau, of uncommon art and ability, elegance and pathos, was supposed to be written by Hugh M'Aulay Boyd." This statement does not agree with that of Richard Cumberland, who, in the first volume of his 'Memoirs,' claims to be the author of the speech in question. Still, as many pamphlets were published in defence of Robert Perreau, it is probable that M'Aulay Boyd wrote one

of these, or he may have composed a speech for Daniel Perreau (the twin brother), who was brought to trial on the next day. Like another "famous forger," Dr. Dodd, the "unfortunate brothers" seem to have enlisted many powerful pens in their service. No doubt some of your readers having an intimate knowledge of the lives of Boyd and Cumberland will be able to show how Lowndes was led into the mistake. For the Perreau case see 8th S. xi. 148, 232, 279.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

"MOTORALITIES."—This abominable word was used in an advertisement the other day, in connexion with motor fittings and specialities. It is quite as bad as "cyclealities," lately commented on in these columns.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

TESTATOR'S FULL DESCRIPTION.—This very full description of a testator may be worth a place in 'N. & Q.':—

"I Thomas Stretchley, of the most renowned and famous City of England, the City of London, gentleman. And by the providence of God, on the first day of March in the year one thousand six hundred and twelve, borne in Pannyer streete, *alias* Pannyer Alley, in the said City, in that house formerly known by the name of the White Lyon, next adjoining to that Stone which [is] declared by inscription thereupon engraven to be the highest ground in London, which house being the last house of that Streete or Ally of that parish which bares the name of Christ church, on the left hand going out of that streete in the said Parish that is called by the name of Blowbladder streete. And in the said Church baptized on the seven day of March."

Proved in P.C.C., 17 Oct., 1681, 146 North

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

NELSON POEMS.—A Nelson bibliography may be the work of some enthusiastic compiler. Towards it I present these poetical pieces. Perhaps other contributors may add to this list before the centenary day:—

Abbot, Charles, D.D. F.L. and A.S., late Fellow of New College, Oxford, vicar of Oakley and Goldington, Bedfordshire, and domestic chaplain to the Duke of Bedford.—A Monody on the Death of the Hero of the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Viscount Nelson. who fell gloriously off Cadiz, October 21st, 1805. Bedford, J. Barnes.—4to, 7 leaves (1805). Dedicated to Lord Collingwood; dated Bedford, 10 Dec., 1805. (See 'D.N.B.', i. 3.)

Durnford, W.—The Battle of Trafalgar, a Poem. London.—4to, 9 leaves (1807). Dated Dover, 20 April, 1807.

Fitzgerald, William Thomas, Esq., author of 'Nelson's Triumph: or, the Battle of the Nile,' &c. —Nelson's Tomb, a Poem. To which is added, An Address to England on her Nelson's Death. By the same author. London.—4to, 8 leaves, 1805. Dedicated to Lord Collingwood, from Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square. (See 'D.N.B.', xix. 152.)

Grahame, James.—The Siege of Copenhagen, a Poem. London.—4to, 6 leaves, 1808. Printed in Edinburgh. (See 'D.N.B.' xxii. 366.)

Maxey, Samuel, Esq.—The Victory of Trafalgar, a Naval Ode. Commemorative and Descriptive of British Heroism. Second Edition. London.—4to, 18 leaves (1808). Dated St. Albans, 15 Jan., 1808.

Taylor, George, of the Bank of England.—An Elegy on the lamented, though glorious Death of..... Horatio, Lord Viscount Nelson..... London.—8vo, 4 leaves, 1805.

Tremenheere, Rev. Wm., A.B., late chaplain to H.M. late ship the *Valiant*.—Verses on the Victory of Trafalgar; and the Death and Funeral of Admiral Lord Nelson. London.—4to, 6 leaves, no date. Dedicated to Frederic, Earl of Carlisle, who had just published some verses on Trafalgar.

W. C. B.

SEA WALLS: PUNISHMENT FOR NEGLECTING THEIR REPAIR.—Mr. W. H. Wheeler, in his 'History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire,' quotes Harrison as saying, in his preface to Holinshed's 'Chronicle,' that

"such as, having walls or banks near unto the sea, do suffer the same to decay, after convenient admonition, whereby the water entereth and drowneth up the country, are by a certain ancient custom apprehended, condemned and staked in the breach, where they remain for ever a parcel of the new wall that is to be made upon them, as I have heard reported."—P. 40.

Harrison, so far as I am at present able to make out, is the earliest authority for this, and he only speaks of it as a report. I shall be very much obliged to any one who can furnish me with earlier evidence.

In a paper by the Rev. F. C. J. Spurrell in the *Archæologia Cantiana* relating to Dartford, I find the following, which, though it is by no means a proof of what Harrison had heard, tends to make the statement less improbable than it otherwise would be:—

"In early times, the Roman way crossed the marsh untroubled by the tide. Afterwards, the tide having advanced further inland, the road was raised, becoming a causeway. In mediæval times this bank was heightened against the tide, the road running inside as at present. During a section made a few years ago through this road, near Stidolph's house, I saw a human skeleton extended across the bank, about two feet below the present surface. This is, of course, a strange situation; but looking to the fact that it was a tide wall, it is possible that the once owner of the skeleton had the duty of repairing the bank, and having let the tide through by his neglect was placed in the breach, thus helping to repair it while suffering punishment. Mr. S. Smiles has mentioned that such a mode of dealing was a mediæval custom. However, I know not how far the ancient graveyard extended hereabout, so that the body, which showed no signs of burial, might yet have been buried in sacred ground."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

CZECHS AND GERMANS.—The age-long antagonism of the Tenter and Slav of Central

Europe is continued when both have travelled far from home and pitched tents in a new world. In his work on the conditions of the poor of New York entitled 'How the Other Half Lives' (New York, 1904), Mr. Jacob A. Riis writes in his chapter on the Bohemians:—

"The two races mingle no more on this side of the Atlantic than on the rugged slopes of the Bohemian mountains; the echoes of the Thirty Years' War ring in New York, after two centuries and a half, with as fierce a hatred as the gigantic combat bred among the vanquished Czechs.....The Bohemian clergyman who spoke for his people at the Christian Conference held in Chickering Hall two years ago took even stronger ground. 'They are Roman Catholics by birth, infidels by necessity, and Protestants by history and inclination.'"

This is accounted for by the complete isolation of the Bohemian immigrant, due partly to what Mr. Riis rather unfairly calls his "harsh and unattractive" language, to pride of race, and to an unjust imputation of being a public disturbing element. Those best acquainted with the Czechs know that at heart they are deeply religious, even if they affect a Gallio-like attitude towards the churches, and criminal statistics show that few wrongdoers are to be found in their ranks. Like their fellow-Slavs, the Bohemians complain bitterly of aspersions cast upon them by other peoples.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

ETON SCHOOL LISTS.—Can any one give me information with regard to the existence of early MS. Eton School Lists? Within the last two years a considerable number have been brought to light, and my collection now includes transcripts for the following dates: 1678, 1706-7, 1718, 1725, 1728, 1732, 1742, 1745, 1747, 1752-4, 1756-70, 1772-3, and 1775-91, after which they were regularly printed each year. I should be glad to fill up any of the gaps, or even to hear of duplicates for the above-mentioned years.

R. A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

5, New Street Square, E.C.

'THE HIGHWAYMAN'S PARTING SONG.'—Where can I find the words (if they are in print) of a song once known as 'The Highwayman's Parting Song,' and beginning

I was a wild and a wicked youth?

I know no more than the first line.

R. F. FRANKS.

'VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.'—I shall be greatly obliged if any of your correspondents will inform me where I can obtain a copy of this song, which was very popular in London some thirty or more years ago. I have it only in a Greek version, made by my old friend Dr. Littledale—an admirable work of its kind, and I much doubt whether any but a few friends are aware of its existence. If you know any one who would care for it I will do my best to copy it for him; but my Greek is rather rusty after so many years' disuse. It is the Doctor's own MS., and I much doubt whether any other copy exists.

F. N.

7, Edith Road, W.

[The author of 'Villikins and his Dinah' was inquired for in 'N. & Q.' in 1855 (1st S. xii. 183), several replies appearing. In 1883 MR. HENRY MAYHEW, the author of 'The Wandering Minstrel,' sought information concerning the original author of the song, saying (6th S. viii. 67): "As Mr. Robson sang the song, the words were those originally given by Mr. Mitchell, the first low comedian who appeared in the part, A.D. 1831. He brought the country version to me, and I had to condense and interpolate it, so as to make it 'go' with a London audience." FATHER FRANK, writing from Birmingham, replied (6th S. viii. 94) that the song was written by Harry Horton, a native of Birmingham, and was popular there before it was heard in London.]

HAROLD II. AND THE ROYAL HOUSES OF ENGLAND, DENMARK, AND RUSSIA.—At the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's wedding it was said in one of the daily papers that, through a child (son or daughter?) of our Harold II., these three royal houses were descended from him. I shall be much obliged if any one can tell me if this is so; if so, how; and what authority (if any) there is for the statement.

HELGA.

LADY STANNUS.—What was the maiden name of the wife of Sir Ephraim Stannus? Burke's 'Landed Gentry' states that Sir Ephraim married, on 16 October, 1829, Mary Louisa, the widow of James Gordon, Esq., a younger branch of the Gordons of Newton, co. Aberdeen. I find that a James who would correspond with this had married, in 1819, Mary Louisa Fraser. Was Lady Stannus's name Fraser? The 'D.N.B.' simply repeats Burke.

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

INDEX OF PROBATES.—The Principal Probate Registry distributes among the District Probate Registries a printed Index of Grants of Probate and Administrations, giving the date of grant, the names and addresses of the deceased and of their executors or administrators, and the amounts of the estates.

Is there any reason why more copies should not be printed and circulated among such libraries as are willing to pay for them?

G. D. LUMB.

BACON'S CIPHER.—In the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' vol. xxxvii. p. 64, article 'Sir Tobie Matthew,' it is stated that in 1609, when Matthew was in Madrid, Bacon sent him "the key to his famous cipher, about which he requests secrecy." Where can I obtain authority for, and further particulars about, these statements?

H. PEMBERTON, Jun.

Phila., Pa., U.S.

ST. BRELADE.—I am anxious to know who he was and when he lived. One of the twelve parishes in Jersey is named after him. Jean Poingdestre (1609-91), in his 'Cesarea or A Discourse of the Island of Jersey' (Hal. MS. 5417, published by the Société Jersiaise in 1889), wrote:—

"While I am vpon the subiect of Religion, two other Jersey Saints offer themselves to be spokel of in this place. The first *sine die & Consule*: for I could neuer learne either the yeare or the age he liued in, or what he did to deserue that name, said that he was a holy man & had a Cell in that place where a Church of his name stands at present, that is St Brelads Church, in a retired place called St. Brelads Bay, close by the Sea. As for the other called St. Helery," &c.

It should be possible to discover something further about St. Brelade.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

Pendeen, Bowes Road, Walton-on-Thames.

RIGHT TO ARMS.—Is it the modern practice of the College of Arms to refuse all prescriptive right to arms? The following extract shows it was not so:—

"If ye usage of arms for sixty years be sufficient by the Lords Commissioners orders to warrant the provincially King at Arms to make entry thereof and allow the same in their visitations the Right Hon. the Lord Marshall may with more reason where the arms have been generally born by ye several branches of a family for a much longer time signifie his pleasure for confirming and allowing ye arms. Earl Marshall's warrant dated 21 July, 1711, for confirmation of arms to Edmund Dunmer of N. Stoneham, Southampton."—British Museum, Stowe MS. 714.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

"SACRÆ PAGINÆ PROFESSOR."—I desire an explanation of this title, given to certain theologians in the fifteenth century. Was it a degree conferred in some foreign university? or does it indicate that its holder was a professor, in the present sense of the term, and delivered statutory lectures on Holy Writ (I presume that is the meaning of

"Sacra Pagina")? The title does not seem to be of common occurrence.

In the north transept of Chichester Cathedral is a series of conventional likenesses of the Bishops of Chichester down to Sherborne, executed at the costs of that munificent prelate. The more recent of these mostly bear the degree, as would be expected, "Sacrae Theologiae Professor," equivalent to Doctor of Divinity; but one, Sherborne's immediate predecessor, Fitz-James, is "Sacrae Paginae Professor," and he is represented holding an open book. Fitz-James had been Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and Wood does not mention that he had studied at a foreign university. I have consulted the statutes of Oxford and Cambridge in vain.

C. DEEDES.

Chichester.

PEARSE FAMILY.—Information is desired concerning the family and descendants of Col. Thomas Deane Pearse, Bengal Artillery, the friend of Warren Hastings.

(Col.) H. W. PEARSE.

Hebury Manor, Wimbome.

GALLOWS OF ALABASTER.—In *Blackwood's Magazine* for June, p. 845, there is a quotation from Thomas Coryat's 'Crudities.' Speaking of Venice, the writer tells of a

'marvellous fair pair of gallows made of alabaster, the pillars being wrought with many curious borders and works, which served for no other purpose but to hang the Duke whensoever he shall happen to commit any treason against the State.'

Did such a fabric ever exist? or was Coryat deceived or misinformed? If his statement be correct, has any representation or description thereof come down to us?

N. M. & A.

J. H. CHRISTIE.—I shall be glad if any one can tell me where a report of the trial of J. H. Christie can be found. I believe that it took place in 1821, and that he was tried for having shot a Mr. Scott in a duel which resulted from some article Mr. Christie wrote concerning Edinburgh society.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

DUMAS: ITS PRONUNCIATION.—Can any reader tell me how the great Frenchman who bore this name pronounced it—*Dumas* or *Dumè*? I have heard it both ways in France. English pronouncing biographical dictionaries appear to give only *Duma*; but, on the other hand, the best of them—e.g., Smith's 'Cyclopaedia of Names,' 1895—give *Barra* as *Barrasse*, and *Genlis* as *Genlisse*. There seems to be great diversity of opinion about final *s*, whether to sound it or not. Among French authorities I note that

Littré gives *Barra*, but Landais gives *Barrasse*. Larousse gives *Genlisse*. Is there any general rule under which these and similar names can be brought? Is it a fact that the modern tendency is to restore the formerly silent final consonant—I mean, of course, in proper names?

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

[The meridional French, as a rule, say *Dumas*, *Barrasse*, &c., the septentrional *Duma*. Gascon practice seems to be to sound the final *s*.]

"CORRECT."—I notice that, in his note on the Amir of Afghanistan's title (*ante*, p. 66), COL. PRIDEAUX speaks of certain transliterations as being "more correct" or "less correct," whilst PROF. SKEAT, in his reply on the pronunciation of the word *coke* (*ante*, p. 78), uses the phrase "the more correct *cook*," and I should like to elicit the opinion of grammarians as to whether these degrees of comparison, which are met with so frequently nowadays, are correctly expressed. For the purpose of emphasis, it is doubtless permissible to form a superlative of this adjective with such adverbs as "most," "perfectly," "quite"; but, when instituting comparisons, is it not better to employ the words "more nearly" or "less nearly"? GYPSY.

Manchester.

"BEAR BIBLE," SPANISH.—In a notice of Messrs. J. & J. Leighton's catalogue of books, part viii. (10th S. iii. 220), is the following: "Under Spanish Books are the famous 'Bear Bible,' 5*l.* 5*s.*, and Boccaccio, 1539, 12*l.* 12*s.*" What is the peculiarity of this Bible?

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

PENTEUS OR PUNTEUS.—In 'Rosemary and Bayes,' a reply to Marvell's 'Rehearsal Transposed,' 1672, mention is made of "Pilgrims-salve" to cure the itch, "the which is to be had near the Stage of John Punteus in Covent-garden," p. 18. In that amusing book, Le Neve's 'Pedigrees of the Knights,' Harl. Soc., p. 490, it is said that William Read, who was knighted in 1705 for "curing great numbers of seamen & soldiers of blindness gratis," "was a monte-bank formerly & servant to Penteus." Is anything known of him?

W. C. B.

SANDERSON FAMILY OF EDMONTON.—I am getting together information relative to the above family, and shall be much obliged for any notes your readers may have. The family were connected with Edmonton and district from 1504 until the middle of the nineteenth century. Are there any descendants now living? and do they bear arms?

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

Replies.

CHARLES READE'S GRANDMOTHER.

(10th S. ii. 344.)

MISLED by the article on Major John Scott, afterwards Scott-Waring, in the 'D.N.B.' (li. 46-7), though the mistake is noted in the volume of *errata*, I wrongly named this lady (Elizabeth Blackrie) as the Major's second wife, whereas she was his first. Her portrait (as the Rev. Compton Reade tells me) was at Ipsden in a miniature only. As the Major descended from the Wycherleys, it was only natural that both he and his grandson, Charles Reade, should have a passion for the stage.

Soon after the death of his first wife, in 1796, the Major married Maria, daughter and heiress of Jacob Hughes, of Cashel, and as the Major took the additional surname of Waring in 1798 she would, of course, be known as Mrs. Scott-Waring. She had been an actress, chiefly in Ireland, though possessed of some fortune. In 1800 John Russell exhibited at the Royal Academy his charming picture of her and her two children. The whereabouts of the picture remained unknown until four or five years ago, when it turned up in Christie's sale-room, and was bought for a small sum by Mr. Hodgkins, the Bond Street dealer, who placed it in his window and asked 800*l.* for it. The inevitable American eventually secured it. Mrs. Maria Scott-Waring died of an apoplectic fit 3 February, 1812, at Peterborough House, Parsons Green, Fulham, where the Major resided from 1807 till 1813, when he removed to Half Moon Street, Piccadilly. Of the two children shown in the picture, the boy, John Thurloe Scott-Waring, became a lieutenant in the army 31 March, 1814, and as an officer of the 28th (or the North Gloucestershire) Regiment of Foot bore his part at Waterloo, being placed on half-pay 15 August, 1816. The girl, Laura Augusta Hastings Scott-Waring, inheriting the parental passion, took to the stage for a time, but in 1818 became the wife of the Rev. Percival Frye, successively rector of Dinsdale, co. Durham, minister of Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Middlesex, and vicar of St. Winnow, Cornwall.

The Major soon consoled himself by marrying as his third wife, on 15 October, 1812, Harriet Pye Esten, a widow (*Fèret*, 'Fulham Old and New,' ii. 154). She had likewise been an actress, and her disputes with Stephen Kemble over the lease of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, in 1792 and 1793

are recorded in the 'D.N.B.' (xxx. 382). At that time she was separated from her husband, and residing with her mother, Mrs. Bennet. Her case was supported by Douglas, eighth Duke of Hamilton, whose mistress she had been. Her daughter by the Duke, Anne Douglas Hamilton, was married 25 January, 1820, to Henry Robert, third Baron Rossmore of Monaghan, and died childless on 20 August, 1844. Another daughter of hers (presumably by her husband), Harriet Hunter Wildman Esten, was married 21 December, 1809, at St. George's, Hanover Square, to Thomas Darby Coventry, Esq., of Henley-upon-Thames (Registers Harleian Soc., ii. 420). Mrs. Esten was then described as a widow. Her portraits in the Burney Collection, British Museum, dated 1793, 1794, and 1804, are those of a handsome woman; but her career may have justified the epigram which Sheridan is said to have uttered upon hearing of her marriage with Major Scott-Waring.

While on the subject of the correct identification of portraits, may I point out that the lady whose picture appears at p. 74 of Mr. George C. Williamson's life of 'John Russell, R.A.' (1894), as 'Mrs. Topham, 1791,' was, in fact, Mrs. Mary Wells (*née* Davies), the well-known actress and beauty, who lived with Major Edward Topham and had children by him, but was subsequently abandoned for another divinity? Russell had likewise portrayed her as Maud in O'Keefe's play of 'Peeping Tom,' a part which she created. Both 'Mrs. Topham' and Mrs. Wells are treated of as totally different personages in Mr. Williamson's work.

GORDON GOODWIN.

YORKSHIRE DIALECT (10th S. iv. 102, 170).—We must all be grateful to MR. DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON for his interesting paper. May I ask him a few questions?

Is *siping*=soaking related etymologically to *sop*, *soppy*, and *soap*? Is *smittle*=infectious related to *smell*?

The *master key* is good and familiar English. Did it come to us through Yorkshire? Can *tewed* be etymologically connected with *tired*? Is *wankling* related to *weak*, G. *schwach* and *schwank*, or to *wean*? I submit that it is not easy to distinguish a ditch from a bank, the fosse from the vallum, a valley from a hill, or where the road goes up from where it goes down; so *super* and *subter* are related.

Does the *bar* in *bargueuts* relate to a barred opening before glass was commonly used? The first impression on waking is a critical

moment. Witness the Scotch *first foot* met in the morning. Do we not all feel inclined to say "Good morning!" to this person, as we feel inclined to say "Good night!" to one met in the dark? Possibly my experience may be of use to others. I have found the best prescription against hysteria and depression to get up on first awaking. The second sleep does not refresh.

To call for Southern to call names is noteworthy, but this latter expression seems to need explaining. Is it not a common phrase "To be called in church," meaning to have one's banns read out?

Yorksh. *neif*, A.-S. *nief*, are to be sounded *nif*, I presume. Have they congeners?

Most important query of all: Why do Yorkshiremen call themselves *tykes*? Is not *tyke* related in origin and meaning to *dog*? *Dog* has been adopted in modern sporting French as *dogue*. Is it related to *duke*, *duc*? Whence the etiquette that hunting dogs must never be called dogs, but always hounds? *Hound* and *hund*, though related to *kuv-os* and *cānis*, are good Teutonic. Can Yorkshire *tykes* be a survival of Norse sea-dogs? The people of the dales are Scandinavian, tall, fair, bold, proud, exclusive, hospitable, and their speech sounds like Norse to a stranger. Possible parallels are Shakespeare's "dogs of war" and "the lion of the North." "Dog of a Jew" is quite different, and snacks of the scavengers of Oriental cities.

Gaves I take to be related to *gore*, *gorse*, and *gooseberry*. But why is a small wood called a *rush*? Has this aught to do with *rasher*, a thin slice? *Batter*, I believe, is a builders' word for slant; is it related to *batten*? *Fastening penny*, for earnest money in connexion with statute fairs (*feriæ*?), suggests a possible relation to *fiesta*. *Statties* for statute fairs is common in the South. *Crow* or *craw* for rook is good old English, as in the phrase "as the crow flies." A carrion-crow does not fly so straight. To lead corn or hay is also Southern. To *theek* their nest is found in some old poet. The *ket* of *ketlocks* puzzles me. In Herts they call the wild mustard *carlock*. It is now grown to be ploughed in as green manure. Formerly, before the Education Acts, children were turned into the cornfields to pull it, getting their hands black. *Beasts* is the common word in Essex, and probably elsewhere, for oxen. I do not understand *in by* and *out by* as coal-mining words. *Otchin* is doubtless *urchin*, originally a hedgehog, as *sea-urchin*, the prickly echinus, shows.

A *saft day* and a *saft body* are not quite alike. A *saft day* is a wet or damp day. *Soft* is Lancashire for foolish (! with softening brain). A Sunday-school child in Liverpool, asked what a *soft* answer meant, replied, "Please, 'm, foolish." Your correspondent, I take it, does not suggest that *sad* bread is related to *sally lunn*. Was there not an eponymous Sally Lunn as well as a real Charlotte who first made apple charlotte? In *fullock*=fullness is the suffix *-lock* parallel to that in *wed-lock*? I cannot interpret *to side* for *to tidy*, unless it be to put stray things from the table aside. I think *fettle* has spread beyond Yorkshire. I suggest its connexion with *fac-ere*, *fait*, *factor* (Scottish for agent). This will explain *fettle thee*="to give a thrashing to," as to do for you.

I notice if I bring strawberries to a poor Mercian or East Anglian he says, "Come again." If I offer to read a parable or hymn he says, "You can if you like"; but I think he has the same courteous intention as the Yorkshire *tyke*.

A native of Burnley, in East Lancashire, tells me that *t'watter*, for the water, is rather East Lancashire than Yorkshire. In Yorkshire, he tells me, they say *th'watter*, but use *t'* for the article before a vowel, as *t'arch-deacon*.

T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

The interesting article on 'Yorkshire Dialect' is another proof of the extent to which "dialect" is merely a survival of old-time words and phrases, and of how much there is in common between the dialects of different districts. The following words quoted by your correspondent are in common use in Lowland Scotch, and are no doubt considered by many to be peculiar to that dialect:—

- "Siping" ("seeping"), soaking.
- "Middin," ashes, ash heap.
- "Smittle," infectious ("a smittle hoast," an infectious cold).
- "Kittle," fickle, uncertain.
- "Dyke," ditch, but also wall.
- "Neif," fist.
- "Kep," catch.
- "Sag," cave in.
- "Fest," binding a bargain. "Handfest."
- "Gate," street.
- "Seet," "sight," quantity.
- "Rotten," rat.
- "Foomart," polecat.
- "Crow," rook.
- "Reeky chimbley," smoky chimney.
- "Stooks," sheaves.
- "Lead," carry (hay).
- "Theek wer ricks," thatch our stacks.
- "Big," build.

"In by," inside ("come in by").

"Out by," outside.

"Moudiewarp," mole.

"Hogs," wether sheep (of one year old).

"Daft" or "soft," silly.

"Sad," an unbaked cake.

"Fettle up," to "fix."

"Fettle," in good, or bad, condition.

Yorkshire reserve, alluded to by your correspondent, seems much akin to what strikes strangers as ungraciousness in the Scotch.

T. F. D.

MR. DUNNINGTON-JEFFERSON says: "The bridge over a ditch in front of a gate is called a 'goatstock.'"

Mr. Rutton, in *Arch. Cant.*, vol. xx. 243, in an article on Sandgate Castle, giving extracts from the building accounts, 1539-40, has a note of interrogation after "gostock." Apparently he was puzzled as to its use. The extract is as follows:—

"Iron for 'gostock' [?] the which the Alman [the German engineer Von Hashenperg] advised, 132½ lb."

As, of course, to the castle there was a bridge, may not the two words *goatstock* and *gostock* be identical in derivation?

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

As second component part of place-names *-by* occurs also in Germany: Brumby, Barby, Steckby, are villages on the Middle Elbe. *By* is pronounced as *bee*; the *y* is only, as in English, the representative of a final *i*. Aldward has its counterpart in Altwerk, Neuwerk. To "stobb," "stobben," answers our *der Stubben*, the stump of a tree; "tyke," our Anhalt word *die tüke* (with long *ü*), used for a cur. Your "gares" are called *Gehren* in the March of Brandenburg; to "sag" is *sich sacken*. In Low German *der start* is the only term used for tail, and *Wippstert* is the wagtail. In High German it is preserved in *die Pflugsterz(e)*, the plough-handle. "Mouldiewarp" is our *Maulwurf*. "Daft" is the Low German *dōf*=stupid.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

"While" seems used in Yorkshire (and in Yorkshire only) in the sense of the immediate future. Thus "I'll see you while morning" means "in the morning."

"He moved to me" means "He took off his hat to me."

Within the last twenty years I have come across old chap-books of the Yorkshire dialect, such as 'Thomas and Betty at Hickleton Fair,' which booklets are very copious.

JAS. CURTIS, F.S.A.

I should like to add to my reply that I never heard the word "start" used for tail in Lincolnshire. With us it means a straight handle, as the "start" of a fireshovel, a saucepan, or old-fashioned porringer. "One other plain sawcer, gilt within, having two sterts.....of the which sterts one is broken off" (Lincoln Cathedral Inventory, 1536, in 'Monasticon,' vol. viii. p. 128). In the 'Ripon Act Book' (Surtees Soc.), 1468, there is to be found the following bilingual entry: "Unam ollam enniam [*sic*] sterttyd" (p. 137).

EDWARD PEACOCK.

[A bow or any form of inclination or courtesy constitutes "moving" in the West Riding.]

"THE FATE OF THE TRACYS" (10th S. iv. 128).—Morthoe is a pleasant seaside village about five miles west of Ilfracombe. Woolacombe-Tracy, hard by, was long the seat of the ancient family of Tracy, and tradition says Sir William Tracy lived there a secluded life after his participation in the murder of Thomas à Becket. The late R. N. Worth, F.G.S., in his 'History of Devonshire' (1886), records:—

"The little parish of Morthoe, which borders Morte Bay, has a niche alike in history and folklore. A tomb in the church (St. Mary's) to 'Syr Wiliame de Tracey' was recorded by the elder historians as that of the Tracy murderer of A Becket. Risdon is confident upon the point, and Westcote jokes upon the assumption that some ill-affected persons stole the leaden sheets in which Sir William's body was wrapped, leaving him 'in danger of taking cold.' But Morthoe is an old Tracy seat, and a chantry, in this very church, was founded by a rector of Morthoe who was undoubtedly buried there.....According to West-Country tradition, after the murder of the Archbishop 'The Tracys Had the wind in their faces' wherever they went or from whatever quarter it might blow; and, assuredly, high and rugged Morthoe was as likely a place as any to secure a remarkable fulfilment. Morthoe is 'High Morte,' and Morte is fancifully interpreted to mean 'death.' Beyond Morte Point is Morte Stone, the cause of many a shipwreck, which local lore says will be removed when it is taken in hand by a husband who can say from experience the grey mare is *not* the better horse. There is, indeed, a version of the tradition which places the power in the hands of a number of wives who have the sovereignty, but adds, sagely, that enough have not been got together to produce the result. Morthoe supplies material for the wise saw that it is the place which 'God made last, and the devil will take first,' a saying that is matched in Northumberland at Elsdon, and probably in other rugged neighbourhoods."

Sir William de Tracy was a son of Oliver, Lord Tracy, Baron of Barnstaple. A cave near Morthoe, known as the Crockhorn Cavern, is reputed to be the spot where the murderer lived in hiding—lived in penitence, and died in sorrow—and it is told how, in

the seclusion of Woolacombe Sands, the wretched man occupied his time aimlessly "in making bundles of the sand, and wisps of the same." Even to this day it is stoutly affirmed by the simple fisher-folk resident thereabouts that when the sea is rough and the weather "dirty"—above the howl of the tempest, and the whistling of the wind—the shriek of Tracy's unrestful ghost may oftentimes be heard.

Bovey Tracey is a pleasant little Devonshire town, some forty-two miles south-east of Morthoe. Its fifteenth-century parish church—erected to the joint honour of SS. Peter and Paul—contains one of the finest carved oak screens of that period in the county. The fabric stands upon the site of an earlier one—said to have been dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, and built towards the latter part of the twelfth century by Sir William de Tracy as an act of penance.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"The Tracys have always the wind in their faces" is the form of the proverb given in Fuller's 'Worthies,' and rightly ascribed by him to Gloucestershire. "This," he says,

"is founded on a fond and false tradition, which reports that ever since Sir William Tracy was most active among the four Knights which killed Thomas Becket, it is imposed on the Tracys for miraculous penance that, whether they go by land or by water, the wind is ever in their faces. If this were so, it was a favour in a hot summer to the females of that family, and would spare them the use of fan."—Fuller's 'Worthies,' as quoted in Ray's 'Proverbs,' edition of 1778.

There seems no reason for supposing that the Tracys have had harder fortune than other people.

R. E. FRANKILLON.

Allow me to refer your correspondent to Stanley's 'Memorials of Canterbury,' where in chap. ii., 'The Murder of Becket,' he will find a long account of the murderers of Becket, and several authorities cited whence it is derived. Nearly five pages are devoted to Sir William Tracy.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"KSIJAZ" (10th S. iv. 107, 130, 152).—MR. PICKFORD asks, "Is Potëmoxine, or Potemkin, the proper Western rendering of the Russian name?" The *x* is undoubtedly a mistake. The proper rendering in French would be Potemkine. French writers make names of this class end in *-ine*, instead of *-in*, merely as a kind of danger signal, or warning that the termination is not to be sounded nasally. For instance, Galitzin or Kropotkin might

but spell them Galitzine and Kropotkine and one cannot choose but sound them correctly. Of course this applies to French only. In English the addition of *-e* is needless, and we may adhere to the original Russian form, Potemkin. The two marks over the *e* are optional. They are a danger signal, warning the reader that the *e* is to be sounded *yo*. Compare the Christian name of Count Tolstoi, variously given by his editors as Leo, Lév, or Lyoff. Leo is a translation. Lév is the actual Russian orthography. Lyoff is an attempt to express the sound phonetically.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

BRUDENELL: BOUGHTON (10th S. iv. 29).—Sir William Boughton, fourth baronet, had by his second wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Charles Shuckburgh, Bart., three daughters, Catherine, Meliza, and Elizabeth. These names are given in Kimber's 'Baronetage,' where it is also stated that Sir Edward Boughton, fifth baronet, who married Grace, daughter of Sir John Shuckburgh, Bart., had three daughters, the youngest of whom married Mr. Brudenell.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield.

NORDEN'S 'SPECULUM BRITANNIE' (10th S. iii. 450; iv. 12, 75).—I find that in my former reply I made a mistake in saying that no separate copies of the 'Preparatiue' were known to exist. There is a copy in the British Museum. Lowndes says that the 1723 edition of the 'Speculum' was the third, and my authority for stating that the book was reprinted in 1637 was Sir Henry Ellis (Introduction to the 'Description of the County of Essex,' p. xviii), who, as Principal Librarian of the British Museum, ought to have known. There does not, however, seem to be a copy in the Museum, nor have I met with it elsewhere. The name of the "dedicatee" is misprinted "Warde" at p. 75. It should, of course, be "Waade." This gentleman, who was Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and for some time Lieutenant of the Tower, was knighted in 1603, and died twenty years afterwards.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

BERENICE, WIFE OF PTOLEMY III. EVERGETES (10th S. iv. 126).—See Wissowa's edition of Pauly's 'Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft,' vol. iii. cols. 284-6; J. P. Mahaffy's 'The Empire of the Ptolemies'; the same writer's 'Greek Life and Thought from the Death of Alexander to the Roman Conquest'; Mahaffy and Gilman's 'Alexander's Empire' (the "Story of the

of Seleucus.' It will be seen that Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy III., was the daughter of Magas. She was *officially* described as the king's sister and wife. This and the frequency among the Ptolemies of the union between brother and sister presumably gave rise to a misunderstanding in the present instance.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

23, Park Parade, Cambridge.

The best modern opinion is that Berenice, wife of Ptolemy III. Euergetes, was the daughter of Magas, King of Cyrene, not of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus. All that can be said is that ancient authorities are inconsistent; see Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography,' &c., 'Berenice.' Smith's 'Dictionary,' Wilcken in Pauly's 'Encyclopædie' (1897) under 'Berenice,' and Ellis in his commentary on the sixty-sixth poem of Catullus (Introduction, and on verse 22), all treat her as the daughter of Magas.

SETSURE.

In answer to LADY RUSSELL let me refer her to Dr. Mahaffy's 'History of Egypt under the Ptolemaic Dynasty' (Methuen & Co., 1899). Ptolemy Euergetes was the son of Ptolemy Philadelphus by Arsinoe, his first wife, who was not his sister. Philadelphus afterwards married his sister, who was also named Arsinoe, and this is the first instance of such a marriage amongst the Greek kings of Egypt. Euergetes was betrothed, during his father's lifetime, to Berenice, the daughter of Magas, whilst she was a child soon after the death of her father, King of Cyrene, and married her soon after his accession. It was her hair which was stolen from the temple, and supposed to have been elevated to the heavens, the constellation Coma Berenices (now usually called by astronomers simply Coma) still bearing the name then given to it. Queen Berenice was ultimately put to death by her son, Ptolemy Philopator, who thus anticipated Nero as a matricide.

W. T. LYNN.

"THE SCREAMING SKULL" (10th S. iv. 107).

—There is a skull, said to be that of a negro murdered by his master, a Roman Catholic priest, at Bettiscombe House, near Bridport, in Dorsetshire. Several attempts, it is said, have been made to bury or otherwise dispose of this skull, with the invariable results of dreadful screams proceeding from the grave, unaccountable disturbances about the house, and other equally unpleasant occurrences. An account of the house and skull, on the authority of Dr. Richard Garnett, will be found in Ingram's 'Haunted Homes and Family Legends,' second series, p. 19. In the

same volume, at p. 58, is a notice of another haunted house, Burton Agnes Hall, near Bridlington. Here the skull is that of a lady of the Boynton family, who was attacked and murdered by two ruffianly mendicants in the sixteenth century. Before she expired she implored her sisters to preserve her skull in the family mansion, which was then being built. This was not done at first, but finally the sisters were compelled to comply with this strange request by the noises, resembling claps of thunder, which resounded through the house every night until the skull was taken from the grave. Several attempts have been made to bury it, with the same result as at Bettiscombe. At p. 257 is a rather unsatisfactory account of a skull, said to be that of a murdered heiress, kept at Tunstead Farmhouse, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire.

'The Skull-House' is the title of one of Roby's 'Traditions of Lancashire' (second series, vol. ii. p. 287). The house referred to is Worsley, or, as it is sometimes called, Wardley, Hall, an ancient building about seven miles west from Manchester. It was an old seat of the Downes family, of which a member who lived in the seventeenth century appears to have been in the habit of first getting more wine into his skull than was good for him, and then brawling with his brother sons of Belial in the London streets. In one of these nocturnal rambles he was killed, and his head was sent to his sisters as an announcement of his fate. They in vain tried to bury it, and were only able to secure respite from the hauntings by placing it in a niche on the staircase of the hall.

The peculiarly horrible disturbances at Hinton Ampner Manor House in 1770 have been narrated in more than one collection of ghost stories. The fullest account is to be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for November and December, 1872. It is there mentioned that, when the house was being taken down (in 1797),

"there was found by the workmen, under the floor of one of the rooms, a small skull, said to be that of a monkey; but the matter was never brought forward by any regular inquiry, or professional opinion resorted to as to the real nature of the skull."

Mr. William Andrews is, I believe, the author of a book dealing with skull superstitions; MR. G. H. MARTIN may be able to find in it some information about Warbleton Priory.

R. L. MORETON.

Two pages of 'Rambles among the Hills,' by Louis Jennings, are devoted to Warbleton

Priory and its skulls—for two are preserved there; but although much is said of the troubles which have followed repeated attempts by various tenants to get rid of the death's-heads—hideous noises, the sickness and death of cattle, &c.—the date of the skulls' occupation is not given. Parts of the priory were built in the reign of Henry IV.

Speaking of one of the relics, a volume of the Sussex Archaeological Society says:—

"The tradition of the neighbourhood is that the skull belonged to a man who murdered an owner of the house, and marks of blood are pointed out on the floor of the adjoining room, where the murder is supposed to have been committed."

As usual, no washing or scraping will remove the stains.

CHAS. GILLMAN.

Church Fields, Salisbury.

I know nothing of "the Screaming Skull" at Warbleton Priory; but it has been my fortune to come across several English skull-legends. In J. Nicholson's 'Folk-lore of East Yorkshire,' 1890, there is a story relating to Burton Agnes Hall, which concludes with the words:—

"The skull, whose displacement causes so much trouble, is believed to belong to one of the reputed builders of the mansion. All is quiet and peaceable so long as the skull is left alone on its table. There is a similar tradition respecting the Manor House at Lund, where the skull has been walled up in the attic to prevent its removal."

Another form of the story is connected with a house in the neighbourhood of Wigan, Lancashire; but at the present moment I forget the name of the parish in which the haunted building stands.

M. P.

'CORYATE'S CRUDITIES' (10th S. iii. 426, 494).—This is not a particularly scarce book, and copies can occasionally be obtained from the leading booksellers at prices varying from forty to sixty guineas. The sum of 150*l.*, which LORD ALDENHAM says was asked for a copy in 1902, would of course be a very outside price. This identical copy was sold at Sotheby's on 22 March last (lot 521), and realized 55*l.* It was a large and perfect copy, and was described by the auctioneer in the following terms:—

"A very important copy, being that which was dedicated given by Coryat to his friend the poet, John Davies of Hereford. Davies was the author of the five pages of the Commendatory Verses and the poetical description of the frontispiece to the 'Crudities.' This is a most precious copy, for a MS. Continental Itinerary on the fly-leaves, numerous satirical and emendatory remarks in the margins, an original Quatrain signed 'Jo. Davis,' and the signature 'Jo. Da.' on E 8, are all in Davies's autograph. In addition to these five pages of manuscript, Davies has added several MS. notes in the

This description may be of service to those who, like myself, take an interest in tracing the pedigree of books which have a history. Of the three copies in the British Museum, it may be mentioned that that in the Grenville Collection is the only perfect one. Of the remaining two, one lacks sig. C 7 and Bbb 4 to the end, and in the other pp. 491-8 and the portrait of Coryat at p. 262 are missing. Another copy, in inferior condition, and with less interesting antecedents, was sold at Sotheby's on 25 May (lot 186) for 45*l.*

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

EASTER DAY AND THE FULL MOON (10th S. iii. 281; iv. 136).—MR. WILSON DOBBS is quite right. But what I wished to point out was that, when the whole world is taken into account, no single expression will suffice. The full moon and the fourteenth day of the moon will both differ in different parts of the world, so that the only way to be uniform is to adopt some cycle and strictly follow it, explaining to those who wish to know that the full moon (which for this purpose will do as well as the longer expression) means not the actual full moon, but the calendar full moon by the cycle. All these perplexities would be avoided by taking the second Sunday in April as the day of Easter, and we may hope that at some future time this rule will be adopted in both the Eastern and the Western Churches. I pointed out, at the former of the above references, that the cycle-rule does *not* secure—what the early Church was so anxious to secure—that Easter shall not be kept on the same *day* as the Jewish Passover. It *was* so kept in 1903. Had the rule about the full moon (or the fourteenth day of the moon) been applied to the actual time, instead of an artificial full moon calculated by a cycle, this would have been secured by the supplementary provision (unnecessary in the present form of the rule, but retained for emphasis) that "if the full moon falls on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after."

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

It may, perhaps, be of interest to call attention to the fact that the commonly received opinion as to the Council of Nicea having desired to prevent the occurrence of Easter and the Passover on the same day has recently been challenged. In a paper contributed by Prof. Mahler to the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology (vol. xxvi. pp. 153-62, 197-206), entitled 'The Subject of Easter at the Councils of

these councils could not have had the object in view which is usually supposed, since in the early centuries Easter and the Passover did, in fact, frequently coincide. According to the writer, this happened nine times in the fourth century, nine times in the fifth century, eight times in the sixth, once only in the seventh, and twice in the eighth. From the end of the eighth century to the introduction of the Gregorian calendar they never coincided. The two feasts, however, occurred on the same day in 1609, 1805, 1825, and 1903 (not "last year"). From these facts it is argued that the councils were merely concerned with the diversity of practice among Christians, and did not trouble about the Jews and their Passover at all; but later, "when, in point of fact, the coincidences no longer occurred," a false intention was attributed to the councils, and their decrees were interpolated or apocryphal ones manufactured to support it.

F. W. READ.

POLISH ROYAL GENEALOGY (10th S. iii. 429). According to William Betham's 'Genealogical Tables,' London, 1795, Table 368, John Sobieski's children were—

a. James Lewis, Knight of the Golden Fleece, who married Hedwig Elizabeth, daughter of Philip William, Elector Palatine.

b. Theresia Cunegunda, who married Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria.

c. Alexander Benedict, died 1714.

d. Constantine Uladislus, Knight of the Holy Ghost, who married a Countess of Wesely, in Poland, name unknown.

James Lewis's children were—

1. Mary Clementina, who married James Francis Edward, Pretender to the Crown of Great Britain.

2. Mary Leopoldina, who died 1695.

3. Mary Casimira, who died 1723.

4. Mary Charlotte, who married Godfrey Mauritius, Prince of Bouillon, and later Frederic his brother.

5. John, who died 1700.

6. Mary Magdalen, who died 1704.

There were, according to Table 462, the following children of the marriage of Theresia Cunegunda (b) with Maximilian :—

1. Charles Albert, Emperor, who married Mary Amelia, daughter of the Emperor Joseph.

2. Mary Anne Carolina, a nun.

3. Philip Mauritius, Bishop of Paterborn.

4. Clemens Augustus, Bishop of Osnaburg and Munster, Duke of Bavaria, &c.

5. William, who died 1703.

6. John Aloysius, who died 1705.

7. John Theodorus, Bishop of Ratisbon.

8. Maximilian Emanuel, who died 1709.

9. Ferdinand Maria, who married Leopoldina Eleonora, daughter of Philip William of Newburg.

Charles Albert (1) had nine children. The eldest son Charles Maximilian Joseph married Maria Anne Sophia, daughter of Frederic Augustus, Duke of Saxony and King of Poland. Their son Charles Theodore, Duke of Newburg, Elector Palatine, married Mary Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of Joseph Charles, Count Palatine of Soultzbach.

Maria Antonietta, daughter of Charles Albert, married Frederic Christian Leopold, Elector of Saxony. (There was another daughter, Maria Antonietta Walpurgis.)

Maria Josepha, another daughter, married — Prince of Bade.

Josepha Maria, another daughter, married Joseph Benedict, Emperor of Germany.

Betham (Table 368) gives only two daughters of Stanislaus Leszczynski, who married Catherine, daughter of Henry Opalinski, Castellan of Posen, viz. :—

1. Anne.

2. Mary, who married Lewis XV., King of France.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

SWEDISH ROYAL FAMILY (10th S. iii. 409, 456; iv. 91).—Adolphus Frederick was the son of Christian Augustus, Duke of Holstein Gottorp, whose wife, Albertine, Margravine of Baden, was granddaughter of Christina Madeleine, sister of King Charles X. of Sweden, who was the son of the Princess Catherine Vasa, daughter of King Charles IX., and granddaughter of Gustavus Vasa. It was on the strength of this descent that Adolphus Frederick was elected heir of Sweden by the Estates of the Kingdom in 1743, and succeeded in 1751. In my former reply I did not have in view the representation of the "original house of Vasa," but of that of Holstein Gottorp, which last assumed the name of Vasa. This house, as I said, is represented by Queen Carola of Saxony. On her death the Grand Duke of Baden, who is a son of the Princess Sophia of Vasa, daughter of the exiled King Gustavus IV., will succeed to the representation. As his son, the Hereditary Grand Duke, has no children, it is not improbable that the representation will ultimately vest in the son-in-law of the Duke of Connaught, Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, eldest son of the Crown Prince and the Princess Victoria of Baden. The two houses of Bernadotte and Vasa will then merge into one. I am not sure if the Czar is the heir-general of Gustavus Vasa. He is descended in the

direct male line from Frederick IV., Duke of Holstein Gottorp (elder brother of Christian Augustus), whose son, Charles Frederick, married Anne, daughter of Peter the Great. But a claim might be preferred on behalf of King Edward VII., who is descended from Eleanora Catherine, another sister of King Charles X., and the wife of Anton Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg. His Majesty is tenth in descent from Gustavus Vasa, through Sophie Antoinette, of Brunswick-Luneburg, who married Ernest Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, great-grandfather of the late Prince Consort.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 168).—

To maintain
The day against the moment.

Tennyson, 'Lines to the Duke of Argyll,' beginning "O patriot statesman," p. 575 of the "complete" Macmillan edition, 1894.

Like as the waves make, &c.

Shakespeare, Sonnet lx. H. K. ST. J. S.

[PROF. BENSLY and ST. SWITHIN also answer the latter.]

ROMANOFF AND STUART PEDIGREE (10th S. iv. 108, 157).—Sophia Dorothea of Wurtemberg, who married Paul I. and took the name of Marie Feodorovna, was daughter of the sister of Frederick the Great, whose mother, Sophia Dorothea, was daughter of George I. The Empress Alexandra, wife of Nicholas I., was also a Prussian princess, and inherited Stuart blood in the same way. Marie Feodorovna, wife of Alexander III., *née* Dagmar of Denmark, has Stuart blood through both father and mother. Thus the present Emperor, Nicholas II., has three separate strains thereof. The little Czarowitch derives again from the Stuarts through his mother. So far as I know, the wife of Alexander II. was not descended from the Stuarts. HELGA.

JANE WENHAM, THE WITCH OF WALKERN (10th S. iv. 149).—If MR. GERISH will refer to 2nd S. iv. 131, he will find a long editorial reply to a query, with the titles of *six* (not five) pamphlets published in 1712, all of which are in the British Museum. I am not acquainted with any portrait of her.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

"MAN OF NOSES" (10th S. iv. 125).—The *Mya arenaria* has another sobriquet. In the neighbourhood of Southampton, where they are eaten, the fishermen call them "Old Maids." They are greatly used as bait on the banks of Newfoundland, the cod being very partial to them. Dr. Gould says: "The clam (*Mya arenaria*) is still more important

in an economical point of view than the oyster.....About 5,000 bushels of clams are annually brought to Boston market."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Native Races of South Africa. By George W. Stow, F.G.S. Edited by George McCall Theal, Litt.D. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THE author of this work, George W. Stow, at one time a resident at Bloemfontein, in what was then the Orange Free State, did not live to see his collections through the press—appears, indeed, to have left them in what was to some extent an inchoate condition. They were dedicated to Sir H. Bartle Frere, who took an intelligent and active interest in their progress. The MS. was purchased from the writer's widow by Miss Lucy C. Lloyd, the "greatest living authority upon the Bushmen," who, appraising the accuracy of Mr. Stow's observations, though doubting that of some of his conclusions, determined that it should be published. She placed it accordingly in the hands of Dr. Theal, the present Colonial Historiographer, the author of a 'History of South Africa' in seven volumes, and the ex-keeper of the archives of Cape Colony. Detecting at once that no work of equal value upon the native races of South Africa had seen the light, Dr. Theal undertook to pilot the book through the press, corrected, jointly with Miss Lloyd, the proofs and revises, supplied an index, divided the whole into chapters, and, adding nothing to the text, banished such extraneous matter as placed the book outside the possibility of publication. From the large collections of Miss Lloyd he enriched the volume, in addition to its other illustrations, with photographs of Bushmen which "show the striking features of the people of this race: the hollow back, the lobeless ears, the receding chin, the sunken eye, the lowness of the root of the nose, the scanty covering of the head with little knots of wiry wool, and the low angle of prognathism as compared with negroes." The result is a work of solid value in its line, the nearest approach of which we know to the accounts of the Australian races by Messrs. Spencer and Gillen. The conclusion at which Mr. Stow ultimately arrived was that the Bushmen were the true aborigines and *sole proprietors* of South Africa, and that the stronger races, *without exception*, were mere intruders. Missionaries were in the habit of assuming that the existence upon a given spot at the time of their arrival of certain tribes furnished proof irrefragable that "these particular natives must have been its rightful owners from time immemorial."

Like all who have undertaken similar researches, Mr. Stow regrets that investigations have been so long deferred, and with most he holds that before another quarter of a century has passed the opportunity of rescuing any further portion of tribal traditions will have been lost. We find no hint of the species of reverence which leads barbarous races to be reticent or wilfully misleading with regard to tribal superstition, but in its place we find deliberate mutilation and adulteration of the tradition so as to suit altered conditions of the nation or the tribe. In gathering material for the memoirs upon the Frontier Hot-

tentot, Griquas, and Basutu extreme caution has to be observed, the original traditions having been tampered with for interested motives. The points on which Mr. Stow dwells include the widely extended occupation by the ancient Abatwa or Bushmen in former times, their great antiquity in South Africa, their probable origin in the North, and their arduous struggle for existence. With the solitary exception of the hair, no two sections of the human race, it is held, could be more divergent than are the negroes and the Bushmen. The women among the Bushmen are of small and delicate proportions, with hands and feet of truly Lilliputian dimensions. Harris mentions one whose foot measured in length barely four inches. Against this are contrasted the robust nations by whom the Bushmen have in course of time been dispossessed, "in some of which the projecting and uncouth-looking *os calcis* becomes a wonderful development." The language, the artistic talents, and even the physical characteristics of the Bushmen have, it is held, closer affinities to some of the northern races of Africa than to the negro type. That we should follow Mr. Stow step by step in his argument is obviously impossible. We may not even attempt to state what the argument is, and can only recommend the work highly to all interested in ethnological points. Theirs, not ours, is it to compare the information we receive with that already possessed concerning the aboriginal tribes of Africa and Polynesia. It is interesting to hear, with regard to the alleged corruption of the native races by the introduction by the white men of tobacco and ardent spirits, that "all the tribes now found in South Africa were smoking and drinking races ages before they knew of the existence of Europeans." In the descriptions of the social condition of the Bushmen we find (see p. 96) things that remind us of French life as depicted by a Parisian journalist. What is said concerning the dances is of special interest to students of primitive culture. To such, indeed, there is scarcely a page without a message. The reproductions of the Bushman paintings are marvellously interesting, and the illustrations of stone implements, Basutu wall decorations, musical instruments, weapons, pipes, and copper castings, add greatly to the value of a work of singular interest.

The Novels of Mrs. Aphra Behn. With an Introduction by Ernest A. Baker, M.A. (Routledge & Sons.)

To the "Library of Early Novelists" of Messrs. Routledge, already comprising 'The Life and Opinions of John Bunce,' 'The Adventures of Don Sylvio de Rosalva,' the 'Heptameron' and the 'Decameron,' and shortly to include Swan's rendering of the 'Gesta Romanorum,' has now been added a collection of the novels of Aphra Behn, issued, like other volumes, under the competent editorship of Mr. Ernest A. Baker. To the average English reader Mrs. Behn, if known at all, is known by her delightful lyric "Love in fantastic triumph sat," and by the story concerning Sir Walter Scott and the shocked old lady to whom he lent her novels which is chronicled by Lockhart. Less than justice has, however, been done to a woman who was the first female professional writer in England, and who is credited with the curious commendation of having introduced milk punch into this country. We welcome this reprint, and should not be sorry if the publishers could see

their way to accompany it by an edition of her plays. Some of these are free, but they are no worse than those of Dryden, and not so bad as those of Wycherley, which are regularly published. That we have taken advantage of the reissue to read Mrs. Behn afresh we will not say, though so to do would be no penance. We have, however, glanced afresh through 'The Court of the King of Bantam' and 'The Lucky Mistake' with a fair amount of pleasure, and without discovering anything at which a healthy man needs blush or against which Scott's elderly lady is called upon to protest. 'Oroonoko, the Royal Slave,' is not undeserving the popularity it once enjoyed, and against 'Agnes de Castro' no accusation is to be brought but ultra-sentimentality. 'The Fair Jilt' and 'The Nun' are doubtless more free; but these we have not reread. A good introduction, dealing with the plays of the "fair Astræa" as well as her novels, and recording the known particulars of her life, is given by Mr. Baker, and the volume is a welcome addition to an interesting series which appeals alike to the general reader and the scholar.

Napoleon: the First Phase. By Oscar Browning, M.A. (Lane.)

MR. BROWNING'S account of the first phase of the life of Napoleon Bonaparte is dedicated to Lord Rosebery, the author of 'Napoleon: the Last Phase.' That all phases of the life of Napoleon are equally interesting we will not maintain. All phases are interesting, however, and concerning most ample materials exist. In the twenty-four years from the birth of Napoleon to the surrender of Toulon in December, 1793, when, at an age at which, as Mr. Browning says, the Englishman is taking his degree, the future Emperor turned from the surrendered fortress with the rank of general, begins a career to which history furnishes no precedent or parallel. He had shown of what stuff he was made, and those were not wanting who predicted his career. The materials principally employed by Mr. Browning consist avowedly of 'La Jeunesse de Napoléon' of Chuquet and the 'Napoléon Inconnu' of Masson; but there is, he claims, no book contained in the admirable bibliography of Kirchhausen bearing on the period which he has not examined so far as was necessary to his purpose. His work is intended as a vindication of the Emperor, and such, in a sense, it is. At the period when we quit Napoleon he has committed none of the acts which subsequently exposed him to obloquy or infamy. At Toulon he separated himself from the atrocities of Barras and Fréron; his life, compared to the lives of those with whom he associated, was pure and cleanly, and his conduct in the troublous paths in which he had to walk was not only judicious, but wise. The book will assist the study of Napoleon, and contains much matter not elsewhere accessible to the general student. We should be glad of information whence was obtained the 'Rencontre au Palais-Royal' which appears as C. in the first appendix. The frontispiece to the volume consists of the statue of Napoleon at Brienne. Other illustrations are Madame Mère; Charles Bonaparte, Napoleon's father; Pauline Bonaparte, from a pastel in the possession of Mr. John Lane; General Paoli; four early portraits of Napoleon himself; and views of spots associated with his infancy or birth. A map of Toulon and a view of its siege are also given. Is it possible that the

register of the college at Autun contains an entry such as the following:—"M. Neapoleonne [sic] de Buonaparte pour trois mois vingt jours cent onze livres, douze sols, huit deniers, 1111. 12s. 8d." It is not the spelling of the name that perplexes, though the absence of any accent at such a period is baffling, but the remarkably English appearance of the figures. Accents are, however, rarely employed. We thus hear of 'La Mécanique Celeste' of Laplace and other instances of the kind. We have also "*Giornale Politico*," an obvious misprint for *Giornale Politico*, and "Phéliepeaux," in which the accent is intrusive, for *Philippeaux*. These mistakes are significant only as conveying the idea of want of attention. The cover, which has the Bonaparte arms in colour, is very gay.

Medieval Manchester and the Beginnings of Lancashire. By James Tait, M.A., Professor of Ancient and Medieval History. (Manchester, University Press.)

It is appropriate that the University of Manchester should begin the "Historical Series" of its publications with a work relating to Manchester in the Middle Ages. Prof. Tait has had a twofold object in view. One is to trace the emergence of Lancashire from the Honour of Lancaster. In so doing he shows that Lancashire is the most modern of English counties, and has no place in Domesday Book, where its present domain is divided between Cheshire and Yorkshire. In the other section of his book Mr. Tait carefully compares the manorial charter of Manchester with similar documents relating to other places, and in this way throws considerable light upon some of the problems as to the status and condition of the town in the Middle Ages. The name Manchester has always been applied in an indefinite way to very different areas. The barony of Manchester was larger than the manor, and this again was larger than the township, which may be considered as the kernel of the present city. Prof. Tait may be congratulated on his careful and suggestive study of mediæval conditions. There is one very curious point. Although Salford was before the Conquest, as now, a royal manor, and gave its name to the hundred of which Manchester is a part, it has always been in the parish of Manchester, and still has a share in the election of churchwardens and sidesmen for the cathedral. Of this puzzling arrangement we have seen no explanation. Manchester is an intensely modern town, yet it had, as Prof. Tait's book shows, a vigorous life in the Middle Ages, and its origin can be traced to a Roman fortress, not improbably on the site of a British settlement.

In Praise of Books. By H. Swan.—*A Dictionary of Economic Terms.* By Frank Bowes, M.A.—*A Descriptive Index to Shakespeare's Characters.—Who was He? a Concise Dictionary of General Biography.* By Edward Latham. (Routledge & Sons.)

THESE four useful little volumes have been added to Messrs. Routledge's valuable "Miniature Reference Library."

La Roulotte. Par Augusta Latouche. (Paris, Delagrave.)

WE may not further concern ourselves with this attractive and amply illustrated volume than in commending it to those who seek a book healthy

in tone and fit for girls. As such it was "couronné par l'Académie Française." There are those among our readers who may be glad to hear of such. *Roulotte*, which will not be found in dictionaries, signifies a caravan such as is used by gipsies or travelling mountebanks.

The Scottish Historical Review (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons) continues to hold its own, and becomes more and more interesting as it grows older. The opening paper in the July number, by Mr. Andrew Lang, is on 'The Household of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1573.' A list of her pensioners for that year is preserved among the manuscripts in the library of the Inner Temple, of which the author has printed a copy made for him by Miss E. M. Thompson. Opinions may always remain wide apart on many and important points regarding the character of Queen Mary, but on at least one of them we have conclusive evidence. Mr. Lang says, "Mary was the most generous and most grateful of mistresses." Her servants loved her. "She forgot no loyal retainer, and never wearied in securing their welfare. On their part they never wished, or very seldom wished, to leave her," although her finances must have been much restricted during the years in which she was a captive, even if what was due to her from France reached her hands. The Rev. R. C. MacLeod has examined the records preserved at Dunvegan, the seat of the MacLeods of Skye. We do not think they have as yet been calendared, but trust the work may soon be undertaken, for they evidently contain many things of interest, and throw a light not to be found elsewhere on a former state of things which, though very interesting, is not always pleasant to contemplate. In a document of 1692 we have a scrap of foreign news which our readers who are interested in seismology may like to trace further. It seems there was a great earthquake in Flanders and France, "when the earth was visibly seen moving like the waves of the sea." If this were so, some further account of what took place must, one would suppose, have come down to us from eyewitnesses. The Hon. George Sinclair discourses of the battle of Solway Moss, which he rightly enough describes as "a discreditable episode in Scottish history." He holds that the leader of the defeated forces was only in small measure to blame for the rout that occurred. In this we are in full agreement with him; should, indeed, go further in the direction of exculpation than he has ventured. Here, as in so many other cases, we find persons called historians trespassing into regions which none but the writer of romance can occupy without inflicting great damage on our faculty for grasping things as they were. Mr. J. C. Watt gives a good account of Dunottar and its lords, the Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland. They were a great race, members of which were famous in continental wars as well as in their own country. There was a tinge of romance in some of the children of this powerful house which renders them of more than common interest. The portion devoted to reviews of books is, as usual, excellent.

MR. JOSEPH FOSTER, the genealogist, who died 29 July, was an occasional contributor to our columns, in which, under the signature ST. VEDAST, he wrote on the Washington ancestry (7th S. viii. 456).

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—SEPTEMBER.

The holidays still affect the issue of catalogues, and only a few have been received for notice.

Messrs. William George's Sons, of Bristol, issue their two hundred and eighty-third list, and a very interesting one it is. A complete set of *Archæologia* from the commencement in 1770 to 1901, 58 vols., is 27l. 10s. Other items include Bewick's 'Birds,' 1805, 4l. 18s.; *Journal of the Ex-Libris Society*, vols. i. to vii., 2l. 7s. 6d.; first edition of 'Hours of Idleness,' Newark, 1807, 3l. 18s.; and the best edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' 1806, 2l. 15s. The valuable works under Ceramics comprise Chaffers's 'Keramic Gallery,' 9l. 15s.; Delange's 'Recueil de Faïences Italiennes,' a choice copy, 11l. 15s.; and 'Palissy,' also by Delange, 9l. 15s. The general list includes a set of Fenimore Cooper's novels, first editions, the three-volume issues, 1823-43, 9l. 18s.; Grosart's occasional issues of unique and very rare books, 10l. 10s.; 'The Stones of Venice,' 1873, 5l. 5s.; a handsome set of Strype's works, Oxford, 1812-28, 5l. 18s.; and first editions of Swinburne's 'Songs before Sunrise,' 1871, 2l. 2s., 'Bothwell,' 'Songs of the Spring-tides,' and others. There is a good list of French books, including a pretty set of Béranger, Brussels, 1828-30, 28s. 6d.; Victor Hugo, 25 vols. half-morocco, 1836, 45s.; Molière, 6 vols., 2l. 5s.; and Balzac, 20 vols., 1869, 3l. 3s.

Mr. Charles Higham has some new purchases from two Biblical libraries. Among these are Alford's 'Greek Testament,' 1l. 5s.; Bradshaw's 'Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral,' 18s.; and *The Expositor*, third series, 11 vols., 24s. A sound copy of Walton's 'Polyglott,' 1657-86, is priced 11l. 11s. There is an interesting Charles II. tract, issued just six weeks before his restoration, in which personal assurances are given to the Presbyterians that there should be no persecution, 1660, 10s. 6d.

Mr. John Hitchman, of Birmingham, has in his new catalogue 85 large maps of the Ordnance Survey of England and Wales, 1805-42, 4l. 4s.; a complete set, very scarce, of the Philobiblon Society's Miscellanies, 1854-84, 6l. 6s.; the rare original edition of R. P. Knight's 'Worship of Priapus,' 1786, 4l. 4s.; Aphra Behn's novels and plays, 1871, 5l. 18s.; Clutterbuck's 'Hertfordshire,' 1815-27, 8l. 8s.; a handsomely bound édition de luxe of Surtees's novels, 10l. 10s.; the original edition of Frohawk's 'British Birds,' 4l. 4s.; Scrope's 'Salmon Fishing,' 1843, uncut, 8l. 8s.; Garnier's 'Soft Porcelain of Sèvres,' 2l. 15s.; a set of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society's Publications, 8l. 8s. (issued to subscribers only at 26l. 5s.); Egan's 'Life in London,' 1821-2, 6l. 6s. (this choice copy contains two extra plates); Planché's 'Encyclopedia of Costume,' 6l. 10s.; Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society's Papers, 1847-98, 6l. 18s. 6d.; Rowlandson's 'Naples,' 1815, 5l. 5s.; and Roberts's 'Holy Land,' 1842, 2l. 10s.

M. Ludwig Rosenthal, of Munich, has a catalogue of very choice and rare works, including Spanish incunabula, books most highly prized by the genuine bibliophile. These include Aristotle, 'Ethics,' &c., no date, but apparently Valencia, 1475, 100l.; Cartagena, 'Doctrinal de los Caballeros,' 150l.; and Josephus, 1492, 75l. These sufficiently indicate what a remarkable selection this catalogue comprises. There is also a globe of the world in copper, dated 1530, and made probably at Dieppe; it con-

tains curious information concerning American names. The price of this is 1,500l.

Mr. A. Russell Smith sends us another of his interesting catalogues of engraved portraits. Intending purchasers have plenty to choose from. The list includes Homer, Mrs. Abington, Major André, Mrs. Billington, Hugh Boyd ("supposed" Junius), Coutts the banker, Cowper, Beau Fielding (who married the Duchess of Cleveland), George IV. when Prince of Wales (by Gillray), and William Crouch, who conducted the funeral service on Mary Carleton, "the German Princess." This is a folio mezzotint, N. Tacher—P. Pelham, 1725. "Pelham went to the United States, and was the first mezzotint engraver there."

Mr. Frederick Wheeler, of Great Queen Street, has a good general list. We note some interesting pamphlets at cheap prices, and Holden's 'Triennial Directory,' 1805, containing upwards of 140,000 names in the metropolis and the villages around, also of 84 other towns, 2 vols. 20s.

Notices to Correspondents.

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F. PENNY ("Index of Engraved Portraits").—Messrs. Myers & Rogers issued in 1903 an alphabetical list of over 14,000 engraved portraits. Mr. Russell Smith has just brought out a list of engraved portraits, noticed above under 'Booksellers' Catalogues.'

G. AGAR ("Bishop John Bird").—There is a life of him in the 'D.N.B.' The locality of his see is discussed at 9th S. xi. 328, 411, 471; xii. 75.

MEDICUS ("That life is long").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 159.

J. RADCLIFFE ("Lulach").—Original reply already printed.

CORRIGENDUM.—*Ante*, p. 174, col. 1, ll. 3 and 4 from foot, for "'The Tutor's Assistant'" or "Crosby's Walkingame," read "Crosby's Walkingame's Arithmetic."

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1905.

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## Notes.

## CRANMER AND THE BOLEYN FAMILY.

I FIND that two recent biographers of Cranmer have been disposed to call in question a statement of mine that he was chaplain to the Boleyn family before he became Archbishop. Canon Mason, in his life of the Reformer (p. 15, note), was unable to see any evidence of the fact, and now Prof. Pollard in his (p. 42, note) goes so far as to state that there is no evidence for it. Prof. Pollard apparently thinks that I have been misled by an error of Brewer's (which I corrected) in identifying one chaplain of Anne Boleyn's father (who was really John Barlow) with Cranmer. But I think he might have supposed that neither Brewer nor I would have stated as an historical fact a thing for which there was no sort of evidence whatever. The statement that Cranmer was chaplain to Anne Boleyn's father, the Earl of Wiltshire, is expressly made by Harpsfield ('Pretended Divorce,' p. 289) and in the narrative of 'Cranmer's Recantations,' p. 3. Moreover, in his examination before Brooks, in September, 1555, he was taunted with having made an immoral compact with the King when he was

Queen Anne's chaplain. He denied the compact, but did not deny having been Queen Anne's chaplain (Cranmer's 'Remains,' 217, Parker Soc.). There is even strictly contemporary evidence quite as explicit; for Dr. Ortiz, writing to the Empress from Bologna on 22 February, 1533, says distinctly, on the authority of Chapuys, that the King had given the Archbishopric of Canterbury to a chaplain "of this Anna," which had been taken ill by many ('Lett. and Papers,' vol. v. No. 178).

It is a pity Prof. Pollard did not write to me to ask my authority before denying a fact, which is surely a very material one, in the life of his hero. He is equally wrong in stating that I "did not repeat it" in my article on Cranmer in the 'Dict. of National Biography,' where I have distinctly stated that he entered the Earl of Wiltshire's service at the King's recommendation.

JAMES GAIRDNER.

West View, Pinner.

## MONTAIGNE, WEBSTER, AND MARSTON: DR. DONNE AND WEBSTER.

(See ante, pp. 41, 121.)

ONE incident in 'The Duchess of Malfi' was certainly suggested by Montaigne.

Delio has a suit to Pescara for the citadel of St. Bennet, which has been forfeited by Antonio Bologna, but his suit is refused. Presently Julia, the Cardinal's mistress, makes petition for the citadel, and hands Pescara a letter from the Cardinal. Her petition is granted. Delio, who was a witness of the success of Julia's suit, is naturally indignant with his friend, who denied his request and yet gave the citadel to such a creature as Julia. But Pescara replies:—

It were not fit

I should bestow so main a piece of wrong

Upon my friend: 'tis a gratification

Only due to a strumpet.

'The Duchess of Malfi,' V. i. 56-9, p. 92, col. 1.

Compare:—

Epaminondas had caused a dissolute young man to be imprisoned; Pelopidas intreated him, that for his sake he would set him at libertie, but he refused him, and yeilded to free him at the request of an harlot of his, which likewise sued for his enlargement; saying, *it was a gratification due unto a Courtizan*, and not to a Capitaine.—Book i. chap. xxix. p. 91, col. 1.

Bosola is a master of phrases, and he is fond of sayings of men eminent for their wisdom, which he does not scruple to use as occasion offers. I will deal with some of his utterances and trace them to their various sources:—

*Bosola.* I have done you better service than to be slighted thus. Miserable age, where only the reward of doing well is the doing of it.—'The Duchess of Malfi,' I. i. 32-4, p. 59, cols. 1 and 2.

The speech is addressed to the Cardinal, and it perverts a lofty sentiment expressed by Seneca:—

*Recte facti, fecisse merces est: Officii fructi, ipsum officium est:* The reward of well-doing is the doing, and the fruit of our duty is our duty.—Montaigne, book ii. chap. xvi. p. 323, col. 1.

The Cardinal, replying to Bosola, exclaims,

Would you could become honest!

*Bosola.* With all your divinity do but direct me the way to it. I have known many travel far for it, and yet return as arrant knaves as they went forth, because they carried themselves always along with them.—'The Duchess of Malfi,' I. i. 43-8, p. 59, col. 2.

We must go to Plato's great master for illustration this time:—

It was told Socrates that one was no whit amended by his travel: 'I believe it wel (said he) for he carried himself with him.'—Book i. chap. xxxviii. p. 109, col. 1.

Cicero says:—

*Multi fallere docuerunt, dum timent falli, et aliis ius peccandi suspicando fecerunt:* Many have taught others to deceive while themselves feare to be deceived, and have given them just cause to offend by suspecting them unjustly.—Book iii. chap. ix. p. 486, col. 1.

Thus in Webster:—

*Bosola.* He did suspect me wrongfully.

*Ferdinand.* For that

You must give great men leave to take their times. Distrust doth cause us seldom to be deceiv'd.

*Bos.* Yet, take heed;

For to suspect a friend unworthily

Instructs him the next way to suspect you,

And prompts him to deceive you.

'The Duchess of Malfi,' I. i. 278-87, p. 62, col. 1.

Bosola has a lively imagination, which leads him at times to exaggerate very simple facts. Montaigne has the following, to prove to what lengths some persons will go to add to their personal charms:—

Who hath not heard of her at Paris, which only to get a fresher hew of a new skin, endured to have her face flead all over?—Book i. chap. xl. p. 122, col. 1.

The experiment, apparently, was successful; but this is how Bosola represents the result:—

There was a lady in France that, having had the small-pox, flayed the skin off her face to make it more level; and whereas before she looked like a nutmeg-grater, after she resembled an abortive hedge-hog.—'The Duchess of Malfi,' II. i. 33-7, p. 67, col. 1.

But Bosola is nothing if he is not philosophical; he is never lost for a theme, and bears down everybody with his brain:—

*Antonio.*

Now, sir, in your contemplation? You are studying to become a great wise fellow.

*Bosola.* O, sir, the opinion of wisdom is a foul tetter that runs all over a man's body: if simplicity direct us to have no evil, it directs us to a happy being; for the subtlest folly proceeds from the subtlest wisdom; let me be simply honest.—'The Duchess of Malfi,' II. i. 90-7, p. 67, col. 2.

The sentiments are Montaigne's, and occur in book ii. chap. xii., where they are widely separated by other matter:—

The opinion of wisdom is the plague of man. That is the occasion why ignorance is by our religion recommended unto us as an instrument fitting beleefe and obedience.—P. 246, col. 2.

Whence proceeds the subtlest follie but from the subtlest wisdom?—P. 248, col. 2.

I say therefore, that if simplicities directeth us to have no evil, it also addresseth us according to our condition to a most happy estate.—P. 249, col. 2.

Antonio is duly impressed by these deep-brained reasonings, but thinks that the scholar's melancholy, which Bosola affects so much, is out of fashion, and therefore he begs him to leave it, and be wise for himself:—

*Bosola.* Give me leave to be honest in any phrase, in any compliment whatsoever. Shall I confess myself to you? I look no higher than I can reach: they are the gods that must ride on winged horses.—II. 103-7, p. 67, col. 2.

Montaigne says:—

It is for Gods to mount winged horses, and to feed on Ambrosia.—Book i. chap. xlii. p. 133, col. 1.

Finally, Bosola treats Antonio to an exposition of his views on the question of the divinity of kings, and he demolishes the popular fallacy with the aid of some highly original illustrations, the parson's humble tithe-pig trotting in to form the tail-end of the argument:—

Say you were lineally descended from King Pepin, or he himself, what of this? Search the heads of the greatest rivers in the world, you shall find them but bubbles of water. Some would think the souls of princes were brought forth by some more weighty cause than those of meaner persons: they are deceived, there's the same hand to them; the like passions sway them; the same reason that makes a vicar to go to law for a tithe-pig, and undo his neighbours, makes them spoil a whole province, and batter down goodly cities with the cannon.—II. 115-26, pp. 67-8.

Compare:—

The soules of Emperours and Coblers are all cast in one same mould. Considering the importance of Princes actions, and their weight, wee perswade ourselves they are brought forth by some as weighty and important causes; wee are deceived: They are moved, stirred and removed in their motions by the same springs and wards that we are in ours. The same reason that makes us chide and braule and fall out with any of our neighbours, causeth a warre to follow betwene Princes; the same reason that makes us whip or beat a lackey

maketh a Prince (if hee apprehend it) to spoyle and waste a whole Province.....In rowling on they [laws] swell and grow greater and greater, as doe our rivers: follow them upward into their source, and you shall find them but a bubble of water, &c. —Book ii. chap. xii. p. 239, col. 2, and p. 299, col. 1.

Montaigne refers to the counsel of Epicurus to Idomeneus, that

there is no man so base minded that loveth not rather to fall once than ever to remaine in feare of falling.—Book i. chap. xxxii. p. 100, col. 1.

Montaigne's theme is self-murder, which, failing all other means of bettering a wretched condition of being, is approved of. In Webster, Antonio has resolved upon a certain course,—

— if it fail,

Yet it shall rid me of this infamous calling;

For better fall once than be ever falling.

'The Duchess of Malfi,' V. i. 87-9, p. 92, col. 2.

Of giving way to anger and the difficulty of checking oneself in the height of the passion, Montaigne says:—

Slight occasions surprise me, and the mischief is that after you are once false into the pits it is no matter who thrusts you in, you never cease till you come to the bottome. The fall presseth, hasteneth, mooveth, and furthereth it selfe. — Book ii. chap. xxxi. p. 366, col. 2.

And so in Webster, but in a varying sense, we find the same figure and phrasing used:—

*First Pilgrim.* If that a man be thrust into a well, No matter who sets hand to 't, his own weight Will bring him sooner to the bottom.

'The Duchess of Malfi,' III. iv. 45-7, p. 82, col. 1.

All lovers of Webster must admire the remarkably fine speech of Antonio near the end of the play, where he indulges in reflections conjured up by the sight of the ruins of an old abbey:—

*Antonio.* I do love these ancient ruins. We never tread upon them but we set Our foot upon some reverend history, &c.

'The Duchess of Malfi,' V. iii. 10-12, p. 97, col. 2.

It is with a keen sense of regret that I must point out that the ideas and expressions in this speech are borrowed; yet Webster, here as well as elsewhere, has not done injustice to his original, for he has given them a noble setting and made them his own by his beautiful adaptation of them. But, after all, Montaigne himself is borrowing; and in many places of his book he commends such borrowing as Webster's.

Montaigne is referring to Rome particularly. I have space for only a short quotation:—

And therefore can I not so often looke into the situation of their streets and houses, and those wondrous-strange ruines, that may be said to reach down to the Antipodes, but so often must I amuse my selfe on them.....*Tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis; et id quidem in hac urbe infinitum; qua-*

*cunque enim ingredimur, in aliquam historiam vestigium ponimus* [Cicero, 'S. de Fin.']. So great a power of admonition is in the very place. And that in this city is most infinite, for which way soever we walke, we set our foote upon some history.—Book iii. c. ix. p. 511, col. 2.

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(To be continued.)

#### CHESHIRE WORDS.

THE Rev. E. Ardron Hutton, vicar of Hargrave, six miles from Chester, has kindly sent me a number of words found in that neighbourhood, with leave to publish them in such a way as I think best. I have compared his vocabulary with the usual sources of information, and have selected such words as do not appear to have been published already. As I remarked on another occasion, "We are far from knowing the extant vocabulary of our English dialects,"\* and I was very glad to find that in making such a statement I was supported by so high an authority as MR. ELWORTHY.† Nothing seems to be so distasteful as the collection of material, whether it be in language, folk-lore, natural science, or historical science. There is so much more *κῶδος* in etymologizing, and drawing brilliant inferences.

*Brizz*, to burn or scorch. The 'E.D.D.' has *bristle*, *brizzle*, in this sense. The word is applied to a heavy wind which cuts down tender plants, &c. Horses are said to be *brizzed* when they are singed after clipping.

*Buggan*, to shy as a timid horse does. The word is also used substantively, with the meaning of ghost or phantom.

*Catty-ruff*, or *catty-duff*, the fish otherwise known as miller's thumb or bullhead (*Cattus gobio*).

*Dutch*, affected, not only in language, but in behaviour. There is a saying, "As dutch as Devonport's mare, and it died of the scab." The 'E.D.D.' has "Wasn't she dutch?"

*Fleece*, to cut or remove the sods from a *reen* or furrow. "Fleeceing the reens" is only done occasionally nowadays, as drainage is much shallower, and the pipes closer together. One *fleeceing* lasts several years.

*Gangs*, the staves of a ladder.

*Gird*, to rub.

*Gurr*, diarrhoea in animals only, especially calves.

*Hazzel*, to boil. A "hazzling day" is a hot, scorching day.

*Hike* or *ike*, a kick, as "He got a nasty ike as he was teeing (tying) up the cows." The

\* See 'High Peak Words,' 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 306.

† 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 472.

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H. O. ADDY.

"*Yarn*" is a word of observation. Although probably familiar to every reader, this word has got into only one English dictionary, viz. into the supplement to the latest edition of Webster. The pronunciation is there figured as *yarn*. This may be the way it is pronounced in England, but in South Africa the stress is on the second syllable, *yarn*. That this is the original accentuation, taken from the "Yarn" or Cape Dutch, is clear from the way the term is used in the interesting poems printed by Mr. Rott, when President of the Orange

John Bland, the eccentric

manager of the West

Edinburgh in 1773. Under

Mr. Bland, Charles Lee

relates several anecdotes

illustrating his

eccentricities, but says

nothing beyond furnishing

the intimation that he

was an Irishman.

It seems to me that in

the account of John

Bland in Dittlin's

'Annals of Edinburgh

Stage' he has been

confounded with

Humphrey Bland, of

Bland's Fort, County

Down, a gentleman

who died in the

'D.N.B.' is to be

believed, it is

latter who served

with Honeywood

in 1715, who fought

at Fontenoy. Possibly

Humphrey may have



"m. 1814," the collections  
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ding to Lodge,  
of May, 1732."  
her surname?  
HILEEN WARD.

-From the family  
k prints (1604?)—  
rows, Cumberland,  
General Sir Gerald  
head, six of the fly-  
se leaves, which con-  
family, were removed  
out thirty years ago ;  
existence the possessor  
by communicating with  
serve their purpose in  
enealogy and history of  
n, on which I am engaged.  
V. M. GRAHAM EASTON.  
ons, W.C.

LFRIES. — What other ex-  
this country of the above.  
ster, East Dereham, and  
ve illustrations and plan and  
one that used to exist at  
course, I only require mention  
extant.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

"GREASE."—What is the mean-  
expression? It occurs in the

By the courtesy of Mr. Nelson Wise I was enabled to visit the ground and gathered the following particulars. What had apparently been about eighty separate interments were found in an oblong excavation measuring approximately 50 ft. by 20 ft., situated close to the wall on the southern extremity of the Bartholomew Hospital property, and extending partly under the old swimming bath of the school. The highest grave was not more than 8 ft. from the ground level. The inevitable sinking had brought the remains together in a chaotic mass that, except for certain indications, would justify the belief in its having been a plague pit. But the depth and nature of the soil, the fairly evident separate interments, and, what is of most importance, the improbability of the grounds of a school being selected for the purpose, are sufficient to dismiss such a supposition.

The suggestion that this was the graveyard of the Grey Friars Monastery is of greater interest. Dugdale ('Monasticon,' p. 1515) renders very little assistance; Stow ('Survey,' Thoms's edition, p. 119) says nothing of monuments or burials outside the church; Besant ('London,' p. 83) identifies the burial-ground as being covered by the quadrangle; and Weever, in giving the total number interred from the first foundation to the Dissolution as 663 persons, only refers to the church. So, at least by ordinary authorities, there is no identification of this recently discovered burial-ground; but probably other records beyond my ken support this very reasonable supposition.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

THE "BLACK" BOURBONS. — Readers of 'N. & Q.' may like to see an article, 'Les Bourbons de l'Inde,' in *La Revue de Paris* of 1 September. It is based on Col. Kincaid's 'Historical Sketch of the Indian Bourbon Family,' but adds the facts of their present life.

B. B.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

COL. PITT, 1711. — Can any one tell me who was the Col. Pitt mentioned in the 'Memoirs of General Peter H. Bruce' (written 1755), and whom he married? General Bruce, after stating that, owing to the Czarina's insistence, all the wives of the officers accompanied the expedition

against the Turks in 1711, tells the following romantic adventure which happened on the return march:—

"We decamped on 2 July.....At our setting out Col. Pitt had the misfortune to lose his wife and daughter, both beautiful women. By the breaking of one of their coach wheels they were left so far in the rear that the Tartars seized and carried them off. The Colonel addressed himself to the Grand Vizier, who ordered a strict inquiry to be made, but to no purpose. The Colonel—being afterwards informed that they were both carried to Constantinople and presented to the Grand Seigneur—obtained a pass and went there in search of them, and getting acquainted with a Jew doctor, who was physician to the Seraglio, the doctor told him there had been two such ladies lately presented to the Sultan, but that when any of the sex were once taken into the Seraglio they were never suffered to come out again. The Colonel nevertheless tried every expedient he could devise to recover his wife if he could not get both, till, becoming outrageous by repeated disappointment, and very clamorous, they shut him up in a dungeon, and it was with much difficulty he got released by the intercession of some of the Ambassadors at the Court, and was afterwards told by the Jew doctor that they both died of the plague, with which information he was obliged to content himself and return home."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD. — At p. 95 of Mr. E. S. Roscoe's 'Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford,' appears the statement, "She [Abigail Masham] was Harley's cousin."

Sir Edward Harley, father to Robert, created Earl of Oxford, married Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Stephens, of Essington, co. Gloucester, Esq.

I presume that this Nathaniel was a son of Richard Stephens, who was the great-grandfather of Abigail Hill, afterwards Lady Masham, who, as is well known, was first cousin to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Can any of your readers confirm this?

If Nathaniel was not the son of Richard, how is the relationship said to have existed between Abigail, Lady Masham, and Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, accounted for?

At p. 183 of the same volume an extract is given of a letter written by Robert Harley to his brother Nathaniel at Aleppo, dated 13 April, 1716.

What is known of this Nathaniel? Various peerages I have examined make no mention of him.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

QUILLIN OR QUILLAN: NAME AND ARMS. — I should be glad if some of the many readers of 'N. & Q.' could tell me the meaning or origin of the name Quillin or Quillan. In earlier times it was written Huibhilin and Ugilin.

The family is supposed to be of English

extraction, and to have derived the title from De Burgo, one of De Courcy's followers. Can any one explain who this De Burgo was, and the connexion of the Quillins with him?

On the other hand, I cull from the State Records, "May 22nd, 1542," "M'Quillin, a Welsh adherent of O'Neil, craves pardon."

I am desirous of tracing the arms of the family; but here, unfortunately, one has not access to Irish pedigrees, and, if I am rightly informed, such things were kept in a very slipshod fashion in Ireland in the years that have gone. Any information on this subject would much oblige.

BERNARD LORD M'QUILLIN.

3, Garendon Street, Leicester.

DANTE'S SONNET TO GUIDO CAVALCANTI.—In the ninth line of Dante's well-known sonnet addressed to Guido Cavalcanti two ladies are referred to among those whom Dante wished to accompany him on his enchanted bark:—

*E monna Vanna e monna Bicé poi.*

The second name has been held by most commentators, down to Mr. Paget Toynbee, to be the abbreviated name of Dante's Beatrice, who is so named in her father's will, notwithstanding the improbability that Dante, who always speaks of his lady in terms of the deepest reverence, should make use of such a familiar address when alluding to her.

Dean Plumptre, in a note to the sonnet, observes:—

"It may be noted that in some MSS. *Lagia* takes the place of *Bice*, as though the sonnet had been written by Cino da Pistoia, who addressed many of his poems to a *Selvaggia*, a name of which *Lagia* may have been a diminutive."

In the 'Oxford Dante' *Lagia* is substituted for *Bice*; but as this edition has no notes, no reason is assigned for the change, and the same reading is adopted in the American 'Dante Concordance,' by E. S. Sheldon and A. C. White, printed at the Oxford University Press.

Monna *Lagia* is said by some to have been the beloved of Dante's friend Lapo Gianni, who is mentioned in the first line of Dante's sonnet to Cavalcanti.

I should like to have some explanation of these changes in the received text of Dante.

JOHN HEBB.

BLORE'S STAFFORDSHIRE COLLECTIONS.—Can any one indicate the present owner of the early volumes of Collections for a History of Staffordshire, made by Thomas Blore, the eminent topographer? Vol. iv. is especially wanted. But vol. vi.—a solid quarto—is in the Salt Library at Stafford; and, as this

Hamper, Birmingham, 1814," the collections were probably sold by Thomas Blore himself. I should be greatly obliged to any one giving me a hint of the present whereabouts of the missing volumes. Answers may be sent direct.

G. B. BERESFORD.

76, Cambridge Road, Ilford.

CURTIS: HUGHES: WORTH.—Hugh Kennedy, of Cultra, co. Down (1711-63), married—so Burke's 'Landed Gentry' informs me—Mabel Curtis, coheirress with her sister, Mrs. Forbes. Beyond this I fail to find anything concerning the family. Can any one help me here?

A certain "Thomas Hughes, of Tipperary," married, about 1780, Dorothea Newenham, daughter of Sir Edward Newenham, of Coolmore, co. Cork. Was the above-mentioned Thomas Hughes a son, or a grandson, of the Thomas Hughes, of Archerstown, co. Tipperary, who married, in 1720, Elizabeth Annesley, daughter of Francis Annesley (Valentia) by his wife Deborah Paul? Any information concerning the Hughes family will be gratefully received.

Edward Worth, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, at the close of the seventeenth century, married—according to Lodge, ed. 1789—"Dorothy.....died 6th of May, 1732." Can any one kindly give me her surname?

KATHLEEN WARD.

Castle Ward, Downpatrick.

GRAHAM FAMILY BIBLE.—From the family Bible—one of the first block prints (1604?)—of the Grahams of Edenbrows, Cumberland, of which the late Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham, G.C.B., was the head, six of the fly-leaves are missing. These leaves, which contain the record of the family, were removed by some member of it about thirty years ago; and should they be in existence the possessor of them would oblige by communicating with me, so that they may serve their purpose in connexion with the genealogy and history of the house of Graham, on which I am engaged.

W. M. GRAHAM EASTON.

Great Russell Mansions, W.C.

DETACHED BELFRIES.—What other examples exist in this country of the above, besides Chichester, East Dereham, and Evesham? I have illustrations and plan and section of the one that used to exist at Salisbury. Of course, I only require mention of old ones still extant.

JOHN A. RANDOLPH.

"BUSH AND GREASE."—What is the meaning of this expression? It occurs in the

Gustav Frenssen, at p. 487, in the clause "Indem ich ihm mit Hundefuhrwerk, bush and grease, vors Haus fuhr." This novel has just been translated by F. S. Delmer, and published in London and Boston, but the translator has dropped the phrase. My guess is that "bush" is the *bush*, sb.<sup>2</sup>, *bouche*, sb.<sup>2</sup>, of the 'Oxford Dictionary,' meaning "metal filling," "nave-box," and that the whole phrase means "with well-greased axle," fig. "at full speed."

AMERICUS.

## AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

She has come unarray'd in the pomp and the splendor,

That royalty throws round the steps of a queen ;  
And turns to her foes without guard or defender,  
Majestic in sorrow, in danger serene.

These are the first four lines of a poem concerning Queen Caroline, "at this time (1820) written on the distressing situation of her majesty." It appears in 'Memoirs of her late Majesty Caroline, Queen of Great Britain,' by Robert Huish (London, 1821), vol. ii. p. 430.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

I who a decade past had lived recluse

Left for a while the smoke and dust of town.

I thought they were by Calverley (C. S. C.), but cannot find them. E. P. WOLFERSTAN.

FADED DAGUERREOTYPES.—Can they be restored? If so, the address of the restorer will oblige.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

WELSH POEM.—These four lines of Welsh poetry, consisting entirely of vowels, have, I believe, never appeared in 'N. & Q.' They are attributed to Goronwy Owen (eighteenth century). As my knowledge of the language is slight, I shall be glad if any Welsh reader will tell me if I have given them correctly, and favour with a literal translation. I have heard these lines recited at an Eisteddfod.

O'i wiw wy a weuau,  
Ieuau o ia, ai e yw?

Ai o au weuau a we  
A'iau i wau ei we wyw?

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"BOBBY DAZZLER."—This is a very common expression in the Midlands. A boy or girl, or indeed any person, putting on new or fine articles of clothing, becomes "a regular bobby dazzler," and is told that he or she is so. It is the same with other things, and a child's new bright-looking toy is "a bobby dazzler." What may be the origin of the term? I have always supposed it to be in some way connected with bobby = a policeman.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

THE PURPOSE OF A FLAW.—In 'Inner Jerusalem' Miss A. Goodrich-Freer notes of Jewish dwellings (p. 59):—

"In reminder of the Temple destroyed, no house is ever entirely finished: one stone at least is left unplastered, and shows conspicuous in its native baseness in some prominent part of hall or chamber."

I suspect that this defect may have "a double debt to pay": it may not only serve as a memorial, but may be supposed to act as a charm against the Evil Eye. What says Dr. Gaster as to that? ST. SWITHIN.

"JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER."—Some weeks ago I was standing at my gate, when, after a lapse of thirty years, the melody of this song of my childhood came into my head. I have since asked several friends if they could repeat the verses or tell me who was the author of this quaint melody, which I fancy is a reminder of the terrors of the Crimean war. Will some kind reader of 'N. & Q.' refer me to the complete song and tell something of its history? Many of these old songs would well repay republication by some enterprising firm.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

["Just before the battle, mother," was composed by G. F. Root, and is published in a cheap form by Mr. W. Paxton, of 19, Oxford Street. We have forwarded a copy to Mr. BRESLAR. The song was a production of the American civil war, not the Crimean war. The titles of other popular songs by this American composer may be seen under his name in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.']

GEOFFREY WHITNEY'S AUTOGRAPH.—I have before me a page from a book catalogue issued by Mr. Francis Harvey, of 4, St. James's Street, but no date given, describing a copy of 'Suidæ Historica,' folio, 1581, containing on the title-page the autograph of Geoffrey Whitney. The price of the book (which was rebound in dull blue morocco) was 5*l.* 5*s.* Where is the book now?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

WHITCOMBE FAMILY.—At 9th S. v. 515 appears a query as to Whitcombe or Whetcombe. I wrote to Mr. J. J. WITCOMBE at the address he gave at Bath, but since June, 1900, he had moved, and my letter was returned. May I repeat his query with some additions? I shall value date of death of William Whitcomb, of London, who was High Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1674. He is stated to have been ancestor of Robert Whitcombe (died 1 July, 1811, aged seventy-nine?), who is given as having married one of the daughters of Richard Hooper, of the Whittern, in the parish of Lyonshall, Hereford-

shire. Robert Whitcombe appears to have had a son named Robert, who married his first cousin on his mother's side, Sarah, daughter of Sir Henry Gott, of Newland Park, Buckinghamshire, and died at the Whittern, Lyonshall, 24 June, 1790. His widow married, secondly, also a first cousin, Harford Jones, son of Harford Jones (who died 1798) and Winifred, another daughter of Richard Hooper, and had issue. Harford Jones, Ambassador at the Court of Persia, a Privy Councillor, was created a baronet 9 October, 1807, and assumed 4 May, 1826, the additional surname of Brydges. He died March, 1847, and is buried at Norton, near Presteigne, Radnorshire. A Sir Samuel Whitcombe, son of John Whitcombe, of Birtsmorton, Worcestershire, was at one time of Gloucester, afterwards of Blackheath, Kent, and later resided in London. He died 4 June, 1816, having married, at Dorton, Buckinghamshire, 7 May, 1792, Mary Aubrey, who died 19 August, 1843, and had issue at the least five sons and two daughters. In the late Col. J. L. Vivian's edition of the 'Visitations of Devonshire' is given the marriage, on 1 January, 1793, of Milborough Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Huyshe, of Clisthydon, with Richard Whitcombe, of Bollingham, Herefordshire. Can either or all of these families of Whitcombe be linked with the pedigrees in the Visitations of Essex, 1612 and 1634, and of London, 1634? I shall be greatly indebted for information as to any of the name of Whitcombe.

REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON.

SHATFORD'S 'HISTRIOMASTIX'.—Charles Lee Lewes in his 'Memoirs' (1805, i. 95) makes allusion to an occasional theatrical journal, of a satirical nature, published in Dublin about the year 1773, and called presumably *Histriomastix*. Shatford was apparently the prime mover in this. No copies are to be found in any Dublin library. Are any known to be extant?

W. J. L.

Dublin.

### Epithes.

#### "POP GOES THE WEASEL."

(10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 430, 491; iv. 54.)

I should like to add that which may prove a concluding word concerning this curious phrase and song, about which there has been so much discussion of late. A copy of the song lies at my elbow as I write. In the first place the quatrain as quoted by various writers in various journals was never sung at the Grecian Saloon or Theatre at all—

I fell into this error myself—though this is the general supposition. I copy the front page of the original song. Please note the spelling of the word that has puzzled so many:—

Pop goes the Weasel  
Comic Song  
Written by W. R. Mandale  
And  
Sung with unbounded Applause  
at  
The Theatre Royal Sadlers Wells  
And  
Nightly at the Royal Cremorne Gardens  
By  
Mr. W. L. Edmonds  
And also by  
Mr. Austin at the London Concerts.  
London  
Joseph Williams  
24, Berners Street W.

It will be observed that there is no mention of the Grecian. Hereunder I give the words of the song *in extenso*. The title inside is 'Pop goes the Weasel,' so I presume "Weasel" to be an error on the part of the engraver.

In ev'ry street, on ev'ry wall,  
In ev'ry lane with hoarding,  
In shop and stall, both great and small,  
In windows—on door boarding,  
Placarded high, and posted low,  
In letters large I see still,  
Where'er I turn, where'er I go,  
This "*Pop goes the weasel.*"  
Tol de rol de riddle ol.  
"*Pop goes the weasel.*"  
Tol de rol de riddle ol,  
"*Pop goes the weasel.*"

Now folks who daily move about,  
And keep up locomotion,  
Of *popping* in a certain way  
Have got a tidy notion.  
The author pops his polyglot—  
The artist pops his easel—  
And Brown his boots and Green his coat,  
But who *Pops* the weasel?

I called upon a friend last week  
To ask an explanation  
Of this strange phrase, which now-a-days  
So charms the *population*.  
Quoth he, "I do apply it thus,  
My wife, sweet soul (ahem!), she's ill,  
Now if she pop off, what then? of course,  
Then Pop goes *my* weasel."

Not feeling satisfied with this  
Queer piece of information,  
I went unto Cremorne that night  
For a little recreation.  
While saunt'ring there a lady said,  
"Ma frent, sare if you *please* veel  
You comb join a partnaires wis me  
In Pop him go de veesel."

"What is the meaning of this slang?"  
Cried I in desperation,  
When a *pop* bottle cork came bang  
On my bump of consternation:

Quite sharp it hit me in the eye,  
When a waiter cried, "Sir, be still,  
I didn't mean to let it fly,  
But 'Pop went the weasel!'"

Disgusted with the horrid sound,  
I rushed from forth the place, sirs,  
And sought a lonelier spot of ground,  
There thinking to find peace, sirs:  
When clarionets and loud trombones  
My very blood did freeze all,  
By squeaking, braying, bursting out—  
With "Pop goes the weasel."

I fled the spot—I left Cremorne,  
And jumped into a bus quick,  
And tired and fevered, sad and worn,  
Found myself at Charing Cross quick.  
I dreamt that night, quite in a fright,  
That I was ill with measles,  
And all the spots were just the shape  
And had the eyes of weasels.

Since then I've asked what it doth mean,  
Of folks in every station;  
Some grin and laugh, some jeer and scoff—  
All's bother and vexation.  
For, I'm still as wise as e'er I was,  
As full's an empty pea-shell,  
In as far as the true history goes  
Of "Pop goes the weasel."

Yet *popping* here, and *popping* there,  
And *popping* all about, sirs,  
'Mong *Poplar* trees, in *Poplar* airs,  
It still keeps *popping* out, sirs.  
Pop north and south, pop east and west,  
Pop right and left, I see still,  
Pop up and down, thro' all the town  
'Tis "Pop goes the weasel."

In regard to the history of this song, I may state that I gave much information in 1900. Many writers have drawn upon the particulars supplied. My friend Mr. Charles Coote, who has recently retired from the directorship of Hopwood & Crew, wrote me the following letter, 2 April, 1900:—

"I forward you copies of 'Pop goes the Weasel' and 'All Round my Hat.' You will see the verse:

Up and down the City Road,  
In and out the Eagle,  
That's the way the money goes—  
Pop goes the weasel,

is not in this version. This verse was sung in a burlesque at the Haymarket by a comedian named Clark. Of this I feel pretty sure; but it is a great many years ago, quite fifty I should say."

Before I go further I should like to say to the gentleman who suggests in 'N. & Q.' that the weasel is the "weevil," an insect "of the family Curculionidae," common in America, that the "weasel" is a well-known little quadruped, of the genus *Mustela*, about six inches in length, with a tail about two inches long: "It is remarkable for its slender form and agile movements. It preys upon small animals, as moles, rats, mice, and the like." I have seen

many a weasel in the English Midlands, and it certainly does not "pop." "Weasel," as I explained in 'N. & Q.,' is slang for silver of a "pop-able" nature, watches, plate, forks and spoons—anything that uncle would take.

Variations of the song were sung in all the burlesques of the day, and in particular James Robinson Planché introduced several in his extravaganzas; as in 'Once upon a Time there lived Two Kings,' produced at the Royal Lyceum Theatre, 26 December, 1853, but notably in 'The New Haymarket Spring Meeting,' an Easter extravaganza, done at the Haymarket Theatre, 9 April, 1855, by John Baldwin Buckstone. This was the last *revue* that J. R. Planché wrote for the Haymarket, and deserves remembrance on account of its connexion with 'Pop goes the Weasel.' It was a purely topical piece, and amongst the characters introduced were genii of the various London theatres, including the City of London, with song 'Oh, such a Town'; the Standard, to the tune of 'The Standard-Bearer,' and a special reference to Mr. Douglass, the lessee; the Royal Italian Opera, Foreign Opera, Strand, Adelphi, Haymarket, Princess's, the Britannia, and the Eagle or Grecian. Mr. Clark (referred to by Mr. Coote) was the genius of the Eagle. The lines are:—

The drama then one consolation sees,  
Her audience *sup porter*, if they please.

(An eagle appears over the portico of the Eagle Tavern.)

Song, Eagle, 'Pop goes the Weasel.'

I'm the Bird of *Conquest*, made  
First by Romans famous,  
Though Grecian my Saloon was called  
By some ignoramus.  
Up and down the City Road,  
In and out the Eagle,  
That's the way the money comes,  
Pop goes the weasel.

The Conquest referred to was, of course, B. O. Conquest, father of George. Planché says "comes"; consequently, the song must have been popular, or rather the lines, before he made use of the verse. Apart from the slang, my own impression is that it was originally a dance-melody, with words sung to a hopping game. I was guilty of the practice myself as a child in the late sixties. The now famous quatrain decidedly dates from the forties.

By the way, at the Globe Theatre, 16 June, 1878, was produced a burlesque on 'The Lyons Mail,' then running at the Lyceum Theatre, called 'The Lion's Tail, and why he wagged it.' In this Miss Rachel Sanger sang a song, the refrain of which I recall:—

Did you ever catch a weasel asleep?  
 Did you ever for a sprat catch a whale?  
 Did you ever, in a word, catch a knowing old bird  
 With a little bit of salt upon his tail?

S. J. ADAIR FITZ-GERALD.

As in the case of your correspondent H. K. ST. J. S., my knowledge of any verse of this song, save the lines referring to the City Road and "The Eagle," is derived from the teaching of a nursemaid to my children; and to that regarding the twopenny rice and the treacle the girl in my employ used to add, about 1884:—

Black Sal and Dusty Bob,  
 Lord and Lady Teazle;  
 That's the sort of folks we meet,  
 Pop goes the weasel.

This verse, I would suggest, tends to "date" the song, for Black Sal and Dusty Bob were popular characters in Pierce Egan's "Tom and Jerry," which was dramatized in various versions, and often played at London theatres between 1820 and 1840.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

There is a version of this song in the British Museum (press-mark 11621, b. 20) printed by "E. Hodges, Printor [*sic*], etc. 26, Grafton St., Soho," and commencing  
 Some time ago the people said that English sports  
 were dying.

It is clear from the whole context that in this case "Pop goes the weasel" was the name of a dance which was no doubt performed to the words and tune of a song, as explained by one of your correspondents. Some short extracts will prove this:—

Pop goes the weasel!

This dance is very popular, it is without deception.  
 Pop goes the weasel has been to Court and met a  
 good reception.

Our Queen she patronized the dance, no music could  
 be riper.

Says Albert, let them dance away, John Bull must  
 pay the piper,

This dance will cure you of the blues, &c.

Its headquarters was evidently the Eagle.  
 In this song, too, we are told that

A country lad came all the way from Berkshire.....  
 He read the playbills up and down and then went  
 to the Eagle:

Says he, I am blowed if I don't sport a bob to  
 see the Weasel!

According to the song the "weasel dance" was also on the programme at the Surrey, the "Vic.," the Pavilion, the Standard, Britannia, and other playhouses. There is also a reference in it to "Madame Taglioni's tricks."

With regard to dates, this sheet and others in the same volume were acquired by the Museum on 11 June, 1862: Queen Victoria was

married in February, 1840, Madame Taglioni retired in 1845, and in the Library Catalogue the date of publication is guessed at as "[1855?]." L. L. K.

The phrase has, in spite of all that has been adduced, not yet been satisfactorily explained. That explanation which takes "weasel" as a popular corruption of "vessel," in the collective sense of French *vaisselle*, plate, seems to me the best. That "vessel" once had this meaning is proved by the line in Chaucer's "Monke's Tale," 3338 (see Prof. Skeat's edition in the Clarendon Press Series):

The vessel of the temple he with him ladde,  
 with the editor's note; furthermore, line 3494:—

Her riche array ne myghte nat be told,  
 As wel in vessel as in hir clothing.

But it must be shown either that the phrase goes back to the time when it still had its old French signification, or that the word has preserved it somewhere down to a modern age. G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

The following version of this song may be of interest to the querist, although, perhaps, shedding no light on the etymology or meaning of the word *weasel*. It was quite popular among the children in a country village in Western Ontario, Canada, twenty or more years ago. I have not heard it recently. There were only the two lines:—

I went around the tailor's shop to buy a tailor's  
 needle,  
 That's the way the money goes, and "Poppy" goes  
 the weasel."

W. J. WINTERBERG.

Toronto, Canada.

[T. G. sends the music as he recollects it. We have forwarded it to MEDICULUS.]

SIR ROBERT HOWARD, THE DRAMATIST, AND HIS FAMILY (10th S. iv. 141).—MR. BRENNAN'S interesting and valuable article, while casting considerable light upon some of the obscure points in the life of this Howard worthy, yet leaves in my mind one or two minor matters of doubt, to which I venture to ask his attention. First as to his honours. His knighthood seems to have been conferred some eighteen months earlier than alleged by MR. BRENNAN. According to "Symonds's Diary" he was "knighted in the field" near Banbury, 29 June, 1644. In another page the diarist states that the event took place at Cropredy Bridge, near Banbury, "for taking Wemes, the Scots general of Sir William Waller's artillery."

The statement that Sir Robert received

both the Order of the Bath and a Privy Councillorship from Charles II. in 1661 is, I think, a mistake. I much doubt if he ever received the former honour at all. He is not in the list of those upon whom it was conferred at the coronation of Charles II., and I know of no other occasion when it is likely to have been given to him. Knighthood "in the field" would, I take it, be equivalent to "Knight-banneret," which honour is probably denoted by the "K.B." sometimes appended to his name. He was not made a Privy Councillor until after the Revolution of 1689, being amongst the number sworn 14 Feb. of that year on the first Council of William and Mary. I have not met with his imprisonment by Charles II., but 'D.N.B.' states that he was imprisoned in Windsor Castle under the Commonwealth.

MR. BRENNAN'S discovery of Sir Robert's eldest son, Robert jun. (hitherto unknown), is of some importance, owing, as pointed out, to its bearing upon the succession to the Earldoms of Suffolk and Berkshire. The question arises, For what reason was this Robert passed over by his father? MR. BRENNAN has found the marriage of Sir Robert and his first wife, Anne Kingsmill, on 1 Feb., 1645/6, and the baptism of Robert, the eldest son, at Church Oakley at some time in the same month. It seems important here to arrive at the exact day of the month when the rite was performed. The birth might have been a few days or a few weeks before baptism, a fact that would make all the difference in the child's position in the home. Then, again, the daughter Mary, whose baptism is not entered in the Church Oakley Registers, would, if the date of her birth be correctly given as 28 Dec., 1653, surely be a twin with the second Dorothy, baptized 20 Jan., 1653/4, in this instance the baptism coming three weeks after the birth.

I may add that Sir Robert was appointed Serjeant Painter to the King, and also Clerk of the Patents in Chancery, in 1660 ('Cal. S.P. Dom.'). His auditorship of the Exchequer dates from 1677. He was M.P. for Stockbridge 1661-79, and for Castle Rising in the last three Parliaments of Charles II., 1679-81, and in the first three of William and Mary, 1689-98.

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

PAUL FAMILY (10th S. iv. 49).—I am unable to mention any services of George Paul; but in a Navy List of 1814 I possess he is shown still as a lieutenant, and as he was then of thirty-one years' standing as such, it is not possible that he ever became a commodore. His later ranks, if any, could easily be

traced from Navy Lists, or possibly obtained from the Admiralty.

H. K. H.

INEDITED POEM BY CHARLES KINGSLEY (10th S. iv. 125).—The pocket edition of 'Poems by Charles Kingsley,' Macmillan, 1889, contains (on p. 249) 'Old and New: a Parable,' which varies a little from the version given by MR. W. E. A. AXON:—

See how the autumn leaves float by decaying,  
Down the wild swirls of the rain-swollen stream.  
So fleet the works of men, back to their earth again;  
Ancient and holy things fade like a dream.

Nay! see the spring-blossoms steal forth a-maying,  
Clothing with tender hues orchard and glen;  
So, though old forms pass by, ne'er shall their spirit

die,  
Look! England's bare boughs show green leaf

again.  
Eversley, 1848.

R. A. POTTS.

SLIPPER, A SURNAME (10th S. iv. 150).—This surname (not uncommon, I believe, in East Anglia) is said by Mr. Bardsley—'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames'—to be derived from the occupation of a maker of sword-slips or sheaths.

ST. SWITHIN.

Dr. H. B. Guppy in his 'Homes of Family Names' states that the Slippers bear the name of the old "sword slypers," a designation employed in the Acts of James VI. for those whose occupation it was to whet swords. This is, I believe, on the authority of Lower's 'Patronymica Britannica,' "Ricardus Slipper" is mentioned in the 'Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus' of King John's time.

W. G. B.  
[MR. S. D. CLIPPINGDALE also quotes from Dr. Guppy's book.]

"LOVE IN PHANTASTICK TRIUMPH SAT" (10th S. iv. 48, 132).—Aphra Behn's song from 'Abdelazar' is also to be found (No. 411) in 'The Oxford Book of English Verse,' edited by Mr. Quiller-Couch (1904).

Two other anthologies which contain this are Mr. A. H. Bullen's 'Musa Proterva: Love Poems of the Restoration' (1889, p. 50), and 'Lyrical Verse from Elizabeth to Victoria,' edited by Oswald Crawford (new ed., 1900, No. excix.). 'Musa Proterva' contains five more of Mrs. Behn's poems, besides one to which her claim has been questioned.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

23, Park Parade, Cambridge.

SCOTTISH NAVAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY (10th S. iii. 148, 209).—I have come across a small pamphlet entitled 'Report by the Directors of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, to the Subscribers; occasioned by a printed letter addressed to them by Major

Downes.' The report is dated "Edinburgh, Royal Academy Buildings, Lothian Road, June 14, 1832."

Downes had been originally appointed a teacher, and was for a time superintendent, and the directors complain of the difficulties with which they had to struggle for five years in their intercourse with him. A Col. Ryves had previously been selected as superintendent, but he could not accept the post on the small salary offered by the young institution.

It appears that, previous to 1825, a Capt. George Scott had founded a private military academy in Edinburgh, which he conducted with great success; and shortly after his death a public movement took place for the founding of a national institution as its successor. Capt. Scott's "premises on the north side of James' Square" accommodated the new academy for a few months, and at the end of the year (1825) a move was made to a house in George Street.

Uniform, it is stated, was not compulsory on the students; strong objections were made against it by some parents and guardians.

In an appendix to the pamphlet is a table of the 'Branches of Study,' with their hours and fees.

If your querist at the first reference is pursuing inquiries as to the early history of the academy and has not seen this pamphlet (which I am told is "scarce"), I should be happy to lend him my copy for a short time.

Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanacs supply the names of office-bearers and teachers for many successive years. W. S.

**PUBLIC MEETING** (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 148).—In Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' it is stated that public meetings for political purposes were occasionally held in England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, but became very important in the reign of George III. The same work gives other interesting details. R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

The earliest use of this term in a public sense which I have yet found is in a pamphlet of 1649, containing the summary of a speech delivered by William Prynne in the House of Commons on 4 December, 1648. That was two days before "Pride's Purge," of which Prynne was one of the victims; and with the speech he published 'A Letter to the Borough of Newport, in Cornwall, for which he serves in Parliament,' appealing from

"these usurpers.....unto you alone who elected me and are best able to know and judge of your

so much right and justice, upon the perusal of the enclosed Speech and Papers (which I desire may be read openly before all my Electors at the next publique meeting), as to certifie to the world under your hands and seals (which you set to the returne of my Election) your own judgments and opinions whether I have betraid or broken the Trust you reposed in me or not."

This is dated "From the Kings Head in the Strand, Jan. 26, 1648" (1649 N.S.), or four days before the execution of Charles I. in Whitehall. ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"**NADGAIRS**" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 49).—This word, no doubt, means *the late or formerly*. In the Privy Council proceedings, 1 April, 4 Hen. IV. (1403), with regard to the Parliament that met at Westminster 30 September, 1402, occur, amongst other names, "Les Executors du testament de Maistre Thomas Southam nad-gairs chanon de Sar." HERBERT SOUTHAM.

**FORESTS SET ON FIRE BY LIGHTNING** (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 28, 95, 153).—I can recall three instances of forests being set on fire in this way in Virginia in the years 1887 and 1890. In one of these instances, which I made a note of at the time, there was simply one vivid flash, followed by a terrific report, and a few minutes afterwards I noticed flames coming from a very tall dead tree which had been standing in this condition for a number of years. In all three cases it was a dead tree which was struck, and which communicated the fire to the rest of the forest.

FREDERICK T. HIGGAME.

"**THE PILGRIM OF ETERNITY**" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 68, 158).—The phrase is attributed to Shelley (without a reference) on the walls of the newly built Byron House. This remarkable memorial is 85, Fleet Street, and consists in a series of medallions and tablets upon which are quotations from and commendations of the poet. STANLEY B. ATKINSON.

[See *ante*, p. 147.]

**WILLIAM WAYNFLETE** (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 461; iv. 36, 154).—I regretted, when I saw p. 21 in print, that I had committed myself to the statement that the Magdalen founder was probably a full Wykehamist by education; and fully agree with H. C.'s statement at the last reference, that "upon the evidence, as it at present stands, the probability seems to me to lean all the other way."

A. R. BAYLEY.

"**NEWLANDS**," CHALFONT ST. PETER (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 148).—Abraham Newland, the celebrated chief cashier of the Bank of England, resigned on 18 September, 1807, after fifty

38, Highbury Place, Islington, on 21 Nov., 1807, and was buried in St. Saviour's Churchyard, Southwark, the parish in which he was born on 23 April, 1730. Granger's *Wonderful Magazine*, 1802, contains his portrait. In it it is said:—

"His greatest indulgence for these many years past is a daily visit to his house at Highbury Place in his own coach, which he has set up these few years, where he drinks tea, but returns home the same evening. He lives in the Bank, where he has very suitable apartments next his office."

He was never married, though it was observed, when the *one* and *two* pound Bank of England notes came into circulation, that for a bachelor he had more *little ones* than any married man in the kingdom.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

OFFICERS OF STATE IN IRELAND (10th S. iv. 149).—Haydn's 'Book of Dignities' seems to contain lists of the three classes about which inquiry is made. Another useful book is 'Chronicle of the Law Officers of Ireland,' by Constantine J. Smyth, 1839.

LEO CULLETON.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE ON OBLIVION (10th S. iv. 128).—The passage wanted is this:—

"Time sadly overcometh all things, and is now dominant, and sitteth upon a sphinx, and looketh unto Memphis and old Thebes, while his sister Oblivion reclineth semisomnous on a pyramid, gloriously triumphing, making puzzles of Titanian erections, and turning old glories into dreams."

The author, however, is not Sir Thomas Browne. The words occur near the end of the 'Fragment on Mummies' printed by Simon Wilkin in the fourth volume of his edition of Browne's works (1835). Wilkin gave the piece on the authority of James Crossley, who professed to have copied it from a manuscript in the British Museum, but had really written it himself. See 'D.N.B.,' vol. vii. p. 71, col. 1, and vol. xiii. p. 229, col. 1.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

23, Park Parade, Cambridge.

SIR JOHN FASTOLF (10th S. iv. 145).—There is an interesting notice of Sir John Fastolfe in French's 'Shakspeareana Genealogica' (pp. 136-8). A paragraph concerning the identification of Fastolf with Falstaff may be quoted from Sidney Lee's 'Life of William Shakespeare':—

"Shakespeare in both parts of 'Henry IV.' originally named the chief of the prince's associates after Sir John Oldcastle, a character in the old play. But Henry Brooke, eighth lord Cobham, who succeeded to the title early in 1597, and claimed descent from the historical Sir John Oldcastle, the Lollard leader, raised objection; and when the first part of the play was printed by the acting-com-

pany's authority in 1598 ('newly corrected' in 1599), Shakespeare bestowed on Prince Hal's tun-bellied follower the new and deathless name of Falstaff. A trustworthy edition of the second part of 'Henry IV.' also appeared with Falstaff's name substituted for that of Oldcastle in 1600. There the epilogue expressly denied that Falstaff had any characteristic in common with that of the martyr Oldcastle: 'Oldcastle died a martyr, and this is not the man.' But the substitution of the name 'Falstaff' did not pass without protest. It hazily recalled Sir John Fastolf, an historical warrior who had already figured in 'Henry VI.,' and was owner at one time of the Boar's Head Tavern in Southwark; according to traditional stage directions, the prince and his companions in 'Henry IV.' frequent the Boar's Head, Eastcheap. Fuller in his 'Worthies,' first published in 1662, while expressing satisfaction that Shakespeare had 'put out' of the play Sir John Oldcastle, was eloquent in his avowal of regret that 'Sir John Fastolf' was 'put in,' on the ground that it was making over-bold with a great warrior's memory to make him a 'Thrasonical puff and emblem of mock-valour.'"—Pp. 169-70.

ST. SWITHIN.

Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor, Norfolk, was long connected with Castle Combe, Wilts, where he left behind him an evil reputation. He married Lady Milicent, widow of Sir Stephen Scrope, whose son and heir was kept out of the estate for fifty-three years, under the plea that he (Sir John) was justified in doing so by the laws of England. In a memorandum still extant the lad complains of the ill-treatment he received at the hands of his father-in-law, who, he says, "sold mee" and "bought mee" (meaning probably that he was bartered in marriage), and that his health suffered from the hardships he endured. The late Mr. G. Powlett Scrope, who in 1852 published an account of the manor of Castle Combe, states that Sir John Fastolf "was generally considered the prototype of Shakespeare's fat knight. Indeed, the behaviour of the real knight to his son-in-law is very much what we might expect from the dramatic Sir John." Shakespeare may have gleaned information of Fastolf's doings when he was in Bath, acting (as it is believed he was) with the "Lord Chamberlain's servants" in 1596 and 1603. In 'Henry VIII.' he introduces a monk of Hinton (Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath) as confessor to the Duke of Buckingham; and Sonnets cliii. and cliv. exactly describe the Bath thermal waters. These allusions identify Shakespeare with the neighbourhood, and strengthen the supposition that the original of the immortal Falstaff was found at Castle Combe.

W. T.

THOMAS A BECKET (10th S. iv. 147).—It would be interesting to know who first started "a Becket." None of the old chro-

nicles relating to St. Thomas give the prefix. They describe his father as "Gillebertus cognomento Beket," but sometimes spell the name "Beketh" or "Becchet." "Ate" or "atte" was used so indiscriminately in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries as a prefix to surnames, that it is very possible that it gradually crept into use before Becket and became contracted to "a." But it is a mistake, I think, to say that "à Beckett" is in use by any modern family. The well-known family connected with *Punch* have always spelt the name "a' Beckett," so far as I know, though they have suffered from the printers of their own works such ill-usage as "à [sic] Beckett" (see the cover of the 'Comic History of England'). Thomas Becket is the form employed by modern writers about the archbishop, a notable exception being the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' which describes him as "Thomas, known as Thomas à Becket." No authority or explanation is offered. Probably there is none. W. G. B.

In 'A List of some Eminent Members of the Mercers' Company of London' (1872) the first name is that of Gilbert A'Beckett, Portreeve of London, father of St. Thomas A'Beckett. This would, I presume, indicate that the à was in vogue in the twelfth century. The archbishop was born in a house which stood on ground now covered by the Mercers' Chapel. JOHN T. PAGE.  
West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

CRICKET: EARLIEST MENTION (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 9, 95).—There is an interesting reference to cricket in 'The Diary of Henry Teonge, Chaplain on board his Majesty's ship Assistance.' On 6 May, 1676, he was staying at Aleppo, and records as follows:—

"This morning early (as it is the custom all summer longe) at the least 40 of the English, with his worship the Consull, rod out of the cytty about 4 miles to the Greene Platt, a fine vally by a river syde, to recreate them selves. Where a princely tent was pitched: and wee had severall pastimes and sports, as duck-hunting, fishing, shooting, handball, krickett, scroffo; and then a noble dinner brought thither, with greate plenty of all sorts of wines, punch, and lemonads; and at 6 wee returned all home in good order, but soundly tired and weary."

What was *scroffo*, mentioned above?

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

HOOPER=LONG (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 127).—Roger Hooper was married to Mary Longe at St. Laurence Church, near Ramsgate, Kent, on 25 November, 1639, and not at Salisbury as suggested. The said Roger was the son of another Roger by Elizabeth (*née* Baylie)

in 1614. The family were certainly seated at St. Laurence in 1607. The registers of the church commence in 1560, but the name does not occur until 1607, so that they in all probability took up their abode in the parish at the latter end of the sixteenth century or early part of the seventeenth.

I am distantly connected with the family, and have compiled a fairly complete pedigree from the first recorded Roger Hooper to date, from family Bible entries and papers, church registers, monumental inscriptions, wills, marriage certificates, &c. I have also many photographs of Hooper oil paintings and miniatures. If your correspondent would care to write to me direct, I shall be very pleased to give any additional information in my power.

According to an old book-plate of a member of the Hooper family of St. Laurence, the arms are as follows: Or, on a fesse between three boars passant az. as many annulets of the first. The crest is the same as given by your correspondent. I have other Hooper book-plates. CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

I have copied all the registers in Salisbury relating to the Hooper family, and have not met with the name of Roger. There was a Hooper, with numerous descendants, in Kent at about the date given. I am nearly certain that his name was Roger. Whence he came I do not know. His family uses the arms of the Salisbury Hoopers. I am away from all notes and books of reference. About the end of October I might be able to refer to them, if W. H. will give me his name and address. R. P. H.

[S. H. also thanked for reply.]

LAMB'S PANOPTICON (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 127).—Edward Marmaduke Clarke was the original projector and promoter of the Panopticon in Leicester Square, and on 21 February, 1850, the late Queen Victoria granted certain privileges under royal charter, which secured for it a status similar to that which was possessed later by the Polytechnic in its efforts to diffuse scientific knowledge. The building in Leicester Square in which the collection of scientific apparatus was housed was built for the purpose by Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, in the Saracenic style of architecture, and opened 16 March, 1854. It failed as a scientific institution, and was converted into a circus for equestrian performances. At the same time its name was changed to the Alhambra Palace.

Lamb probably alludes to the Mechanics'

which, in 1826, Clarke, the originator of the Leicester Square Panopticon, took an energetic part, and it seems likely that this was also known originally as the Panopticon. Later, in 1830, Clarke occupied a prominent position at the Science and Art Exhibition in the King's Mews, and established the London Electrical Society, the early meetings of which were held at his residence. See 'The Illustrated Handbook of the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art,' 1854 (introduction), and Timbs's 'Year-Book of Facts,' 1855, pp. 9-10. No telescope is mentioned in the 'Guide.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

6, Elgin Court, Elgin Avenue, W.

During the year 1791 Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) published two pamphlets, entitled 'Panopticon; or, the Inspection House,' and 'Panopticon versus New South Wales; or, the Panopticon Penitentiary System and the Penal Colonization System Compared,' in which he suggested a prison so constructed as to admit of the inspector seeing the prisoners without his being seen by them.

These pamphlets are included in vol. iv. of Bentham's works, published in 1843 under the superintendence of his executor, John Bowring. A copy may be consulted in the Corporation Library, Guildhall, E.C. I believe he was the originator of the term.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

RUSHBEARING (10th S. iv. 87).—On 14 August, 1900, the *Daily Mail* contained a note on the annual Rushbearing Feast then in progress in the Brighouse district, Yorkshire. It was stated therein that "in former times a gaily decorated rush-cart was dragged through the streets by the merrymakers, but this picturesque detail is now omitted."

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northampton.

In an old MS. book of "Congleton Corporation Accounts," made by me many years ago, occur the following items:—

"1607. To the Rushbearers. Wine, Ale, Cakes, 6s."

"1622. To Buglawton Folks who brought a Rush Bearing to our Chapel, 6s."

These were, in all probability, to strew the floor of the old chapel pulled down in 1740. Congleton is in the county of Chester.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

BODDINGTON FAMILY (10th S. iv. 89).—Three separate pedigrees of this family have been published, and pedigrees may also be found in the following works: *Miscellanea Genea-*

*logica et Heraldica*, New Series, vols. i. and ii., and Second Series, vols. i. and iii.; *Midland Antiquary*, vols. i. and ii.; Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' eighth edition; Hunter's 'Familie Minorum Gentium,' vol. iii.; and Howard's 'Visitation of England and Wales,' vol. i. The name is sometimes spelt Boddington.

In April, 1903, I noted a monument to a member of the Boddington family in West Wycombe Churchyard, Bucks, while there are two tablets of this name in Enfield Church. If worth aught I could send copies of the inscriptions of the last named.

The only note I have of Boddington arms is the following, taken from Robson's 'British Herald,' 1830:—

"Sa., on a chief ar. semée of cross-crosslets fitchée gu. a demi-lion issuant of the last.—Crest, a demi-lion ramp. gu. holding in the dexter paw a cross-crosslet fitchée ar."

Burke's 'Armory' probably gives others; the last edition, viz., 1884, is the best.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

ROGER ASCHAM: "SCHEDULE" (10th S. iv. 169).—The proper pronunciation is Askham, which is the only one given by Murray, Smith, Thomas, Webster, Worcester, and other orthoepists. The name is derived from the villages of East and West Askham, near York.

The other word inquired about was in early English written *cedule*, derived ultimately from the popular Latin *scedula*. *Sedule* is therefore the oldest English pronunciation, and because it survived the change of orthography which improved *cedule* into *schedule*, we have the apparent anomaly of a term beginning with *sch* sounded as if it were *s*. This, I should say, is still the most respectable pronunciation. Our old lexicographers—Sheridan, for instance—give no other. More modern dictionaries admit alternatives, viz., *sedule*, *skedule*, and *shedule*. Of these, *sedule*, as already remarked, is a relic of the past; *skedule*, whether American or English, is a reversion to the pure Greek form; *shedule* is difficult to explain, and not to be recommended. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

The way in which Ascham pronounced his name is shown by the fact that a number of his letters are signed "Roger Askam." I am away from home, and cannot give references.

I believe that in America *schedule* is always pronounced *shedule*. While travelling in the United States I never heard it pronounced in any other way; and I heard it often, as the word is there used for time-table.

DAVID SALMON.

EASTER WOODS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 149).—Isaac Taylor, in his 'Words and Places' (1875), says:—

"The word Easter, as we learn from Beda, is derived from the name of Eostre, or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring, to whom the month of April was sacred. As in other instances, the Catholic clergy seem to have given the heathen festival a Christian import, and to have placed 'our Lady' on the throne previously occupied by the virgin goddess of the spring. She seems to have bestowed her name on two parishes in Essex, which are called *Good Easter* and *High Easter* (*Estra* in Domesday); we find also the more doubtful names of *Easterford* in the same county, *Easterleake* in Notts, and *Easternear* in Hants."—P. 221.

I find also *Eastergate* near Chichester, and *Easterton* near Devizes.

ERNEST B. SAVAGE, F.S.A.

S. Thomas, Douglas.

Easter and Wester, signifying East and West (like Over and Nether, meaning Upper and Lower), are of frequent occurrence among names of fields, woods, farm buildings, &c., in documents of the seventeenth century.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

I have often met with the word "easter" as the equivalent of *eastern*, in such connexions as "easter side" and "easter part," in old documents, and I would suggest that this is the explanation of Easter Woods in the terrier of the vicarage of Messingham.

THOS. WAINWRIGHT.

Barnstaple.

Without personal knowledge of the district, I would suggest that "Easter" has nothing to do with the festival of that name, but simply designates locality. In Scotland, at least, Easter and Wester are frequently thus used, e.g., Easter Ross and Wester Ross, describing both sides of the county. I should like to know whether there is, or ever was, a place known as "Wester Woods" in the district in question.

C. S. JERRAM.

Oxford.

[AYMER and R. B.—R also refer to the use of Easter in Scotland.]

THE DUKE'S BAGNIO IN LONG ACRE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 24, 115).—The chief point of interest in connexion with this establishment deserves to be mentioned. In it is laid one of the most famous scenes in fiction—the death of Lord Castlewood ('Esmond,' bk. i. ch. xiv.). Thackeray's choice of the place was due to its mention in 'The Trial of Edward, Earl of Warwick and Holland, before the House of Lords, for the Murder of Richard Coote, Esq.' (11 William III., A.D. 1699; Howell's *State Trials*, viii.)

Charles, Lord Mohun, which follows in the same volume. See, e.g., col. 956 in the former trial: "Afterwards my lord of Warwick and Mr. French were carried by two of the chairs to Mr. Amy's, the surgeon at the Bagnio in Long-acre," and cf. "Esmond and Colonel Westbury bade the chairmen come into the field; and so my lord was carried to one Mr. Aimes, a surgeon in Long Acre, who kept a bath" ('Esmond,' bk. i. ch. xiv.).

EDWARD BENSLEY.

23, Park Parade, Cambridge.

"TWO PENNY" FOR HEAD (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 69).—I may be accused of guessing, but, when I was a boy in West Yorkshire, we considered that "tup" was the proper name for a head, and that "tuppenny" was a facetious modern play on the word. My guess is that the "tup" came from the common word "tup," to signify a ram, and also to signify the action of a ram, goat, or cow in butting, or, as the Yorkshire folk call it, tuppings, with the head. As these creatures "tup" with their heads, it is quite easy to see why the head should be the tup, and especially in games like leap-frog, "ships and sailors," and "buck, buck," where many of the players put their heads into the position usual for a ram's head.

H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

So far as I remember, the lads always said "tupney," never "tuppenny," when in the game of leap-frog the head was not well down under the chest. I am sure that we had no notion of two pennies in the matter. Our heads were "tuppers," or butters, and we had a rough sort of game called "tupping," in which we butted each other with our "tupneys." As lads we called ourselves "Darby Tups."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

If no historical references are forthcoming, I would offer a suggestion or two upon this derivation.

In my schooldays the term was used in sarcastic humour, and described that which was accounted cheap or worthless. As a valuation, "Not worth twopence" is quite a commonplace expression of contempt.

A century or more ago the bulky twopenny copper coins in circulation were variously termed "cartwheels" and "heads," just as the first adhesive postage stamps of 1840 were known for many years as penny and twopenny "queen's heads" respectively.

WM. JAGGARD.

OWEN BRIGSTOCKE (10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 86, 237; iii. 452).—Owen Brigstocke, who died in

monument in the year 1679 to the memory of his step-grandfather, William Nicolson (*ob.* 1672), Bishop of Gloucester, and his grandmother Elizabeth (*née* Heighton, *ob.* 1663). This monument, which bears the full arms of Nicolson and Brigstocke, was originally placed in a small chapel on the south side of the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, over the spot where the bishop and his wife are interred; but during a restoration it was taken down, and is now to be found in the nave of the cathedral. In the little chapel where the bishop was buried is also a monument to Bridget Langley (*ob.* 1688), Owen Brigstocke's eldest sister, who at first married a man named Harvey, and subsequently, in 1664, John Langley, who survived her.

The next adult member of the family named Owen was Owen Brigstocke, of Llechdwny, grandson of the preceding, and, on the death of his elder brother Robert, son and heir of William Brigstocke (*ob.* 1713), of Llechdwny; born 1679, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, in 1695, barrister-at-law Middle Temple, M.P. for Cardigan Boroughs 1712-13, and for the county of Cardigan 1718-22, F.R.S. 1710 and F.S.A. 1720, travelled abroad, collected a valuable library of books, edited 'Posthumous Works of Sir Thomas Browne,' and married Anne, daughter and eventual heir of Dr. Edward Browne (*ob.* 1708), of St. Bride's Parish, London, and of Northfleet, Kent, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Browne, Knt., M.D. (*ob.* 1682). She died at the end of March, 1746. He died at Caermarthen without issue, 4 May, 1746, and was buried with his wife at Kidwelly, in Caermarthenshire. His will was proved in London, but not till 1748. His book-plate, "old English style," is probably the one referred to at 8th S. xi. 168. ITA TESTOR is incorrect at 10th S. ii. 86 in stating that most of Owen Brigstocke's property came to him through his marriage, for he inherited the Llechdwny estates, including the manor of Clygin and the manor of the Priory of Kidwelly, from his father, as well as a considerable estate from his mother, Winifred (*ob.* 1722), co-heir of Robert Byrt, of Caermarthen and of Llwyndyris, co. Cardigan. His wife's property at her death was to devolve (according to her father's will) upon the College of Physicians and St. Bartholomew's Hospital in equal shares.

The third was Owen Brigstocke, of Llandygydd, nephew of the preceding, second son of William Brigstocke and Elizabeth his wife, heiress of Blaenpant, co. Cardigan; born *circa* 1710, died unmarried in

1739 or 1740, when his estate was administered by his eldest brother, William.

The fourth was Owen Brigstocke, of Blaenpant and Llechdwny, nephew of the preceding, and son and heir of William Brigstocke (*ob.* 1751); born 1740, matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford (to which college his father presented a piece of plate), entered the Middle Temple 1758, Mayor of Cardigan 1765, and again in 1772, was nominated as High Sheriff for Cardiganshire in 1768, but did not serve, added considerably to the library of books at Blaenpant, married in 1760 Anne, elder daughter and eventual co-heir of John Williams, of Bwlchgwinnt and Corngafr in Mydrim parish, county of Caermarthen, who survived him many years (she was sole legatee of her aunt Anne, the wife of Hon. Charles Hamilton, son of Viscount Boyne). He died 25 August, 1778, and was buried at Llandygydd. He left issue: William Owen Brigstocke, his son and heir, and four younger children, viz., Rev. Owen Tudor Brigstocke (*ob. s.p.* 1808), Anne, wife of James Greene (*ob.* 1810), Martha, firstly wife of John Nares, then of John Lens (*ob.* 1820), and Frances Eliza Maria (*ob.* unmarried 1830). Will proved in London. His book-plate, "Chippendale style," may be the one referred to at 8th S. xi. 168.

This family migrated early in Elizabeth's reign from the neighbourhood of Brigstock, in Northamptonshire, to Croydon, in Surrey, whence a cadet branch settled in South Wales early in the reign of Charles I., and, having married a succession of Welsh heiresses, acquired a very good estate in those parts.

G. R. BRIGSTOCKE.

WILLIAM LEWIS, COMEDIAN (10th S. iv. 148).—Mr. Calcraft could only have meant, I think, that Lewis made Probat's Family Hotel his home, the site of which was occupied by the Garrick Club.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

I possess an interesting portrait of Lewis in the part of Zamor, engraved by Thornthwaite after Roberts, London, 1777.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL.

16, Hildegardstrasse, Munich.

FAMOUS PICTURES AS SIGNS (10th S. iv. 169).—In Liverpool a picture-dealer uses the familiar portrait of Rembrandt (by himself) as a sign, and a second art dealer adopts Reynolds's equally well-known picture of 'Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse.' In the same city a bookselling firm appropriately takes the Droeshout portrait of Shakespeare as its figure-head; and a Birmingham book-

seller for many years has printed on his catalogues the excellent portrait of Chaucer from an old service book. Another Birmingham bookselling firm possesses a monopoly in the quaint picture of a monastic father studying ancient tomes. Other designs and pictures used in business have become famous or familiar by sheer repetition, and the list of these might be extended almost indefinitely.

WM. JAGGARD.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*A Companion to Greek Studies.* Edited for the Syndics of the University Press by Leonard Whibley, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)

A WORK such as the present, representing the latest conclusions of English scholarship, calls for mention rather than criticism. Encyclopædic in information, and to a certain extent in arrangement, it is intended to supply the student of Greek literature, in a single volume, with all such information, apart from that given in histories and grammars, as will most facilitate his studies. From previous works similar in aim it differs in the greater breadth of its scope and in the advanced conclusions it embodies on many subjects not wholly speculative. An intention to avoid, so far as possible, the discussion of controversial subjects is proclaimed. This, however, cannot easily be carried out, and the influence of such recent studies as that of primitive culture must necessarily assert itself. The most important subjects are entrusted to those who have made a special study of them, and the list of contributors includes the names of the most eminent of existing scholars. 'Literature' is thus entrusted to Sir Richard Jebb, the Regius Professor of Greek, of whose qualifications it would be impertinence to speak, his associates being, for 'Philosophy,' Dr. Henry Jackson, Prælector of Ancient Philosophy in Trinity College, and Mr. R. D. Hicks, M.A., and for 'Science,' the Head Master of Westminster. Mr. Whibley himself writes on public antiquities, dealing with the Constitution of Athens in its legendary history and in its detailed organization, and with the Constitution of Sparta. 'Mythology' and 'Religion' are entrusted to Prof. E. A. Gardner, who is also responsible for some important and deeply interesting chapters on daily and domestic life, for what little is known concerning the Greek house and furniture, and similar subjects. 'Geography' is in the hands of Mr. Tozer, 'Fauna and Flora' in those of Dr. Tristram, and 'Prehistoric Art' and 'Sculpture' in those of Dr. Waldstein. Specially interesting papers on 'Colonies' and 'Commerce and Industry' are furnished by Mr. H. J. Edwards, of Peterhouse. These are a few only of the subjects dealt with, and at the close there is a history of 'Scholarship,' by Dr. J. E. Sandys. Each subject is followed by an up-to-date bibliography. It is next to impossible to do justice to the treatment of the book, since every separate subject puts in equal claims upon attention. As a rule, less-known matters prove to be those of highest interest. In taking account of daily life in town or country we have thus to remember the immense seaboard of Greece and

the necessity, for the sake of communication with other countries, of an adjacent harbour. In the case of theatrical representations one of the doors leads always to the sea. There is, when possible, in a town a rocky hill, serving as a citadel and a place of refuge. Account has also to be taken of the influence of the Agora, to which the bazaar in Oriental civilization more nearly corresponds than anything in Occidental life. In regard to the position of women, it is held that the picture drawn by Hesiod is possibly more faithful than that in Homer, who may have coloured it to please his audience. It is striking to find that in the fourth century nearly half the land in Laconia was owned by women. As regards the population of Greece, it is held that the mainland, including Macedonia, may at the close of the fifth century have supported about 3,000,000 persons, of whom one-third were serfs. Much valuable information concerning ships, from those of pre-Homeric times, is supplied in an essay by Mr. Cook, with illustrations derived from the 'Ancient Ships' of Mr. C. Torr. The illustrations, which are numerous, add greatly to the value of the work. These are drawn from miscellaneous sources, some of them recently discovered. Maps of Northern Greece, Athens and its Harbour, Central Greece and the Peloponnese, Ægean Sea and Asia Minor, and the Greek colonies are well executed and helpful. Though it is necessarily compendious, no more serviceable, trustworthy, and comprehensive guide to Greek art, religion, literature, and life is accessible to the student. It will do much to facilitate the most useful, delightful, and indispensable of studies.

*The Burlington* opens with Turner's 'Theory of Colouring,' by Mr. C. J. Holmes, which is illustrated by two happily coloured reproductions, one of St. Denis, from 'Rivers of France,' a second of Arundel Castle, from 'Rivers of England.' Part ii. of 'The Life of a Dutch Artist in the Seventeenth Century' has many designs from Van Ostade, Rembrandt, and other painters. Some exquisite miniatures of Limbourg follow, and are in turn succeeded by Titian's portrait of Laura de' Dianti, which is the subject of an article by Mr. Herbert Cook, F.S.A., who claims that the original portrait hangs in the well-known gallery at Richmond of Sir Frederick Cook. A portrait of Alfonso d'Este, the lady's husband, is also given. The question is asked whether Hans Daucher is the author of the medals attributed to Albert Dürer, and is answered in the affirmative. The reproductions by which the article is accompanied are very striking. In one case we dissent from a portion of the explanation. A 'Virgin and Child Resting,' by Gerard David, and a second by Joachim Patinir, also repay attention.

MR. W. L. COURTNEY gives, in the *Fortnightly*, the first portion of a lecture upon Christopher Marlowe, delivered recently in Oxford. The subject is one on which Mr. Courtney is entitled to speak, and the lecture, in its opening pages, is to some extent a reply to the 'Christopher Marlowe and his Associates' of Mr. John H. Ingram, a thick-and-thin defender of the great poet from the charges of his enemies. Mr. J. G. Frazer gives the second part of his 'Beginnings of Religion and Totemism among the Australian Aborigines,' a further instalment of the forthcoming new edition of 'The Golden Bough.' He shows how—as might, indeed, be expected—social and religious progress in Australia

has spread, or is spreading, from the sea coast inland. Mr. Butler Burke supplies a very important essay on 'The Origin of Life,' and Mrs. John Lane has a thoughtful and important paper on the great question of 'Taking Oneself Seriously.' 'The Letters of Ernest Renan,' may be read with interest. 'The Financial Outlook,' of which a second part is given, has apparently come to stay.—In the *Nineteenth Century* Mrs. W. Kemp-Welch undertakes a species of rehabilitation of Agnes Sorel, between whom and Joan of Arc a comparison not wholly dishonouring to the former is drawn. If the estimate now formed of the mistress of Charles VII. is correct, she was in her time the subject of very unjust prejudice on the part of the French people. It is interesting to find an article on 'The Defence of India' by His Highness the Aga Khan, who strongly advocates the system of buffer states. Mr. Spielman puts in 'A Plea for a Ministry of Fine Arts.' Miss Edith Sellers shows us 'How Poor-Law Guardians spend their Money,' a subject of enormous importance, though wholly outside our province. It is very interesting to read 'The Story of a Japanese Heroine,' by Yei Theodora Ozaki. Some of the forms of heroism that are, at least, obliquely commended are scarcely likely to approve themselves to English thinkers, but the whole is instructive as well as interesting. Mr. Crombie's 'A Fiscal Reformer of Cervantes' Time' is edifying and curious. 'The Traffic of London' is valuable, but fails to convey an idea of the blank incompetency of London street management.—Miss Edith Balfour's 'A Week in Western Ireland,' contributed to *The National Review*, is exemplarily pleasing and interesting, and contains, among other matters, some curious folk-lore. In their desire for human children, fairies, it seems, prefer boys to girls. As they grow big, accordingly, boys are dressed in skirts so as to pass for girls with the good folk, who, it appears, are a less "sprightly" race than Gay has maintained. The Rev. Archibald Fleming answers with much vigour and more acerbity some recent observations of "Malagrowth" on the question 'Is Scotland Decadent?' Mr. St. Loe Strachey, writing on 'Sea-Power and the Poets,' gives some singular instances of perception on the part of our early poets of the need for Britain of the command of the sea. 'Cricket Worship' and 'American Affairs' both deal with regrettable developments of our late civilization. An article by Lady Susan Townley describes the weekly procession of the Sultan to the Mosque.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge celebrates, in the *Cornhill*, 'The Centenary of Trafalgar,' and defends Nelson from charges which, it seems, are sometimes brought against him. His article was read as an address before the Navy Records Society in July last. Mr. Yoxall's 'Consule Planco' deals with the conditions of social life in London and Paris in the time of Thackeray and of Dickens. 'An English Poet,' by Mr. Frank Sidgwick, is pleasantly inspired. Part v. of 'From a College Window' is on conversation, and is very just in comment. Mr. Stephen Gwynn gives an account, chiefly taken from Byrne, of the doings of 'The Irish Regiment under Napoleon.' 'The Diseases of the Eighteenth Century' is very pleasant and gossiping. It is to be wondered if in time any satire equally effective will be written on the diseases of the twentieth century. An epigram on Lettson is so printed as to lose its point.—In the *Gentleman's* Mr. Herbert W. Tompkins

writes on Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. John T. Curry has an important article on 'Roger Ascham's Italian Proverb.' The proverb in question is that concerning an Englishman Italianate being an incarnate devil. Mr. Curry deals harshly with some Tudor writers, and is generally vehement in utterance. Mr. MacMichael sends part ix. of his 'Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood.' The series will, it is pleasant to hear, be republished. The executioner of Charles I. is held, on the whole, to have been Brandon.—Mr. Affalo demands, in the *Pall Mall*, whether any animal is greedier than man. Before answering, we seek a full definition of greed. Sir Frank Burnand continues his account of the *Punch* Pocket-books. 'Midst Snow and Ice in the High Alps' gives a thrilling idea of the perils of Alpine climbing. For 'The Armada Ship at Tobermory Bay' the Duke of Argyll is responsible.—In 'At the Sign of the Ship,' in *Longman's*, Mr. Andrew Lang devotes himself wholly to the consideration of 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' summoning to the elucidation the shade of Sherlock Holmes. The whole treatment is highly ingenious. 'Walking as Education' is a valuable contribution of the Rev. A. N. Cooper. Sir Lewis Morris gives an account of 'The Sherborne Pageant.'—In *The Idler* is a good illustrated account of a little-known Austrian health resort. 'The Idler in Arcady' once more merits attention.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

E. H. ("Books on Curious Epitaphs").—Pettigrew's 'Chronicles of the Tombs' is published by Messrs. Bell & Sons. Any bookseller would obtain this for you, or many of the books mentioned in the first three volumes of the present Series under 'Epitaphs: their Bibliography.'

A. B. ("Unanswered yet? the prayer your lips have pleaded").—At 9th S. vi. 239 it was stated that the verses appeared in a magazine (possibly *The Banner of Faith*) of May, 1896, with Robert Browning's name attached.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exceptions.

## THE ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE,  
THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

### THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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DIPLOMACY. The LABYRINTH of the WORLD and the PARADISE of the HEART.  
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Mr. ALBERT COHN. The DOONES of EXMOOR. KNOX and the REFORMATION. The  
AUTUMN PUBLISHING SEASON.  
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### LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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The COMPLETE GOLFER. LYNCH LAW.  
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NEW NOVELS:—Driven; The Terror by Night; Tommy Carteret; The Tenderfoot; A Highland Web;  
One of a Mob.  
VERSE, OLD and NEW.  
OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs; Standard of Pronunciation in  
English; Two Fifteenth-Century Facsimiles; Excursions; Pater's Essays from the Guardian;  
Between the Cupolas; The Ambitions of Jenny Ingram; The Piskey Purse; Two Books  
Rewritten for Children; The Drama of Varennes; Map of Salisbury and District; Reprints and  
New Editions.  
LIST of NEW BOOKS.  
"BUSHIDO"; The DOONES of EXMOOR; The LIBRARY ASSOCIATION at CAMBRIDGE; KING  
JAMES I. and FRA PAOLO SARPI; DRYDEN'S 'ART of PAINTING'; The LOST EIGHTH-  
CENTURY GREGORIANUM; 'KNOX and the REFORMATION'; SIR THOMAS MORE.  
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and Steel; A Visit to Bhutan; Anthropological Notes; Gossip.  
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### NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Notices of

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The Catalogues themselves should be ready for delivery by the *middle of March*. The number required for insertion is 4,040, demy 8vo, printed on thin white paper (18 lb.), delivered cold-pressed, but not cut.

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A voucher copy will be sent to every Publisher whose List is included in the Volumes.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

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## Notes.

## CONSUL SMITH AND HIS WILL.

JOSEPH, son of William Smith, was British Consul in Venice from 1740 to 1760. He was born probably in 1674, not in 1682, the date given in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' for the ecclesiastical and the civil registers of his death declare him to have been ninety-six, or "about" ninety-six, at the time of his decease in 1770. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, writing to Lady Bute on 10 October, 1758, says that Smith was then eighty-two, which would make him ninety-four when he died. He was a distinguished connoisseur, and spent forty years and upwards in carefully forming his collections. He possessed a gallery of pictures, the more important being works by Canaletto and Sebastiano Ricci; the latter he caused to be engraved by Liotard, of Geneva; his cabinet of gems was edited by Anton Francesco Gori, of Florence, in a volume entitled 'Museum Smithianum'; he supplied the capital for and drew the profits from the firm of printer-publishers "Giambattista Pasquali," a business in which he was interested for twenty-four years; but, above all, his books formed

the nucleus of what is now known as "the King's Library" at the British Museum. In his will, dated 5 April, 1761, he refers to negotiations for the sale of his collection to King George III.

Consul Smith lived for fifty years in Venice and its neighbourhood. He was at first apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Williams, his predecessor in the consulate. Williams failed, apparently through some fault of Joseph Smith, which weighed upon his conscience and induced him to insert a clause in his will endeavouring to make amends. At Mogliano, halfway between Mestre and Treviso, Smith owned a house and garden of a *campo* and a half, as appears from the return of his property which he made on 27 September, 1739 (Archivio di Stato, Venice, Dieci Savii sopra le Decime a Rialto, Sez. II. Condizioni di Decima, 320, B. I. 308). At Mogliano he kept five menservants: Paolo Campelli his butler, a coachman, a postilion, Antonio Pasqualati, and Santo, the help in the garden. In Venice he lived in a house which he rented from the noble Lady Elena Balbi, for which he paid 270 ducats current per annum; and he also occupied another house next it belonging to Signor Andrea Calichiopoli and his wife, for which he paid 90 ducats per annum (Dieci Savii sopra le Decime, Estimo, 1740). Both houses were in the parish of SS. Apostoli in the Calle and Corte del Dragan, close to the Palazzo Michiel. The Balbi house faced the Grand Canal, the Calichiopoli house came behind it up the Calle. Smith was thus, in 1740, paying 360 ducats current for rent; as the *ducato corrente* was the ducat of lire 6'4 (see Gallicciolli, 'Delle Memorie Venete,' s.v. 'Ducato'), and taking that as equivalent to five shillings, his annual rent comes out as 90*l.* sterling, a considerable sum for rent in Venice, but no doubt he required space for the housing of his collections. But 1740 was the year when Smith became Consul, and on the strength of his promotion he proceeded to buy the Balbi house on 20 April of that year. He made a return (Dieci Savii sopra le Decime, Sez. II. Condizioni di Decima, 1740, 322, B. I. 310) of this purchase, declaring that the house was in a bad condition, part of it threatening to come down, so that he was obliged to undertake a general restoration and to rebuild in part. In this declaration he promises, when the work is finished, to inform the Revenue officers whether he intends to let or to retain for his own use. He did retain the house, and in it he died. It is the house he refers to in his will as having been "built" by himself. It is now called the Palazzo Valmarana-

Mangilli, and stands at the angle of the Rio SS. Apostoli. Its graceful Renaissance façade was given it by Consul Smith from designs by Antonio Visentini.

Smith married first Catherine Tofts the singer. She died in 1756, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery at San Nicolò del Lido, where her tomb, with the following inscription, may still be seen\* :—

Catherine Tofts  
Uxori incomparabili  
de se bene merenti  
quæ obiit anno MDCLVI.  
diutino vexata morbo  
nec unquam displicuit nisi erepta  
Joseph Smith Consul Britannicus  
Mœrens fecit.

Whether the "diutinus morbus" was insanity, as has been alleged, I do not know. Smith's second wife was Eliza or Elizabeth Murray, described by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu as "a beauteous virgin of forty," who survived him, and buried him on the Lido near Catherine Tofts. Smith resigned the consulship in 1760, and was succeeded by John Udny.

On 5 April, 1761, he wrote, signed, and sealed his will, which I have transcribed; and on 19 March, 1770, he added a codicil. On 12 July he summoned to his house on the Grand Canal the notary Lodovico Gabrieli, and consigned to him a sealed packet containing the will, with instructions to "open, publish, and prove it" in case of his death. On 6 November the following certificate of decease was furnished by the sacristan of the SS. Apostoli :—

"L'ill<sup>mo</sup> Sig<sup>r</sup> Giuseppe Smith quondam Guglielmo di anni 96 in circa da tabs senile per molti mesi visitato come da Fede dell' Eccellente Conigliano Medico Fisico, morì in questa mattina alle ore 16 Fede in filza No. 39. Abitò nella nostra contrada per anni 50. Si seppellirà al Lido. Di Chiesa sudetto li 6 Novembre, 1770. In fede di che P. Gio. Antonio Feruzzi Sagristan."—Archivio di Stato, Venice, Libro dei Morti della Chiesa Parrocchiale e Collegiata di SS. Apostoli, di Venezia.

The certificate of the sanitary authorities is briefer. It runs :—

"Giuseppe Smith quondam Guglielmo d' anni 96—da febre senile molti mesi. Medico Conigliano. Morì a ore 16. S. Apostoli."—Archivio di Stato, Venice, Provveditori alla Sanità, Necrologio, 1770.

Here the cause of death is given as "febre senile," in all probability a clerk's error for "tabe senile."

HORATIO F. BROWN.

(To be continued.)

\* See Milner-Gibson-Cullum in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Second Series, vol. i. No. 22.

#### LIBRARY OF A GENTLEMAN OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

On the fly-leaf in a copy of Archbishop Usher's 'Annals of the World,' 1658, there is written, in a firm, bold hand, the name of "Francis Trenchard." On the blank page of the Advertisement leaf adjoining the back cover, as well as on the fly-leaf immediate following, there is a long list of books, at the head of which there is written: "A Note of all such Books as are in my Study at Cuttridge." The handwriting belongs to about the date of the publication of the folio; and while I have been able to trace the name of Trenchard of Cuttridge in Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' 1900, p. 1587, I am sorry I cannot spot the name of Francis Trenchard himself. That he was the possessor of the books in the following list I do not doubt. When he begins the catalogue the writing is clear and easily read, but as he proceeds his good goose-quill gets the worse for the wear, and in several instances I may have transcribed the titles incorrectly. I have done my best, however, to avoid this. Everything considered, it must be admitted that the collector was a man of excellent discernment in choosing so many books of a solid and informing character; and, speaking for myself, I should be glad to have on my shelves a number of the items mentioned in the following list :—

A Note of all such Books as are in my Study at Cuttridge.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Desk.

Petri Berchorij Opera.  
Monast: Anglican., 2 parts.  
The works of King Charles y<sup>e</sup> first.  
Hefyllyn's Cosmography.  
Davilas Civill warres of France.  
Bakers Chronicle.  
Du [De] Serres History of France.  
The Turkish History.  
Bpp. Hall[s] Treatises.  
Dot<sup>r</sup> Taylours Ductor Dubitant.  
Plynys Naturall History.  
St<sup>r</sup> Walter Rawleighs Hist. of y<sup>e</sup> World.  
Bp. Andrewes Sermons.  
Encyclopædi: Philosophiæ, 2 parts.  
Fuller[s] Church History.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Desk.

Camdens Britannia, 2 parts.  
Plutarches Philosophy.  
Plutarches Moralls.  
St<sup>r</sup> Walter Rawley.  
Halls Contemplations.  
Livys Roman Hist.  
Hist. of Thucidides.  
Topsells Hist. of 4 footed Beasts.  
The Dyall of Princes.  
Heywood of Angels.  
Sandersons Sermons.  
Camdens Annalls.

The New Testament.  
History of the wars of Italy.  
The Life of Gasman.  
Erasmus.  
The Old Testament.  
The french Academy.  
The History of Flanders.  
The Institution of the Sacrament.  
Willets Commentary on Genesis.  
Montaignes Essayes.  
Sandersons Life of King Charles.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Desk.

Doct<sup>r</sup> Hammond Annot. on y<sup>e</sup> Psalmes.  
Kings Description of Cheshire.  
Cambdens Elizabeth, Lat.  
The State of Christendome.  
Sandys Travells.  
He[y]lyns Hist. of the Church.  
Laud & Fishers Conference.  
The Hist. of Presbytery by H. F.  
Bodins Commonwealth.  
The Countesse of Pembrokes Arcadia.  
Bacons Henry the Seventh.  
Wilsons Life of King James.  
Herberts Travells.  
Ushers Body of Divinity.  
Daniels Chronicle.  
Orlando Furioso.  
Lisander & Calista.  
Seldens Mare Clausum.  
Antoninus his Commentary.  
The History of Guicciardin.  
Halls Government.  
The Compleat Ambassadour.  
Mysteries of State. Scrinia Sacra.  
Ephemeris Parliamentaria.  
A Declaration of the late Tumults by Charles

y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>.

Fullers Holy warre.  
Cornelius Tacitus, 2 parts.  
Bacons Resuscitation.  
Hookers Ecclesiasticall Polyty.  
Stradas Low Country warre.  
Ovids Metamorphoses, 2 parts.  
Brownes Vulgar Errours.  
Cowleys Poems.  
The Life of Lewis the 13<sup>th</sup>.  
Riverius his Physick.  
Generall Dictionary.  
Morisons Itinerary.  
The life of Henry the eighth.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Desk.

Descartes, two volumes.  
Barclays Argenis Engl., 3 volumes.  
Scrinia Sacra.  
Calvins Institutes.  
The life of St Thomas Moore.  
Bundevilles Exercises.  
Boyles Experiments of Air.  
Powers Microscopical Observations.  
Leicesters Commonwealth.  
Montaignes Appeal to Caesar.  
Certamen Religiosum.  
The Hist. of Indepen[den]cy.  
Donnes Letters.  
Long Parliamt Speeches.  
Observations on the Roman Emperours.  
The Analysis of Honour.  
Grotius of warre & peace, 2 parts.  
Englands Worthies.

The Life of Oliver Cromwell.  
A practicall discourse of Prayer.  
The Diurnall Occurrences of the L: Parl.  
Bacons Essayes.  
Roman Antiquities, 2 parts.  
Sucklins Poems.  
Lithgowes Travells.  
A Collection of Parl. Occurrences.  
Howells Letters.  
The Tryall of the Regicides of C: y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>.  
Donnes selfe Homicide.  
Ushers Answer to a Jesuite.  
Hammonds Reveiw [sic] on the New Testament.  
Balzacks Letters.  
The Abridgment of Stow.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Desk.

2 Dictionaries.  
Taylours Practice of Repentance.  
The Summe of Christian Religion.  
Browne[s] Vulgar Errours.  
The History of Justin.  
Maines Sermons.  
Hammonds Discourse of Gods Grace, &c.  
Witts Interpreter.  
The 2<sup>nd</sup> Part of Hudibras.  
Bramhalls Answer to Hobbs.  
Boyles Occasionall Reflections.  
Culpeppers Dispensatory.  
The Arcadian Princesse.  
Balsacks Letters.  
Parliament Speeches, 2 parts.  
Donnes Sermons.  
Surveyours Dialouge [sic].  
Pamphlets.  
Brerewoods Enquiries.  
The Accedence of Armory.  
Three Worlds England.  
Boultons Lectures.  
The Hist. of Waldenses & Albingens [sic].  
The Theatre of Gods judgments.  
The Orthodox foundation.  
Ortelius his Epitome.  
Hist. of y<sup>e</sup> 10 persecutions.  
Charltones thankfull Remembrances.  
Birth of Man.  
Eng. Heroicall Epistles, 2.  
The life of Edward y<sup>e</sup> 6.  
Smith[s] Commonwealth.  
Mathematicall Recreations.  
Butlers Bees.  
The City Purchaser (?).  
Machiavills discourses.  
The H. of Mary queene of S.  
Halls Cases of Conscience.  
Sermons.  
Donnes Poems.  
Rawleighs Ghost.  
Bramhalls Church of England.  
Culpeppers Astroil. judgment, &c.  
Mrs. Phyllips poems.  
Hammonds Fundamentalls.  
Stapletons Juvenall.  
The life of Sejanus.  
A patterne of Chatechesticall [sic] Doct.  
Wottons Collections.  
Taylours Holy Liveing.  
Herberts Poems.

The 6<sup>th</sup> Desk.

Cornelius Agrippa.  
Usheri Antiquitates.  
Seneca Opera.

Cluverius  
Florilegium.  
Greeke Test., two.  
Ovids Metam., two.  
Antiquit. Hiberniæ.  
Isocratis Scripta.  
Systemæ Logicæ.  
Megirus (?).  
Eleanchus Mot., &c. (?).  
Janua Ling.  
French Grammer.  
Smetius.  
Keckermans Geomet.  
De Sapient. Egypt.  
Tullies Epistles.  
Sennert. Epist. (?).  
Horrace, Juvenall, &c.  
De Precedentia Reg.  
Seneca.  
French Dialogues.  
Virgills, two.  
Ovid[s] Epistles, two.  
Bellum Jugurt.  
Latine Bibles, two.  
Dialog. Sacr.  
Greek Grammer, two.  
Livies Orations.  
Summa Ethicæ.  
Plynys Epistles.  
Homer.

A. S.

[We hope to print shortly a note by Mr. F. J. POPE on 'A Private Library of Charles I.'s Reign.']

## ROBERT GREENE'S PROSE WORKS.

(See *ante*, pp. 1, 81, 162.)

12. "Though Polypus chaunge his hue, yet the Salamander keepeth his coulour" (73). "Though the Polipe chaungeth colour every houre, yet the Saphyre," &c., 'Mamillia' (ii. 61); and at 17, 180, &c., *passim* in Greene.

13. "Who more traitorous to Phillis then Demophoon? yet hee a traveller. Who more perjured to Dido then Æneas? and he a stranger.....Who more false to Ariadne then Theseus? yet he a sayler. Who more fickle to Medea then Jason? yet he a starter" (77). We have these couples, the four together, in Greene: "Howe trustie was Theseus to poore Ariadne? Demophoon dissembled with Phillis and yet she died constant. Æneas a verie stragler, yet Dido never founde halting. Jason without faith, and yet Medea never fleeting," 'Mamillia' (ii. 225); and the combinations of couples three at a time, or two at a time, occur in every tract. See 'Mamillia' again, pp. 264, 283; 'Tritameron' (iii. 163), &c.

14. "Euphues being nipped on the head, with a pale countenance as though his soule had forsaken his body, replied as followeth" (95). "He stode as if he had with Medusa's head beene turned to a stone.....nypped on

the pate with this newe mischaunce," 'Mamillia' (ii. 22); "So nipped on the pate with this last clause that hee stode like one transformed by Medusæ's head into a stone," 'Tritameron, Second Part' (iii. 145). "Head" occurs vii. 115. This is a regular Greenism, and is of interest from its use by Shakespeare in 'Measure for Measure,' where I have not seen it properly explained. He uses it with reference to a fowl of some sort, and the earliest use I have of it is of killing a hen or partridge in North's 'Doni's Philosophie,' 1570. Greene uses the phrase very often (see Grosart's 'Index'), and it is in Nashe and in Beaumont and Fletcher. "He was nipped in the head like a bird" is in 'Thomas of Reading,' circa 1590.

15. "Though Curio bee as hot as a toast, yet Euphues is as colde as a clocke" (106). "Their talke burnes as hotte as the mount Ætna, when as their affection is as cold as a clock," 'Mamillia' (ii. 66). And for the other simile in Lyly: "If thou be as hot as ye Mount Ætna, faine thy selfe as colde as the hil Caucasus" (117). "When he faineth Ætna he proveth Caucasus," 'Mamillia' (ii. 263).

Here 'Euphues to Ephæbus' takes up eighty pages. It is dull reading, or at any rate Greene found it so, and I have made no reference to it. Dr. Dowden has pointed out that it is a translation of Plutarch 'On Education.' See note at p. 479 in Arber.

16. "And in this I resemble the Lapping, who fearing his young ones to be destroyed by passengers, flyeth with a false cry farre from their nestes, making those that looke for them seeke where they are not" (214). "Thought to shadow his fault with a false colour, & with the Lapwing to cry farthest off from her nest," 'Tritameron of Love' (iii. 78). And again in 'Penelope's Web' (v. 192), 1587, and in 'Alcida' (ix. 102). The introduction of this metaphor seems to be due to Lyly, and there was no greater favourite with the Elizabethan poets; which redounds to their credit, since it had truth in its favour.

17. "I will not deny, but that I am one of those Poets which the painters faine to come unto Homer's bason, there to lap up that he doth cast up" (215). Greene is nicer: "Every one dippes not his finger with Homer in the bason," 'Mourning Garment' (ix. 221).

18. "The Image of a Prince stampit in copper goeth as currant, and a Crow may cry *Ave Cæsar* without any rebuke" (256). "Cæsar's crow durst never cry, *Ave*, but when she was peaked on the Capitoll," 'Pandosto' (iv. 231); "If the Cobler hath taught thee to say *Ave Cæsar*, disdain not thy tutor, because

thou pratest in a King's chamber," "Never too Late" (viii. 132).

19. "Satirus, not knowing what fire was, wold needs embrace it, and was burned" (259). "Canst thou not drawe nie the fire and warme thee, but thou must with Satyrus kisse it and burne thee?" "Arbasto" (iii. 192).

20. "And therefore me thinketh, the time were but lost, in pullyng Hercules' shoe uppon an Infant's foot" (258). "To use this reason in this case is to pull on Hercules' hose on a childe's foot," "Tritameron" (iii. 68); "Dallie how you list, Hercules' shoo will never serve a childe's foote," "Penelope's Web" (v. 229); "So, least I should shape Hercules' shoo for a childe's foote, I commit your worship to the Almightye," "Perimedes" (vii. 6).

21. "Bewitched like those that viewe the head of Medusa, or the Viper tyed to the bough of the Beech tree, which keepeth him in a dead sleepe, though it beginne with a sweete slumber" (269). "Beautie.....bringeth such extreame delight to the heart, so that as the Viper being tyed to a Beech tree, falleth into a slumber, so diverse.....have stooode as though with Medusa's head they had bin turned to a stone," "Mamillia" (ii. 283).

22. "For as ye precious stone Sandastra hath nothing in outward appearance but that which seemeth blacke, but being broken poureth forth beames lyke the sunne: so vertue," &c. (282). "But sith I hope, Petronius, thou wilt prove like the stone Sandastra, which outwardlie is rough, but inwardly full of glistring beames," "Mamillia" (ii. 295). From Pliny.

23. "There is a stone in the flood of Thracia, yat whosoever findeth it is never after grieved" (317). "The propertie of the Thracian stone; for who toucheth it, is exempted from griefe," "James the Fourth" (xiii. 290).

24. "But as that rude Poette Cherilus hadde nothing to be noted in his verses, but onely the name of Alexander.....So Euphues hath no one thing," &c. (321). "As the Poet Cherillus had nothing to be praised in his verses but the name of Alexander, so he hath nothing," &c., "Mamillia" (ii. 293).

25. "It is a mad Hare yat will be caught with a Taber, and a foolishe bird that staieth the laying salt on hir taile, and a blinde goose that commeth to the Foxe's sermon, Euphues is not entangled with Philautus' charmes" (327). "It is a mad Hare, Arbasto, that will be caught with a Taber, a greedie fish that commeth to a bare hooke, a blind goose that runneth to the foxe's sermon, and shee a loving foole," &c., "Arbasto" (iii. 208-9).

26. "If I should say.....anything, then

would you boast that I would be woe'd, for that castles that come to parleie and women that delight in courting, are willing to yeelde" (334). "Syr, quoth she, although the common proverb saith that the Citie [generally "Town"] which comes to parle and the woman that lendes an attentive eare, the one is soon sacked, and the other is easilye gayned," "Mamillia" (ii. 63).

27. "Camilla.....to Philautus.....thinking women are to be drawn by their coyned and counterfait concepts as the straw is by the Amber or the yron by the Loadstone, or the gold by the minerall Chrysocolle.....as little agreement shal there be between us as is betwixt the Vine and the Cabish, the Oke and the Olyve tree.....the yron and Theamedes.....But if thou attempt againe to wring water out of the Pommice, thou shalt.....augment thy shame and my severitie" (372-374). "Doralicia to Arbasto.....Dost thou thinke I will be drawne by thy counterfaite conceites, as the strawe by the iet, or as the gold by the minerall chrysocolle? no, no, if thou seekest to obtaine favour at my hands, thou doest strive to wring water out of the Pummyce, and doest worke the meanes to increase thine owne shame and my severitie: for as by instinct of nature there is a secret hate betweene the vine and the cabash, betweene the boxe and the goord, and betweene iron and ye Theamides, so in my minde I feele," &c., "Arbasto" (iii. 236-7). Lyly got some of this from Pliny.

28. "Not farre differing from the natures of Dragons, who, sucking bloud out of the Elephant, kill him, and with the same poyson themselves" (372). "He playeth like the Dragon, who, sucking bloud out of the Elephant, kylleth him, and wyth the same poisoneth hir selfe," "Arbasto" (iii. 220).

29. "No.....Ivory so tough but seasoned with Zutho it may be ingraven" (382). Verbatim in "Arbasto" (iii. 215); and repeated in "Alcida" (ix. 34). "Zutho" becoming "Zathe" in the latter. This has been mentioned above in Greene's repetition of himself.

30. "Hard is the choice, fayre Ladye, when one is compelled eyther by silence to dye with greefe, or by writing to live with shame" (354-5, and 425). This is a very old sentiment, occurring in Euripides, in the Latin Vulgate (Book of Tobit), in Rabelais, i. 39, and Malory's "Morte d'Arthur." But Euphues gave it a fresh lease of life, since Ben Jonson quotes from it verbatim ("Every Man out of his Humour," V. vii.). And Burton ("Anat. of Melancholy," ed. 1854, p. 609) refers to Euphues for it. "The choice is hard, Madame Doralicia (quoth I), where the partie is compelled

either by silence to die with griefe, or by unfolding his mind, to live with shame," 'Arbasto' (iii. 216), 1584; and again, 'Carde of Fancie' (iv. 176).

31. "I trust.....thy mallice shall want might, wherein thou shalt resemble the serpent Porphirius, who is full of poison, but being toothlesse he hurteth none but himselfe" (372). This has occurred before in Lyly (224). "Whatsoever his mind was, his malice hath wanted might, wherein he resembleth the serpent Porphirius, who is full of poison, but being toothlesse hurteth none but him selfe," 'Arbasto' (iii. 220).

32. "Ah, Camilla, ah, wretched wench Camilla, I perceive now, that when the Hoppe groweth high it must have a pole.....when the Vine riseth it wreatheth about ye Elme, when virgins waxe in yeares, they follow that which belongeth to their appetites, love, love!.....For as the stone Draconites can by no meanes be polished unlesse the Lapidarie burne it, so the minde of Camilla can by no meanes be cured, except Surius ease it.....I but, Camilla, dissemble thy love, though it shorten thy lyfe, for better it were to dye with griefe, then lyve with shame. The Spunge is full of water, yet it is not seene, the hearbe Adyaton [Adianton], though it be wet, looketh alwayes drye, and a wise lover, be she never so much tormented, behaveth herselfe as though she were not touched. I but fire can-not be hydden in the flaxe with-out smoake, nor Muske in the bosome with-out smell, nor love in the breast with-out suspicion" (425).

There is here an early and interesting reference to the maidenhair fern (*Adiantum*), nearly two centuries prior to the first in 'N.E.D.' (Phillips). The Draconites and lapidary is from Pliny, grievously altered and spoiled. Greene's alterations here are very interesting, so much so that he must be quoted in full. The tree Alpina (*Alpya*, *Aipyna*) he got from Euphuus (307) in another connexion. Greene uses this tree as a peg to hang several sentiments upon.

"Ah, Myrania, ah, wretched Myrania.....I perceyve when the vine riseth it wreatheth about the Elme: when the hop groweth high it hath neede of a poale, and when virgins waxe in yeares they followe y<sup>e</sup> which belongeth to their youth. Love, love, .....dissemble thy love, though it shorten thy life: for better it were to die with greefe, than live with shame. The springe is full of water, yet is not seene. The leafe of y<sup>e</sup> tree Alpyna, though it bee wet, looketh alwayes drie, and a wise lover [verbatim to "suspicion"].....for as the stone Draconites can by no meanes bee polished unlesse the Lapidarie burne it, so thy mynde can by no medicine bee cured unlesse Arbasto ease it: alas Arbasto, sweete Arbasto!" —'Arbasto: the Anatomie of Fortune' (iii. 216-17), 1584.

The alteration of "sponge" to "springe," with the omission of Lyly's pronoun "it," referring to the water, is a crafty one—to save an infringement of copyright.

33. "In drawing of an English man ye

paynter setteth him downe naked, having in ye one hande a payre of sheeres, in the other a piece of cloath" (437) [ready to adopt any country's fashion. From Andrew Borde, 1542]. Lyly refers to this elsewhere (118, 152). "Almost as fantasticke as the English Gentleman that is painted naked with a paire of sheeres in his hande, as not being resolved after what fashion to have his coat cut," 'Farewell to Follie' (ix. 253). This became a stock quotation, and I think Stubbes ('Anatomie of Abuses,' 1583) anticipates Greene. Perhaps others anticipated Lyly. It is in Hall's 'Satires,' Dekker's 'Seven Deadly Sinnes,' Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' Webster, Beaumont and Fletcher, and others.

If imitation be flattery, we see that Greene at once announced his admiration for Lyly. He went at Euphuism as soon as it was hatched, like the lapwing with the shell on its head, to use their own expression. I believe the first written praise of Lyly by name (Greene never praises him by name), for 'Euphuus,' was by William Webbe in his 'Discourse of English Poetrie,' 1586, quoted by Fairholt (Lyly's 'Dramatic Works'). One of Lyly's plays, 'The Woman in the Moon,' is nearly free from the taint. It appears to have preceded 'Euphuus' in composition, though not acted till later. Sir Philip Sidney refers unmistakably to Lyly's 'Euphuus' in 'Astrophel and Stella' (? 1581-4), Sonnet iii.:

Let dainty wits cry on the sisters nine,  
That bravely maskt, their fancies may be told;  
Or Pindar's apes flaunt they in phrases fine,  
Enamelling with pied flowers their thoughts of gold;  
Or else let them in statelier glory shine,  
Ennobling new-found tropes with problems old;  
Or with strange similes enrich each line  
Of herbs or beasts which Inde or Afric hold:  
For me, in sooth, no Muse but one I know,  
Phrases and problems from my reach do grow.  
Arber's 'English Garner,' vol. i. p. 504.

Perhaps this is the greatest testimony to its popularity that Euphuism received. But it is noticeable how free from it Sidney's 'Arcadia' keeps throughout. The 'Arcadia' has, indeed, its own whimsicalities of style, but they are not so insistent as to be offensive, and there is always a beautiful thought beneath the iteration, or grammatical declension of a master-word, recurring sometimes in droves in a single sentence. Sidney had none of this in his earlier prose; and this brings to my notice a still earlier reference by him to Lyly's 'Euphuus.' At least so I understand the following passage in 'An Apologie for Poetrie' (Arber, pp. 68, 69), which is attributable to the date 1581:—

"Now for similitudes, in certaine printed discourses, I thinke all Herbarists, all stories of Beasts, Foules and Fishes, are rifled up, that they come in multitudes to waite upon any of our conceits; which certainly is as absurd a surfet to the eares, as is possible: for the force of a similitude, not being to prove anything to a contrary Disputer, but onely to explaine to a willing hearer, when that is done, the rest is a most tedious prating," &c.

There is nothing complimentary here, and the reference must surely be to Lyly's two works. I do not know if either this or Sidney's other reference has been previously cited.

H. C. HART.

(To be continued.)

DEKKER'S 'GULL'S HORNBOOK.' (See *ante*, p. 163.)—At this reference Mr. H. C. HART draws attention to a "very quaint misprint" in this book, "flawes that (like the Mole on Hatten's cheek, being *os amoris*,) stuck upon it.....and made it looke most lovely," and he quotes Grosart's note to the effect that "certainly the Lord Chancellor, Hatton, was meant." As Mr. HART says he has not Nott's edition to refer to, I will venture to quote that editor's note for his information:—

"A scholar of no mean judgment persuades himself, that *Helen's cheek* were the words intended; a *mole* being esteemed an ornament to a pretty face. Another of equal acumen fancies, and perhaps he is right, that allusion is made to some celebrated fair-one of the day, whose name was *Hatten*, and who had a very conspicuous *mole*. How much the Easterns prized this beauty-spot may be seen from an ode of the Persian poet Hafez, who, 'for the dark *mole* on his mistress's cheek, would give all the wealth of Samarcand and Bokhara.' Patches, once so much worn, originated in the imitation of this graceful stamp of nature. But I rather think some singularly marked personage, at that time well-known, was here intended. John Taylor, the water-poet, Decker's contemporary, records Richard and George *Hutton*, to whom he dedicates his poem of the 'Thief'; but, in all his balderdash, he does not mention the *mole* on the cheek of either, which he was very likely to have done. Sir Christopher *Hutton* could hardly have been designated, as he died eighteen years before Decker wrote the present tract; and, had any such Ciceronian stamp belonged to his face, various writers would have noticed it."

I have two very interesting copies of this edition of 'The Gull's Hornbook,' one consisting of the proof-sheets, with numerous corrections by Dr. Nott, and a few by John Mathew Gutch, for whom the book was reprinted, and the other bearing the book-plates of Joseph Haslewood, F.S.A., and J. M. Gutch. Mr. Haslewood made a very careful collation of this edition with the reprint of 1674, which was entitled, 'The Young Gallant's Academy,' and has marked with red ink all the variations of the latter. Many of these variations are interesting, the

text being brought up to date—for instance, in the place of "It is no more like the old *theatre du monde* than old Paris Garden is like the King's Garden at Paris" of the old edition, we have in the later one, "It is now no more like the old *theatre du monde* than the Bear Garden is like St. James his Parke," and a little further on "Mullineux his globe" is altered into "the ordinary globe." But in neither of these copies is any reference made to "Hatten's" mole, beyond the note that I have quoted.

It was reserved for Mr. R. B. McKerrow, in the scholarly edition of 'The Gull's Hornbook' which has lately been issued from the De La More Press ("King's Classics" series), to make the needful correction in the text, which he does on the authority of the passage in Lyly's 'Euphues' which is quoted by Mr. HART. The passage should, therefore, run: "Like the mole on Helen's cheek, being *os amoris*." Mr. McKerrow says he adopts this emendation after some hesitation; but it is obviously correct. The frequent spelling "Hellen" might easily be misprinted "Hatten," and it is evident that the phrase in Dekker was a literary commonplace among the classicists of his day. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

CHASSEUR.—The *Westminster Gazette* asks why this functionary in a French hotel is so named and specially clothed, and wishes to know how the word came in. The institution is German. Every great German family had, and every great Russian family still has, its *chasseur*, who wears green, and, when on duties not connected with the supply of game, a cocked hat and feathers. In Russia the town variety of the article has gradually become the "carriage footman." Every private sledge on the Nevski has the *chasseur*, in uniform and cocked hat and feathers, by the side of the coachman, who wears the Russian national costume. The German hotels followed the German families, and France first adopted the custom when French hotels fell into German hands. D.

ISAAC JOHNSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In the 'D.N.B.' xxx. 15, there is a short account of Isaac Johnson, one of the founders of Massachusetts, wherein nothing is said of his ancestry. On 5 April, 1623, Isaack Johnson, of Sempringham, gent., *æt.* twenty-two, had a licence to marry Lady Arbella ffynes, of the same, spinster, *æt.* 22; and consent is given by his grandfather, Rob. Johnson, B.D., Archdeacon of Leicester, and by her mother, the Countess of Lincoln (Gibbons, 'Lincoln Marriage Licences,' 1888, p. 108). The Archdeacon was the founder of the

schools at Oakham and Uppingham; for him see 'D.N.B.' xxx. 26. Isaac was baptized at St. John's, Stamford, in 1601, and Mr. Gibbons has given further particulars in his 'Visitation of Lincolnshire,' 1898, p. 255. W. C. B.

'THE FIRST EARRING.'—Some time in 1903, I think (my numbers of 'N. & Q.' for that year are now bound and in England, so that I cannot verify this), I made a small contribution relating to the French phrase or proverb "Il faut souffrir pour être belle," in which I referred to an engraving bearing the title of 'The First Earring' as being, I believed, from a painting by Sir Edwin Landseer. During a recent visit to England I came across this very engraving, and discovered that it was not from Landseer, but from Sir David Wilkie, R.A., and that it was engraved by W. Chevalier, and dedicated to John, Duke of Bedford.

In the firm assurance that 'N. & Q.' is nothing if not accurate, I venture, in sincere penitence, to offer this correction.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

[The year is right. The article appeared at 9th S. xii. 352.]

CYPRIPEDIUM. — That the name of this genus of orchids is derived from *Κύπρις* = Venus and *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, a foot, used for a covering to the foot, *i.e.*, slipper, there is no sufficient reason to doubt. In the 'Encyclopædic Dictionary,' however, the suggestion is made that the second part of the word is "more probably from *πεδίον*, a plain." There does not seem much sense in this, and Dr. Murray in the 'N.E.D.' thinks that the word is a corruption of *Cypripodium*. The labellum of the flower has a resemblance to a shoe or slipper; hence it is called the lady's slipper, in French "sabot de Notre-Dame," and in German "Frauensschuh."

W. T. LYNN.

HURSTMONCEAUX CASTLE. — I copy the following from *The Times* of 14 August:—

"*The Estates Gazette* says:—'Hurstmonceaux Castle, built of brick in the time of Henry VI. by Sir Roger de Fiennes, the largest and oldest baronial mansion of the kind in England, together with 182 acres of the surrounding beautifully timbered park, has come into the market, and is now being offered by private treaty by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer & Bridgewater. The castle fell into decay about 1777, but it remains a most interesting specimen of the fortified mansion of the later feudal times, with its great flanking towers, watch turrets, and courtyards.'"

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

Craigston Castle, Turriff, N.B.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'THE BATTLE OF THE CATTS.'—Information is sought as to the references in the following pamphlet. Likely authorities in Ulster have been tried without success:—

"The Famous Battle of the Catts, in the Province of Ulster. June 25. 1668. In the Savoy, Printed by T. Newcomb in the Year, 1668." 4to, pp. 11 (in verse).

We learn that

It was the *Egyptian* God, the Ratt  
Trapan'd the poor *Ultonian* Catt.

The number of the latter was

Three hundred Catts on Ulsters shore.

Apparently, but not quite clearly, their leader was "the Tibert." Of the Ratts, the "biggest" was named Rattamountain; "their agitator" was Mac-Ratt. They agreed

That with the Mice we are content  
To share the Spoil and Government.

Ireland, with Highland aid, was to become "The Isle of Ratts," under Rattamountain, at Rattibone, otherwise Bonratty. It is remarked that

If from the *English* Catts you'll win  
Trophies, with *Ireland* first begin.

The concluding couplet, which does not seem to fit on to anything that precedes, runs thus:—

For now or never we must stickle  
When Playhouse turns to Conventicle.

The precise date in the title-page appears to point to some definite occurrence, which the present writer has not been able to identify. The lampoon seems to be politico-religious; but, in the absence of further information, conjectural assignment of the designations Catts, Ratts, and Mice is rather blind work. V.H.I.L.I.C.IV.

FRENCH REVOLUTION POTTERY.—Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' give me information as to the place of manufacture and the purpose of some rough earthenware glazed plates which are apparently French, but were lately purchased at Torquay?

The earliest date is 1783; the design, a man with a scythe, and lying on the ground a cannon, bayonet, and banner. The motto is "Paix et Travail."

A second is dated 1790, and has a V (perhaps a mason's square) with a sword, point downwards, rising from it. Above, crossed branches, with the letter G in the middle. At the top a half sun.

Another is dated 1789. Design, a pike and bayonet, with a pole surmounted with a cap of liberty. The motto "VV la liberté."

One, with the date 1791, has a design of a man holding a cloth in both hands, raised archwise over his head. The motto "Vivre libre ou mourir."

Two others are dated 1792. One has an oval shield containing a scythe; from behind the shield on both sides appear cannons. At the top of the shield "II" and below (apparently) C.D. The other has a figure of a man, seated, and holding a scroll inscribed "a ca ira"; above is the motto "Le patriote satisfait."

Two others dated 1793, one with a tree surmounted with a cap of liberty and a tricolour banner. "Liberte ou la mort" is the motto. The other has a cannon on its carriage, with tricolour banner and cap of liberty, and the motto "a ca ira."

There are two undated—one with a female figure holding a pole surmounted with a cap of liberty, and below "VV la liberté." On the other the design is a house exhibiting a sign inscribed "Hôtel de la paix," and a man pointing to it, and with the motto "Je desire y arriver."

Godalming.

J. F. R.

BROUGHAM CASTLE.—I shall feel much obliged if any reader will tell me whether there are any books relating to the history of Brougham Castle, on the junction of the rivers Eamont and Lowther. Who is the present owner of this ruin?

S. BIRNBAUM.

ICELANDIC DICTIONARY.—I cannot find that there is a compendious dictionary of Icelandic to be got in London. We sadly want an epitome of Cleasby-Vigfusson, which no doubt will come in due time. Perhaps some correspondent can let me know if there is any prospect of it.

EDWARD SMITH.

GIBBETS.—It is rather curious nowadays to hear of a gibbet yet existing along a high road. I write this at Hindhead, Surrey, where there is a "Gibbet Hill," now distinguished by a tall and handsome Iona cross, reared in 1851, on the site of the gibbet which formerly awed travellers passing it on the Portsmouth Road.

But we read to-day that somewhere among the Cheviot Hills General Booth and his motoring party passed "a gibbet, on a hill a few yards from the road, from the arm of which was suspended a block of wood, carved into the shape of a face with a horrible leering smile. In the wind the head swung to

and fro as we sped down the hill" (*Daily Telegraph*, p. 8, Aug. 28).

The face, or head, and its purpose need further explanation. But I would ask if any veritable gibbets of the olden time are yet known to exist on high roads.

W. L. RUTTON.

"O! FOR A BOOKE." (See 3<sup>rd</sup> S. iv. 288; 7<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 489; 8<sup>th</sup> S. i. 99, 219.)—

O! for a booke and a shadie nooke

Eyther in-a-doore or out.

With the grene leaves whisp'ring overhede

Or the streete cryes all about.

The non-success attending two previous inquiries on this subject may be partly due to the extreme obscurity surrounding the printed source.

A generation ago a volume of early English poems and ballads passed through my hands, of which, unfortunately, I retained no record, save that it contained the above lines, which I transcribed at the time with others. I should now be grateful to any one who can recall the title or author of the volume in question.

The poem is referred to as an "old English song" by Lord Avebury in 'Pleasures of Life,' and by Ireland, to whom I sent the lines for inclusion in his 'Enchiridion.'

WM. JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

SPANISH VERSE.—Where can I obtain a volume of translations from the Spanish by Archdeacon Churton, from which Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly so often quotes in his 'Spanish Literature'? At Mr. Heinemann's suggestion, I wrote to Mr. Kelly many moons ago, but up to the present have received no reply.

S. J. A. F.

CUMBERMERE ABBEY.—Is there a cartulary of Cumbermere Abbey, Cheshire, in existence in separate form, MS. or otherwise? If so, where?

S. B. BERESFORD.

76, Cambridge Road, Ilford.

LODGE, ULSTER KING OF ARMS.—In the British Museum MS. Department are several volumes of Lodge's manuscripts (Add. MSS. 23693-23702), which, being for the most part written in shorthand, are unreadable by the ordinary student. Can any reader tell me whose system it is, and if a key to it is obtainable?

FITZGERALD.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR VERSES.—Can you or one of your numerous readers furnish me with the words of a poem which appeared during the progress of the American Civil War? It related to a period when the feel-

ings of the combatants had become particularly embittered—so much so that in some cases the ordinary usages of "civilized" warfare were departed from, sentries being shot by one side or the other.

The poem referred to was found on the body of a sentry or picket who had been shot in the circumstances described. It commenced thus:—

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,  
Except now and then a stray picket  
Is shot as he walks to and fro on his beat,  
By a rifleman hid in the thicket.

J. E. H.

**SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND CHIGWELL ROW.**—There is a local tradition that Sir Francis Drake resided in Chigwell Row, Essex. The residence, or a part of it, remains, and is called Grove House, formerly the Great White House. Not far from this is a house called Bowls, erected upon a piece of ground used for a bowling-green. With this Sir Francis Drake's name is associated. Can any of your correspondents establish this tradition?

G. H. H.

**DUDLEY ARMS.**—What were the arms borne by Sir Robert Dudley (1573-1649), who assumed the titles of Duke of Northumberland and Earl of Warwick?

A. T. M.

**NAPPER TANDY.**—I want information about the career of James Napper Tandy, who took part in the French expedition to Ireland in 1798, was delivered up to the English by the Hamburgers in 1799, and was liberated in 1802. What was his history previous to 1798?

W. D. SPRINGETT.

St. Matthew's Vicarage, 67, Brixton Hill, S.W.

[Have you consulted the life in 'D.N.B.'?]

**SHAKESPEARE 'PROFESSION OF FAITH.'**—Where is the manuscript of the 'Profession of Faith' of John Shakspeare, first printed by Edmond Malone in his 1790 edition? I have been told that it is now in the Shakspeare Library at Weimar, but have been unable to confirm the statement.

JOHN MALONE.

Players' Club, New York.

**THE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—Sims, in his 'Manual for the Genealogist,' refers to the above, founded, as he says, in 1853, "for the elucidation and compilation of Family History, Lineage, and Biography, and for authenticating and illustrating the same." In the course of a fairly long and wide acquaintance with genealogical literature and the collections of genealogical antiquaries, I cannot say that I have ever met with any other references to this Society, or with

anything produced by its secretary, "Rycroft Reeve, Esq."

"No profit," says Sims, "is made by the Society in any of its transactions, except by the sale of its publications to non-subscribers." This must have been the secret of its early demise. We learn further that the Committee of Research met every Monday at 18, Charles Street, St. James's Square, its duties being "to make researches relating to Genealogy and Family History from Public and Private Records and MSS.; to collect evidences of family descent and antiquity; and to form MS. compilations for the Society." Is anything known about it—whether any "compilations" were ever made; and, if so, where they are now?

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

**'TOM MOORE OF FLEET STREET.'**—This melodrama was produced at "Davidgo's Royal Surrey Theatre" on Easter Monday, 12 April, 1841. It is described as "an entirely new, original, historical, legendary drama founded on the well-known facetious Local Story and called 'Tom Moore of Fleet Street, and the Starling of the Saloup House.'" In the first act, scene i. represented "Fleet Street in 1760 by moonlight"; scene iv., "Lockyer's Old Saloup House, Fleet Street, an attempt will be made in this scene (so celebrated for its various changes of High and Low Life) to depict the current events of one epoch of its dissoluteness, namely, Life in a 'Finish' of 1670—Time, Four in the morning." The confusion of dates is amusing. Pitts, of Seven Dials, in one of the numbers of his 'Droll Story-Teller,' gave the story at some length; but are there no other particulars of this local story? and was the melodrama ever published? Any information will be appreciated.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

**DUMMER FAMILY.**—Is anything known of sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century members of this family? Have any persons bearing the name of Dummer ever claimed a peerage (now extinct) or the estates pertaining to the title? I shall be glad of information through the medium of the valuable columns of 'N. & Q.'

HARDINGCOURT.

**FEMALE CRUCIFIXES.**—The patron saint of Bayona (a lovely place on the coast of Galicia, between Vigo and the mouth of the river Minho) is Santa Librada, whose festival occurs on 20 July, and whose images inside and outside her church represent her as crucified. Below the image on the façade of

her church at Bayona there is this not very clearly expressed dedication in roman capitals, with points over the *i*'s :—

D.O.M.

B. LIBERATÆ GEMELISQVE SVIS  
BAYONENSIBVS NOSTRIS AC  
SILAPIÆ NVTRICI  
ANNO DMNI. 1701.

Is she the only female martyr who is commemorated in this way by the Catholic Church?  
E. S. DODGSON.

### Bygones.

#### PREMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEYS.

(10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 169.)

THE following list is extracted from the catalogue of religious houses given in Abbot Gasquet's 'English Monastic Life,' 1904, pp. 251-317. I have arranged the Premonstratensian houses under the names of the counties in which their remains are to be found.

Bucks.—Lavenden, abb.

Carmarthen.—Talley or Tallagh, abb.

Derby.—Beauchief, abb. Dale, or Stanley Park, abb.

Devon.—Torre, abb.

Essex.—Bileigh-by-Maldon, abb.

Hants.—Titchfield, abb.

Kent.—Blackwase or Blackhouse (cell of Lavenden and Bradsole). Brockley or Brocle, West Greenwich (removed to Bayham). Langdon, abb. St. Rade-gund's, or Bradsole, abb. (given in map as an abbey, but abbreviation "abb." omitted in catalogue).

Lancaster.—Cokersande, abb. Hornby (cell of Croxton).

Leicester.—Croxton, abb.

Lincoln.—Barlings, abb. Hagheby, abb. Newhouse, abb. Topholm, abb.

Norfolk.—Langley, abb. Wendling, abb. West Dereham, abb. (where catalogue states there are sufficient remains to interest an archaeologist; but under Dereham, West—without abbreviation "abb." after it—it is signified that there are considerable remains extant. Were there two Premonstratensian houses there?).

Northants.—Sulby or Welford, abb.

Northumberland.—Alnwick, abb. Blanchland, abb.

Notts.—Brotholm, nunnery. Welbeck, abb.

Suffolk.—Leystone, abb.

Sussex.—Beigham or Bayham, abb. Dureford, abb. Ottenham-in-Hailsham (trans. to Bayham).

Westmoreland.—Shapp or Hepp, abb.

Worcester.—Hales Owen, abb. Dodford (cell of ditto).

Yorks.—St. Agatha's or Easby, abb. Coverham, abb. Egleston (abb. in catalogue, priory in map). Swainby (trans. to Coverham).  
A. R. BAYLEY.

A list of establishments of the Premonstratensians, or White Canons, is given by Mr. Blaauw in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* (viii. 42-44), along with some interesting remarks on the order, based apparently on Sloane MS. 4934 (pp. 10, 5-11). The following more complete list is taken from Godwin's 'English Archaeologist's Handbook'—the additions within parentheses being respectively the date of foundation, the name of the founder, and the estimated revenue at the Dissolution.

Alnwick Abbey, Northumberland. (1147, Eustace Fitz John, 194*l.* 7*s.*)

Barlings Abbey, Lincolnshire. (1154, Ralph de Haya, 307*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*)

Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire. (1183, Robert Fitz Ranulph, 157*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*)

Beigham or Bayham Abbey, Sussex. (About 1200, Robert de Turneham or Thornham, 152*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*)

Bileigh Abbey (near Maldon), Essex. (1180, Robert de Mantell, 196*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*)

Blanchland Abbey, Northumberland. (1175, Walter de Bolbec, 44*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*)

Brotholm Nunnery, Notts. (*Temp.* Stephen, Agnes de Camville, 16*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*)

Cokersand Abbey, Lancashire. (1196, Ralph de Meschines, 282*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* or, according to Speed, 228*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*)

Coverham Abbey, Yorkshire. (*Temp.* Henry II., Hellewise, daughter of Ranulph de Glanville, 207*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*)

Croxton Abbey, Leicestershire. (1162, William Porcarius de Linus, 458*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*)

Dereham (West) Abbey, Norfolk. (1188, Hubert Walter, Dean of York, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, 252*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*)

Dodford Cell, Worcestershire. (A cell to Hales Owen.)

Dureford Abbey, Sussex. (1165, Henry de Hoese, 108*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*)

Egleston Abbey, Yorkshire. (1189, Ralph de Multon, 36*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*)

Hagheby Abbey, Lincolnshire. (1175, Herbert de Orreby, 98*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*)

Hales Owen Abbey, Shropshire. (1215, Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, 337*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*)

Home Lacy or Hamm Abbey, Herefordshire (*Temp.* Henry III., Wm. Fitz Wain.)

- Horneby Abbey, Lancashire. (Subordinate to Croxton, founded before 1200 by an ancestor of the Lords of Monteagle.)
- Irford Nunnery, Lincolnshire. (.....Ralph de Albany, 14l.)
- Kalenda or Kaylend Abbey, Northants. (? A cell in parish of Cottesbrook.)
- Langdon Abbey, Kent. (1212, William D'Auberville, 56l. 6s. 9d.)
- Langley Abbey, Norfolk. (1198, Robert Fitz Roger Helke, 128l. 19s. 9d.)
- Lavendon Abbey, Bucks. (*Temp.* Henry II., John de Bidun, 79l. 13s. 8d.; Speed gives 91l. 8s. 3½d.)
- Le Dale or De Parco Stanley Abbey, Derbyshire. (1204, William Fitz Ralph, 144l. 12s.)
- Leystone Abbey, Suffolk. (1183, Ranulph de Glanville, 181l. 17s. 1d.)
- Newbowe Abbey, Lincolnshire. (.....Richard Malbyse, 115l. 11s. 8d.)
- Newhouse or Newsham Abbey, Lincolnshire. (1143, Peter de Gousel or Gousla, 99l. 2s. 10d.; Speed, 114l. 1s. 4d.)
- St. Agatha Easby Abbey, Yorkshire. (1152, Roald "le Ennasse," Constable of Richmond Castle, 111l. 17s. 11d.)
- St. Radegund or Bradsole Abbey, Kent. (1191, King Richard I., 142l. 8s. 9d.)
- Shapp or Hipp Abbey, Westmoreland. (1150, Thomas Fitz Gospatrick, 166l. 10s. 6d.)
- Sulby Abbey, Northants. (1155, Robert de Querceto or de Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln, 305l. 8s. 5d.)
- Titchfield Abbey, Hants. (1231, Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, 280l. 19s. 10d.)
- Torr Abbey, Devonshire. (1196, William de Briwere, 396l. 0s. 11d.)
- Tupholme Abbey, Lincolnshire. (*Temp.* Henry II., Gilbert de Nevill, 119l. 2s. 8d.)
- Welbeck Abbey, Notts. (1153, Thomas de Cokeney or Thomas le Flemangh, 298l. 4s. 8d.)
- Wendling Abbey, Norfolk. (Before 1267, William de Wendling, 55l. 18s. 4d.)

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

Abbot Gasquet gives a chronological list of ancient English Premonstratensian foundations on pp. vii and viii of his 'Collectanea Anglo-Premonstratensia,' vol. i., published by the Royal Historical Society in 1904.

JOHN B. WAINSWRIGHT.

There are thirty-two named in 5th S. vii. 390, and six in a supplemental list (p. 516). To these may be added Coverham, Yorkshire; Halesowen, Worcestershire; Great Parndon, Essex; Dryburgh, Berwick; Blanchland,

Northumberland; Leiston, Suffolk; Crowle, Lincolnshire, making in all forty-five.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

The following list is given in Mackenzie Walcott's 'Minsters and Abbey Ruins of the United Kingdom' (1860): William II., 2; Stephen, 5; Henry II., 16; Richard I., 8; John, 3; Henry III., 3; total, 37.

W. B. H.

By the kindness of my friend and fellow-contributor Mr. R. C. BOSTOCK, of Ramsgate, I have been enabled to see the following booklet, which is most helpful: "A Sketch of the Premonstratensian Order and their Houses in Great Britain and Ireland. London, Burns & Oates, Portman Street, 1878." T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A. Lancaster.

[Our readers will, we think, be grateful for the double alphabetical arrangement. MR. ROLAND AUSTIN, MR. W. E. A. AXON, MR. J. HOLMES MACMICHAEL, MR. J. A. RANDOLPH, ST. SWITHUN, and the REV. C. S. WARD are also thanked for replies.]

"JIGGERY-POKERY" (10th S. iv. 168).—"Jigger" was formerly used in Scotland to denote a secret still, and "poke" a bag or sack ("To buy a pig in a poke"). I can remember an old Scotch lady who constantly used a somewhat similar word to express a sly or underhand proceeding; but she called it "jewkery-pawkery."

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield.

"HICKERY-PUCKERY" (10th S. iv. 87).—"Puckery-hickery" and "hickery-puckery" are merely local or personal variations of the slang term "hokery-pokery," which is a descriptive form of the conjurer's "hocus pocus," whose derivation is doubtless known to your correspondents. FRANK PENNY.

GYTHA, MOTHER OF HAROLD II. (10th S. iv. 168).—She was sister to Earl Ulf (son-in-law to Cnut), and was married to Godwine about 1019. He died in 1053. When Harold fell at Senlac she was denied his body, though she offered its weight in gold. She then retired to Exeter, which the Conqueror took the next year. For a time she found refuge on the Steep Holm in the Bristol Channel, and afterwards went thence over sea to St. Omer's ('A.-S. Chron.' 1067). The date of her death is unknown. C. S. WARD.

I do not think the date of her death is known. Freeman's 'Norman Conquest' would, I suppose, give all that is known and would refer to the sources of inspiration for any statement made concerning her. She

as the sister of Ulf, the most powerful of the Danish earls, who had married his cousin Astrith, the sister of Cnut. A. R. BAYLEY.

Has HELGA consulted 'The Norman Conquest,' by the late Prof. Freeman, and 'The Foundations of England,' by Sir J. H. Ramsay? ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

Gudin or Godwin, Earl of Kent, son of Ufnadr or Wulfnoth, a herdsman, married Gytha, daughter of Ulf or Ulfr, a jarl, and Astritha (Astrith), daughter of Svein, King of Denmark, his wife. Godwin's wife died after 1067. Harold, their son, was the last Saxon king of England. The facts about Gytha are too meagre for 'D.N.B.' to notice, and the chronicles give various versions as to her parentage. See Lappenberg's 'History of England' and Turner's 'History of the Anglo-Saxons.' JOHN RADCLIFFE.

OSCAR WILDE'S 'DE PROFUNDIS' (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 128).—The German translation of this book which is referred to by C. B. was made by Dr. Max Meyerfeld, and contains some letters to Mr. Robert Ross, with personal and family references that were not included in the English edition published by Mr. Methuen shortly afterwards. Dr. Meyerfeld also produced a German translation of Wilde's play 'The Duchess of Padua,' which has never been issued in English, though its approaching publication was announced by Messrs. J. L. Mathews & John Lane so long ago as 1894. Some 'Notes for a Bibliography of Oscar Wilde,' by W. R., in which neither of Dr. Meyerfeld's translations was included, were published in *Books and Book-Plates: the Book-Lover's Magazine* (Edinburgh, Otto Schulze & Co.), vol. v. pp. 170-83. This 'Bibliography' was announced as "merely tentative," and, while very useful on the whole, there are a few faults of omission and commission in it. The former are of the lightest importance, such as the failure to record that seventy-five copies of 'The Happy Prince,' 1888, were issued on large paper with the plates in two states, and each copy signed by author and publisher, and also that fifty copies of 'De Profundis,' 1905, were issued on Japanese vellum. Amongst the latter is the attribution to Wilde of a book in which he had no share—a translation of Barbey d'Aureville's 'Ce Qui Ne Meurt Pas,' under the title of 'What Never Dies.' Your correspondent will find from a letter by Mr. Robert Ross, published in *The Daily Chronicle* for February, that with the exception of two letters on prison life contributed to that journal, and 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol,'

Wilde wrote nothing after his release from prison. I may add that an advertisement in *The Publishers' Circular* will probably procure for C. B. a copy of Dr. Meyerfeld's translation of 'De Profundis.'

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

The English edition of 'De Profundis,' published by Messrs. Methuen on 23 February last, was edited by Mr. Robert Ross, to whom the original MS. was entrusted by Mr. Wilde. Mr. Ross exercised his discretion as to what portions should be published, and the German translation was not issued till some weeks afterwards. Asterisks in several places in the English edition indicate that omissions have been made—e.g., pp. 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, &c. A short memoir of Mr. Wilde, to be published at the Holywell Press, Oxford, very shortly, will contain a complete list of his published writings, and a full bibliography is in course of preparation.

STUART MASON.

Oxford.

The German edition was issued before the English, and it contains a large number of passages, names, &c., not to be found in the English edition. I have before me a marked copy of the German translation, in which every word is indicated in pencil that is not to be found in the English edition, and the whole of the omissions in the latter total up to about sixty pages of print of the size of the English issue. I may add that the German edition has been long out of print.

E. MENKEN.

50, Great Russell Street, W.C.

CHIMNEY-STACKS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 128).—In Grainger's 'Vale of Mowbray' appears the following statement concerning Arden Hall:

"The only relics of the priory remaining, are a chimney, probably that of the kitchen, which yet retains its antique appearance, and performs the same part in the modern building as it did in the old. It is popularly said to be the *title deed*, by which the payment of 40*l.* a year from the owner of the park lands of Upsall, is secured to the lord of the manor of Arden; while the chimney endures the claim holds good—when it ceases to exist, the claim becomes void. This is the common story told in the neighbourhood, if true it must certainly be ranked among singular tenures."—P. 321.

ST. SWITHIN.

"ACADEMY OF THE MUSES" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 449; iv. 54, 177).—There is very little resemblance between this name and "The Temple of the Muses," applied by Lackington or his successors to the bookshop in Finsbury Place. I have a rough note that an "Academy for Young Gentlemen," conducted in Leman Street about 1796, was so called; unfortu-

nately I omitted to record the source of this information. Of more value is the rough draft of a circular issued by "Messrs. Mensforth & Richards," announcing their intention "to engage some rooms near the Plash Dog, Bridge Street Row, wherein an Academy will be opened on Monday the 2nd of January, 1786." A later hand has written, in explanation of an asterisk placed against the name Richards, "This was the same person who is now Sir Richard Philipps [*sic*], 1822"; and on the next page, against the address, "An Academy of the Muses." The following is worth quoting from the same circular, although not relevant to the query:

"Ladies and the Mathematics taught in a private Apartment. No entrance money, fine money, or other impositions; Rods or Canes will not be used, in their stead will be introduced rewards and a knowledge of the disgrace which attend [*sic*] wrong doing, and the principal cause of using the above instruments will be omitted, that is, Tasks out of School."

ALECK ABRAHAM.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

ABSTEMIUS IN ÆSOP'S 'FABLES' (10th S. iv. 149).—In addition to the information given in the editorial note, I can supply the following. L. Abstemius did not live much after 1505, date of his preface to the Aurelius Victor printed in Venice. The 'Hecatomythium' was first printed in 1495 in Venice with L. Valla's translation of some of Æsop's fables. Other editions are Strasburg, 1522; Paris, 1529; Lyon, 1534, 1544, 1545; Heidelberg, 1610; Frankfurt, 1660. Other works are his 'Annotationes Variæ in Obscura Loca Veterum,' and 'Libellus de Compluribus Verbis Communibus, quæ nunc male appellantur deponentia,' Venice, 1519. A MS. geographical work of his, 'De Totius Orbis Civitatibus,' is in the Barberini Library at Rome.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL.

16, Hildegardstrasse, Munich.

Was the name of Abstemius assumed by Lorenzo Bevilacqua in reference to the teetotal significance of his patronymic?

ST. SWITHIN.

[Presumably.]

MOON AND HAIR-CUTTING (10th S. iv. 29, 116, 173).—The superstition which connects the cutting of the hair at certain phases of the moon with some contingent advantage to the shorn one is of ancient origin, and has, if I mistake not, been often mentioned in comparatively recent folk-lore literature. There lies before me a holograph letter, of most beautiful calligraphy, dated 8 February, 1587, written in her twelfth year by Arabella Stewart to "The right honorable my very

good lady and Grandmother the Countess Shrewsbury." The child says:—

"Good Lady Grandmother, I have sent the endes of my heare, which was cutt the of the moone, on Saturday laste; and with pott of gelly which my seruante made; I pray you finde it good.....Yo<sup>r</sup> La<sup>ty</sup> humble adiente childe, ARABELLA STEWARD."

J. ELIOT HOPE

In 'The Compleat Houewife: or, A Plished Gentlewoman's Companion,' by S.— (third edition, London, 1729, p. the following:—

"An Ointment to cause Hair to grow two ounces of Boar's-grease, one dram of the of burnt Bees, one dram of the Ashes of Se wood, one dram of the Juice of a white Root, one dram of Oil of sweet Almonds six drams of pure Musk; and according make an Ointment of these; and the day the full Moon, shave the place, and anoint Day with this Ointment. It will cause Hair grow where you will have it."

ROBERT PIERCE

PICTURES OF SCENES IN 'JULIUS CÆSAR' AND 'ROMEO AND JULIET' (10th S. iv. 149).—If convenient, MR. HERBERT should—personally, if possible—at the Museum Library, Stratford-upon-Avon, where probably find copies of all the graphic pictorial illustrations which exist by known artists of Shakespearian plays. For a few pence an illustrated catalogue of the gallery there can be had. The Museum Shakespeare Catalogue should be consulted with advantage, and the Room there too. The Birmingham Museum Library possesses a large number of Shakespearian illustrations, as well as the Library at New York.

WM. JAGG

James Northcote painted a picture of 'Romeo and Juliet,' Act V. sc. iii., and I have an engraving by P. Simon.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL

Hildegardstrasse, 16, Munich.

R. Westall, R.A., painted 'Brutus Ghost of Caesar.'

John Opie, Jas. Northcote, and John Miller painted scenes from 'Romeo and Juliet.'

CONSTANCE RUSSELL

Swallowfield.

GEORGE BUCHANAN (10th S. iv. 147).—Witty and Entertaining Exploits of George Buchanan, commonly called the King of Scots, Glasgow: Printed for the bookseller, is the first chap-book in the volumes entitled "John Cheap the man's Library: The Scottish Chap-book of Last Century, classified." W.

of Dougal Graham. Glasgow: Robert Lindsay, Queen Street. 1877."

I do not find the story alluded to by W. B. in this edition of the chap-book, unless it be that about the French king's puzzling letter saying, "Will I come? Will I come? Will I come?" The last but one of the chap-books in the first volume of 'John Cheap' is 'Grinning Made Easy,' on p. 8 of which is an anecdote about Buchanan, when he was tutor to James I., giving "his most sacred majesty a flogging." This story is told more fully in 'Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary.' The following story appears in 'The Scotch Haggis' (Edinburgh, 1822), p. 66:

"Buchanan, when travelling in Italy, owing to the freeness of his writings, was suspected of heresy, and taken hold of by the inquisition. By writing this distich to his Holiness the Pope, he was released.

*Laus tua, non tua fratus, virtus non copia rerum,  
Scandere te fecit hoc deus eximium.*

Thus Englished:

Thy praise, not fraud; thy virtue, not thy store,  
Made thee to climb that height which we adore.

Being out of the Pope's jurisdiction, he sent to his Holiness, and desired, according to his true meaning, to read the same verses backwards—thus:

*Eximium decus hoc fecit te scandere rerum,  
Copia, non virtus, fratus tua, non tua laus.*

Englished:

The height which we adore, what made thee climb?  
Not virtue, not thy worth, rather thy crime."

"Fratus" is evidently a misprint for *frans*.

Is it not probable that there were two George Buchanans, one the historian, the other the jester, and that some of the jokes of the latter were foisted on the former? Many of the stories in the chap-book could not, one would think, have ever been supposed to have anything to do with the George Buchanan.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

REV. WILLIAM HILL (10th S. ii. 427, 490).—At the first of these references I craved information concerning this once well-known leader in the Chartist movement, and at the second I received a useful item. But in the meantime there had come direct to my address from another of your readers a mass of biographical information enabling me to compile the article 'The Rev. William Hill: New-Churchman and Chartist,' which occupies the first place in the number of *The New-Church Magazine* for July. To you and to your two contributors I render hearty thanks.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

ROBERTSON OF STROWAN (10th S. iv. 150).—Some time ago in a weekly newspaper I noticed a reply to a query about James, fourth son of Robert Robertson, tenth Baron

of Strowan, in which the information as recorded in Douglas's 'Baronage' was given, and the following question asked: "Was William Robertson, who married Helen Millar at Ferryport-on-Craig in 1650, not a son of this James?" This has, so far as I am aware, neither been confirmed nor contradicted. James is said to have settled in Forfarshire, but where I have been unable to trace, and am doubtful if he ever had any connexion with this county. I trust PERTSHIRE's query will elicit some definite information about this member of one of the most important Scottish families.

YARROW.

THE WAR OFFICE IN FICTION (10th S. iv. 127).—One such allusion as is sought may be found in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice' (chap. xlii.), where it is recorded that

"Elizabeth [Bennet] hoped that by the following Christmas [Kitty] might be so tolerably reasonable as not to mention an officer above once a day, unless, by some cruel and malicious arrangement at the War Office, another regiment should be quartered in Meryton."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

BENBOW (10th S. ii. 29, 111).—Some particulars of the descendants of Admiral John Benbow might be obtained from his will. It is in the P.C.C. and registered 47 Degg. The following three Chancery suits should throw some light on this family—Series 1714-58, Benbow v. Benbow, bundle 1360; Benbow v. Benbow, bundle 1201; Shepherd v. Benbow, bundle 1208.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

ORIGINAL REGISTERS SOUGHT (10th S. iv. 167).—All the documents stored in St. Mary's Tower at York were destroyed at the siege of York in the seventeenth century. Copies of many of these documents will be found in vol. vii. of the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The register of Archbishop William Greenfield is in the office of Mr. H. A. Hudson, the Archbishop's registrar, at York.

W. BROWN,

Hon. Sec. Yorkshire Archaeological Society.  
Whitehouse, Northallerton.

GARIBALDI: ORIGIN OF THE NAME (10th S. iv. 67, 132).—The Garibaldi are a very ancient Ligurian family. The first who used the name would seem to have been Garibald, Duke of Bavaria, A.D. 584. From him descended Grimaldus, King of Lombardy, A.D. 673. His son was Garibaldus. Then the name disappears. But it is early found among the nobles of Genoa, and at the institution of the 'Liber Aureus,' in 1528, its

members are recorded as of the ancient nobility. From 1528 to 1751 the successive generations of the Garibaldi are recorded in the 'Libro d' Oro'; and the last name but one there entered is Joseph Garibaldi, born 1792, probably an ancestor of the dictator. In 1685 Jeannetia Garibaldi was one of the four senators who accompanied the Doge of Genoa to Versailles, after Louis XIV. had nearly destroyed Genova la Superba by bombs, to apologize to the ruthless tyrant. See *The Standard*, 29 September, 1860.

The famous 'Golden Book' of Genoa has never been printed; but as I possess one of the very few MS. copies of it, I transcribe the entries of the Garibaldi family. The names occur on leaf 172, and are placed one under another.

D. M. J.

[We have forwarded the transcript to MR. HERB.]

SHEPHERD'S BUSH (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 89).—It may be well to remember, in connexion with this question, Milton's testimony that

Every shepherd tells his tale  
Under the hawthorn in the dale.

'L'Allegro,' 67-S.

I may also profitably note the annexed passage from the preface of the 'Townleey Mysteries,' published by the Surtees Society (p. xv), which mysteries contain references and expressions that affiliate them to the neighbourhood of Wakefield, in Yorkshire:—

"When the two Shepherds appoint to meet the place which they appoint is 'the crokyd thorn.' Now though it cannot, perhaps, be shown that there was any place or tree then precisely so denominated, yet it can be shown that at no great distance from Horbury there was at that time a remarkable thorn tree which was known by the name of the Shepherd's Thorn. It stood in Mapplewell, near the borders of the two manors of Notton and Darton. A Jury in the 20<sup>th</sup> of Edward IV., on a question between James Strangeways of Harlsey and the Prior of Bretton, found that the Shepherd's Thorn 'was in Darton'; and in the time of Charles I., one John Webster, of Kexborough, then aged 77, deposed that the inhabitants of Mapplewell and Darton had been accustomed to turn their sheep on the moor at all times, and that it extended southward to a place called 'The Shepherd's Thorn,' where a thorn tree stood."

ST. SWITHIN.

GEORGE III.'S DAUGHTERS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 167).—Much information on their public and private life can be obtained from the 'Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay,' who held the position of Second Keeper of Robes to the Queen from July, 1786, to July, 1791.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

See 'George the Third, his Court, and Family,' 2 vols., London, Colburn, 1820,

published anonymously, but attributed to John Galt. It contains well-executed stipple portraits of all the king's children.

W. B. H.

See 'Memoirs of George III.,' by R. Huish, pp. 666-7 (London, 1821), for details of the illness and death of the Princess Amelia, 1783-1810, and for the "pretty plaintive lines" by her, quoted by Thackeray in 'The Four Georges,' as being "more touching than better poetry":—

Unthinking, idle, wild and young,  
I laughed, and danced, and talked and sung, &c.

WM. H. PEET.

M. REBOUL will find portraits and biographies of nearly all the daughters of George III. in *La Belle Assemblée* of 1806 and 1808, several of the portraits being after the pictures of Sir W. Beechey, R.A., now at Buckingham Palace.

W. ROBERTS.

THE ALMSMEN, WESTMINSTER ABBEY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 168).—Like your querist, I was for a long time seeking information upon this subject, and have only just found it in the Report made to the Charity Commissioners concerning the Endowed Charities within the Administrative County of London connected with the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 25 February, 1901. The information is rather scanty, but we may gather that

"King Henry the VIIth founded an Almshouse in the Little Almonry, for 13 poor men, to whom he appointed certain allowances in money, coals, and clothing, to be made by the Abbot of Westminster, with further allowances to three women, who dressed their meat and tended them in sickness."

The Report goes on to state that

"by the charter of 2 Elizabeth, which established the present Chapter of Westminster, these Almsmen were incorporated into the collegiate church, and we are therefore precluded from any further inquiry concerning them."

There are still twelve pensioners supported from the funds of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. These pensioners of the present day (who are doubtless the successors of the former almsmen) are appointed by royal warrant on the recommendation of the Dean. The charity is confined to old sailors and old soldiers, there being six of each, but no residential qualification is required. Each pensioner receives 12*l.* 17*s.* per annum, and a purple or violet gown every two years; but I believe gowns are in future only to be given when the previous one is too shabby to be worn. This garment has long hanging loose sleeves; upon the left one is placed the Tudor

badge of the rose and crown in solid silver. I am informed that Canon Hensley Henson has stated that these badges are not improbably the original ones; if this should not be the case, they are undoubtedly of very ancient make, massive, and of much interest. The pensioners are required (if in good health) to attend divine service at the Abbey on Sunday morning and afternoon, excepting on two Sundays in the year. They are further expected and enjoined, as part of their duties, to be present at any State ceremonies there. They have also to assist in conducting the Dean into the Abbey upon various occasions when it may be ordered for them to do so.

It may be stated that the almshouses in the Little Almonry were taken down between fifty and sixty years ago, under an Act of Parliament for improving the City of Westminster, one of the first actions of the Westminster Improvement Commissioners being the formation of Victoria Street, the line of which was through the Almonry and a large number of equally insanitary and ill-favoured courts and alleys, which were thereby blotted out of existence. W. E. HARLAND-OLLEY.

Henry VII., early in his reign, erected an almshouse north of the Almonry, close to the west end of the Abbey, near the Gate House, and endowed it for thirteen almsmen, whose blue-gowned successors may still be seen at the Abbey services, though the almshouse was destroyed long ago, and the pensioners no longer live in the precincts. "Near unto this house westward," says Stowe,

"was an old chappell of St. Anne, over against the which the Lady Margaret, mother to King Henry VII., erected an almshouse for poore women. The place wherein this chappell and almshouse standeth was called the Eleemosinary or Almonry, now corruptly the Ambry, for the almes of the Abbey were there distributed to the poore."

A. R. BAYLEY.

The following extract from Seymour's 'Survey of London and Westminster,' 1735, vii. 499, may be what MISS LAVENDER requires:—

"Queen Mary brought in the Monks again, with an Abbot named Feckenham, to the Monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, who not long after being expelled by Act of Parliament, Queen Elizabeth converted it into a Collegiate Church in 1560. For there she ordained a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, &c., and twelve Poor soldiers."

Walford's 'Old and New London,' viii. 404, gives it as twelve almsmen.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 168, 197).—The duet MR. PICKFORD quotes

was composed (music and, I think, words also) by James Corfe. I do not recognize the fourth and fifth lines. I always heard them sung—

What arts might he know,  
What acts might he do,  
And all without hurry or care.

And so it reads in the only book which contains it, printed in 1795. Here is the rest of it, if I rightly remember:—

But we that have but span-long life  
The thicker must lay on the pleasure;  
And since Time will not stay,  
We'll add the night unto the day;  
Thus, thus we'll fill the measure.

ALDENHAM.

IZARD (10th S. iv. 47).—The name of Ralph Izard is familiar to students of American revolutionary history. He was born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1742. His grandfather was one of the founders of that colony. Ralph inherited a large estate, and was educated in England, as stated in the query. After graduating at Cambridge he went to London, where he associated with Burke and other distinguished men. In 1774 he went to France, and in December, 1776, the American Congress appointed him a Commissioner to the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. He spent his time, however, at Paris, and severely censured the negotiations of Franklin and other American agents. Izard returned to America in 1780, was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1782, and a senator from South Carolina from 1789 to 1795. He was a man of considerable ability and eloquence, but his native pride and hasty temper marred his success. He died near Charleston in 1804. His 'Correspondence from 1774 to 1784' was published, with a brief memoir by his daughter, at Boston in 1844. His son George entered the army, and became a major-general in the war of 1812. George's son James was also a soldier, and was killed in a war with the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1836. Other members of the family held public positions. I do not know the career of Walter Izard.

J. P. LAMBERTON.

Philadelphia.

DARWINIAN CHAIN OF ARGUMENT (10th S. iv. 169).—Darwin, aided by Col. Newman, connects clover with cats in the third chapter of 'The Origin of Species' (pp. 57, 58, sixth edition):—

"We may infer as highly probable that if the whole genus of humble-bee became extinct or very rare in England, the heartsease and red clover would become very rare or wholly disappear. The number of humble-bees in any district depends in a great measure on the number of field mice, which

destroy their combs and nests.....Now the number of mice is largely dependent, as every one knows, on the number of cats; and Col. Newman says, 'Near villages and small towns I have found the nests of humble-bees more numerous than elsewhere, which I attribute to the number of cats that destroy the mice.' Hence it is quite credible that the presence of a feline animal in large numbers in a district might determine, through the intervention first of mice and then of bees, the frequency of certain flowers in that district!"

ST. SWITHIN.

BALLAD: SPANISH LADY'S LOVE FOR AN ENGLISHMAN (10th S. iv. 107, 153).—In addition to the information given at the last reference I may refer your correspondent to the note contained in vol. ii. p. 247 of Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' ed. by Mr. Wheatley, 1889, which quotes at length the information given by my father, Charles Lee, a descendant of the Sir John Bolle, in a letter to *The Times* of 1 May, 1846. I am unaware of any claimants other than those referred to in Mr. Wheatley's note. If S. A. should not have access to the above book, I shall be pleased to send him a copy of the note in question. A. COLLINGWOOD LEE.  
Waltham Abbey.

CRICKET: PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS (10th S. iv. 9, 132).—I have a cream-ware bowl, maker Wedgwood (name on base), and dated 1796. The diameter is 11 in., the height  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. It was made by Wedgwood for John Durand, of Carshalton, Surrey, son of John Durand, of Woodcote, Wallington, Surrey, and by him presented to the then Carshalton Cricket Club. Mr. Durand was an enthusiast with regard to the game. Like many another cricket club, that at Carshalton fell upon evil days. Its headquarters used to be the "Greyhound Hotel," and there its property was kept. The members falling into arrears for dinners, &c., the hotel-keeper became possessed of the goods of the club, the bowl among them. From a descendant of the hostess (it was a landlady), one Wayte or Waite, who was for many years parish clerk of Carshalton, my father, the late Rev. Alfred Barrett, D.D., obtained the bowl. This must have been about 1865 or 1866. Since 1887 it has been in my possession. The inner rim of the bowl (which is perfectly plain) has a painted border—vine-leaves, bunches of grapes, and tendrils in proper colours—between two deep chocolate bands. On the outside of the bowl is one group of flowers and fruit, gaudy and by no means well executed in colour. The base of the bowl inside has a 6-inch medallion, in which there is a now unfortunately very much damaged representation of a game of cricket. This is

surrounded by a wreath. A segment of the circle is cut off, and bears the initials J. D. and the date 1796. The peculiarity is that three-stump, and not two-stump cricket is represented, and it is (so I understood from Mr. Willett) the earliest representation of the modern double-wicket game known on pottery. The players wear tall hats and knee-breeches, and the bats are club shape. Two spectators, in red and blue coats, three-cornered hats, and silks, recline in the foreground. In my 'Surrey: Highways, Byways, and Waterways' (pp. 30 and 31), I figured the bowl and the medallion. Mr. Willett told me that there were only (1895) two ceramic representations of eighteenth-century cricket known, and that my bowl was one.

C. R. B. BARRETT.

Wandsworth.

In the early days of *The Illustrated London News* (about 1843) there were portraits of celebrated cricketers of those times—as Pilch, Box, Lillywhite, and the Mynns. There is also a fine coloured engraving depicting the 'Eleven of England' in days when cricket was played in top hats. No one seems as yet to have referred to the famous cricket match, Dingley Dell against All Muggleton, in the 'Pickwick Papers' (the date probably 1830), and to the scarce print of it inserted in some editions of that work.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Byways in the Classics, including 'Alia.'* By Hugh E. P. Platt, M.A. (Oxford, Blackwell.)

EMBOLDENED by the success of his 'Alia,' Mr. Platt has issued a more comprehensive little volume, for which a friend suggested the punning title of 'Mor(e)alia.' It is an enchanting opusculum, which the scholar may carry in his pocket, and to which he may turn with the certainty of entertainment. Not easy is it to give a full idea of the treat provided. To some extent the work is a collection of passages in Greek and Latin, parallel with those employed by moderns. As such it furnishes objects for the oburgation of Ælius Donatus, "Pereant illi qui ante nos nostra dixerunt." Sometimes a mere anticipation of a well-known phrase is given, as when

Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime  
Il faut aimer ce qu'on a

is traced, among others, to Menander and Terence, or "Who knows or cares?" is found in the Ciceronian observation, "Quis aut scit aut curat?" Sometimes we find familiar, but not too accessible jokes, as

See, ladling butter from a pair of [alternate?] tubs.  
Stubbs butters Freeman, Freeman butters Stubbs,  
for which a species of suggestion is found in

Sometimes, again, we have humorous as in "Nemo repente fuit turpissimus," five years to make a solicitor," or a pun at on *equum* in a quotation from Horace forth; see p. 60. Following these come one of the earliest of which for golf (P's 'Georgics,' ii. 129) is very droll:—  
runt herbas et non innoxia verba.

Applications of the classics are largely in parliamentary proceedings in the time of Gladstone. At p. 52 are given the lines from *The Tattler*, No. 6) on Virgil's character of *Aeneas*—of the words "Pius," and "Dux Trojanus." (Whose are these me short essays on Roman comedy and acts, which follow, are interesting and and the entire book is a delight. It might, I think, admit, be indefinitely expanded. A few specimens, which we supply:—

Break, you may ruin, the vase if you will,  
But out of the roses will cling to it still.

(from memory.)

est imbuta recens, servabit odorem  
diu.—Hor., Epist. I. ii. 69-70.

In ('Life,' ii. 289) supports Mr. Platt by what a bad, hissing line is that in the death of Thomson:

Ar's best sweets shall duteous rise."

represented as saying,

Fire offence from amorous causes springs.

usix springs'; horrible! I would sooner

write such a line!! Trench was the

who said of my first volume, 'What

absence of the 's'!"

Unknown source of quotation among lite-

the splendid Latin Bible. Yet it is not

as our columns have recently shown, in a

rinted English edition. What could be

did than the sentence applied to Queen

Jubilee Medal? "Longitudo dierum in

s, et in sinistra gloria."

It does not give many applications of

we may introduce a passage from the

of my Life,' by an author whose fame

is the most potent of parliamentarians.

is prefaces a quotation in Greek from the

the Olympian Odes: "Whatsoever may

the fruits of my education, they must be

the fortunate banishment which placed

anne. I have sometimes applied to my

the verses of Pindar, which remind an

champion that his victory was the con-

of his exile; and that at home, like a

owl, his days might have rolled away

inglorious."

ch of Ovid has passed into current use

olans; but one phrase (in 'Tristia,' IV,

been very widely used: "Virgilium vidi

Gilbon employs it of his glimpse of Vol-

t of the look and word he got from Burns.

It has done little or nothing in the way of

allusions in Latin, yet these have given

and Charybdis, and "Rome was not built

in a day." traced at 9th S. iv. 327.

It is quite right in saying that the so-

erivid present" is less used in English

stin. Our own columns have dealt with

It is not advisable in English, and is

a sign of inexperience rather than skill.

Carlyle has some acres of it in his 'French Revolution,' where it seems more forced than forcible, and grows very wearisome.

In his preface Mr. Platt speaks of words which have no equivalent in Latin as throwing light on the history of morals. There is one word which is essentially Latin in its origin, but which we defy any scholar to translate into Latin—and that is "Romanticism."

The popular and medical mispronunciation of "angina" was dissipated by some dons of Trinity, Cambridge, as may be seen in the 'Life' of Archbishop Benson. "Infandum, regina," &c., seems to have been a favourite quotation with Fielding, for we have noted it three times in 'Tom Jones': once when a barber regrets that he is not, as of old, a barber-surgeon, and twice in the mouth of Partridge, who thinks it suitable for a discourse on love, and for any occasion when he sees an old woman, the whole race of them being mischievous.

We think that many Johnsonian references to Latin besides those given deserve collection—e.g., this in Boswell's book, under 'Age 74': "On the frame of his [Johnson's] portrait, Mr. Beauclerk had inscribed

Ingenium ingens

Inculto latet hoc sub corpore.

After Mr. Beauclerk's death, when it became Mr. Langton's property, he had the inscription defaced. Johnson said, complacently, 'It was kind of you to take it off'; and then, after a short pause, added, 'and not unkind in him to put it on.'"

The following admirable Oxford allusion we came across recently. A gentleman named Money had a new wife, and became daily more uxoriously fond, as she was in that state in which those who love their lords wish to be—to quote a Dickensian paraphrase. With an exquisite fineness of point which is almost too good, as is, according to Lamb, the quip about the lady's mantua and the gentleman's Cremona violin, somebody quoted:—

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

*The Church in Madras.* By the Rev. Frank Penny, LL.M. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

In this handsome, accurate, and well-illustrated volume the Rev. Frank Penny, an ex-chaplain of the Indian Service (Madras Establishment) and a well-known contributor to our columns, has rendered an important service to the student of the growth and development of our Indian empire. No attempt is made to supply a complete history of religious progress in the place and period dealt with, nor even a full record of missionary enterprise in Southern India. His principal aim is to demonstrate how ecclesiastical events were influenced by the action of the East India Company and its local government at Fort St. George. What is given consists largely of extracts from the dispatches of the Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, with others from the replies, and is, accordingly, official and, in the full sense, authoritative. Mr. Penny's work starts with the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the chartered Company owned no land in the East and was under no obligation to provide chaplains. As students of Hakluyt—an author to be closely followed by those who seek to benefit by Mr. Penny's early chapters—will know, the London merchants in whose hands was our early commerce with the East were God-fearing men, who, however disposed they

might be to bind up the Bible with the ledger, expected a strict observance of religious duty among their servants. In their earliest voyages, accordingly, each of their pursers was supplied with a Bible, in which, after a fashion then common, was comprised a Book of Common Prayer. In 1607 it was decided to employ poor priests to accompany their ships on the Indian voyage, and references to the appointment and allowance of such become frequent. Suratt, Ispahan, and Ajmere were the places first visited by chaplains, who seem to have been generally graduates of one or other of the English universities, and to have preached before appointment a trial sermon at St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, or elsewhere. Esdras Simpson received in 1609 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly for three years, with a gratuity of 20*l.* for provisions at sea. Until 1660 there was no fixed allowance. The Company seems to have permitted a system of espionage, and found its patience tried by reports of the immoral conduct of the chaplains. It is said that "the debauched carriage of divers abroad had almost discouraged them from sending any." So early as 1614 attempts are made for the conversion of the natives. On 22 December, 1616, an East Indian was christened by the name of Peter.

The earliest record of the desire expressed by the factors and soldiers in Fort St. George for a chaplain was in 1644. In 1647 Master Isaacson, arriving from Suratt, was the first resident chaplain of the Company's earliest possession in India. Complaints are heard of the intrusion by the French padres of Roman Catholic ceremonies. Among those who interested themselves greatly in the religious welfare of English and natives was the famous author of 'The Saints' Everlasting Rest.' In 1678 there are complaints that Madras is "very much pestered with Portuguese Popish priests." In 1680 St. Mary's Church, within the walls of the fort, was, after some difficulties had been overcome, consecrated, and named. An interesting item (pp. 69-70) shows the attendance of Shaw [Shah] Raza at an English service, and his edification thereat. After this he visits the Dutch factory, where, after prayers, he is entertained with "music and dancing wenches.....in the very place where just before they had performed their devotions."

The building of churches at Calcutta and Bombay was subsequent to the erection of St. Mary's. Such edifices generally came into existence with the consent, and sometimes with the assistance, of the local Government and the Company's local officials. A full account is given of the assistance rendered by the Company and the local Government to the mission work that was accomplished by the English S.P.C.K. and the Germano-Danish Society of Halle and Copenhagen. Attention is devoted to the policy of the Company and the local Government in dealing with the Roman Catholic missions which were carried on by the Portuguese Capuchins and the French Jesuits, both of whom combined missionary zeal with political ambition. Other points of interest are the biographies of the chaplains, the account of their labours, the educational work of chaplains and missionaries, and the history of St. Mary's Vestry.

Mr. Penny has executed admirably an arduous and a delicate task. If no attempt has been made to do justice to his accomplishment, it is because such is beyond our reach, and exacts an amount of space we cannot concede and a species of knowledge not easily obtainable. Illustrations constitute

an important and a prominent feature in a work of exemplary erudition, opening out a curious branch of Indian study.

*Hannah Logan's Courtship: a True Narrative.* Edited by Albert Cook Myers. (Philadelphia, Ferris & Leach.)

'SALLY WISTER'S JOURNAL,' a record by a Quaker maiden of her experiences during the British-American war, a work also edited by Mr. Myers, introduced us to a delightful personage whom we associated in our affections with Dorothy Osborne and other kindred spirits. So directly did she appeal to the public that there is little wonder that her discoverer has sought further in the same field. Bibliographically the present work, which also records Quaker love-making, is no way inferior to its predecessor. Its paper, its printing, its illustrations and facsimiles, are admirable, and it gives a pleasing insight into Quaker proceedings early in the eighteenth century. We are in love, however, with Sally Wister, and we are not with Hannah Logan. How much this signifies the observant reader well knows. The new work may be read with pleasure and advantage, but we do not, as in the previous instance, insist on its perusal.

*Punctuation: its Principles and Practice.* By T. F. Husband, M.A., and M. F. A. Husband, B.A. (Routledge & Sons.)

THIS serviceable and trustworthy little volume may be commended to general perusal, and will be specially useful to those disposed to study as they merit Dr. Foat's comments on the same subject at present passing through our columns.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

POLITICIAN ("Up, Guards, and at them!")—Have you consulted the articles at 1<sup>st</sup> S. v. 396, 425; vi. 11, 400; viii. 111, 184, 204, 275; x. 99; 6<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 64; 7<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 324? The Duke of Wellington's memorandum on the subject is printed at the penultimate reference. One sentence runs: "What I must have said, and possibly did say, was, 'Stand up, Guards!'" "Must" may be a misreading of the Duke's handwriting for *might*.

### NOTICE.

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## TETE-A-TETE PORTRAITS IN

## 'THE TOWN AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE.'

(See 2<sup>nd</sup> S. vi. 190, 337; 3<sup>rd</sup> S. iv. 476, 528; x. 187; 7<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 287, 419; v. 488; vi. 10, 136, 175; vii. 55; 9<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 77.)

HITHERTO the correspondence on this subject has been more perfunctory than one would expect. Almost the sole information of value, given on the authority of Dr. Busby's book on the 'Letters of Junius' and Sir R. Phillips's 'London Anecdotes: Popular Authors,' is to the effect that the Italian Count Carraccioli was the author of the 'Bon Ton' articles, and that while he was a contributor the circulation of the magazine exceeded 14,000 copies per month (2<sup>nd</sup> S. vi. 337; 7<sup>th</sup> S. vi. 136). The criticism which these famous *tête-à-têtes* have received has been conflicting. While Mr. S. T. WHITEFORD declares stoutly, on 18 August, 1888, that "the supposed portraits and memoirs are quite spurious," Mr. F. G. STEPHENS, writing a fortnight later, suggests, with more discretion, that "there is much truth in these *chroniques scandaleuses*." On three occasions a key has been requested, and the editor of the day has declared his willingness to print

it; but although two correspondents have stated that such a key was in their possession, it has never been published.

The identity of many of these *tête-à-tête* personages is obvious at first sight. Jemmy Twitcher and Baron Otranto (vol. i. pp. 561, 617) are betrayed by their sobriquets; and the features of Maria, Lady W....., and Germanicus (vol. i. p. 13; vol. ii. p. 9) cannot be mistaken. It must be confessed, however, that the letterpress is more true to life than the illustrations. The most learned print collector—even Mr. Joseph Grego himself—would be puzzled to trace the likeness of each figure in contemporary portraits. Many familiar nicknames are sprinkled through the pages. Sir Bullface Doublefee, Mungo, Tom Tilbury, Bloomsbury Dick, Lord Crop, Malagrida, The Bird of Paradise, The White Crow, are all chronicled. In some cases the people are very obscure. Without the recollection of an appalling trial it would be impossible to discover the personalities of 'The Favourite Captain and the Modern Chaste Lucretia' (vol. xvii. p. 345). At other times the magazine gives the clue, as in the memoirs of 'The Amorous Gauger and Penelope Pigtail' (vol. xxii. pp. 531-3). In every instance it would appear that the key lies hidden in the volumes of 'N. & Q.' itself. A case in point is 'The Premier Cit,' depicted in vol. xxii. p. 147. Only one possible clue is given: "He meditated the destruction of Temple Bar." Turning to 'N. & Q.' we find the information required on p. 492, vol. vii. of the Fifth Series. The enemy of the ancient landmark was Mr. Alderman Pickett, who was Lord Mayor, and thus "Premier Cit," in April, 1790, when this *tête-à-tête* appeared. Unfortunately time will not allow the application of such methods to every obscure personage.

The amazing accuracy of these brief memoirs will be evident, should one endeavour to fit in a name indicated by the blank lettering, but not intended by the biographer. Occasionally the history is a little vague and ambiguous, and thus might apply to more than one contemporary character. In such cases I have inserted a note of interrogation. On the whole, however, the author is precise and communicative, and it should be possible to reveal every one of his subjects. It must be noted that often he admits the facts have been contributed by a correspondent.

In the case of 'The Elopéd Clara and the Combustible Lover' (vol. viii. p. 9), since all the details point to Peter Andrews as the hero, I presume the lady to be Anne Brown, afterwards Mrs. Cargill, on the assumption

that the name of Clara is intended as a sobriquet. Yet, unless the actress was nicknamed "Clara," as Mrs. Wells was termed "Becky," or unless Clara was a character in a play in which she appeared, I do not believe that the editor would have taken such a liberty with her nomenclature. A moment's reflection must convince any one that the magazine would not have run for twenty-four years if these *tit-bit*s, which unquestionably are its most distinguished feature, had been spurious or inaccurate. Sir George Trevelyan has pointed out that in the early days of Charles James Fox the fashionable world of London was very small, and that every one took an absorbing interest in its daily life. The editor of *The Town and Country Magazine* would not have been able to produce so much smoke unless he had been assisted by a certain amount of fire.

Although my list is incomplete, and possibly in many instances inaccurate, I am sending it in its present form with the hope that the readers of 'N. & Q.' will be able to fill up the vacant places more quickly than I can do myself. Those familiar with the lives of Richard Rigby and Sir Fletcher Norton will be able to decide the identity of Mrs. S..... and Mrs. G. h. m.\* It is dangerous to make phonetic guesses, notwithstanding that many of the blanks appear sufficiently obvious.

KEY TO THE TIT-BITS, VOL. L-XX.  
Vol. I. (1799).

1. P. 13, Dorimont and Maria.—Duke of Gloucester and Lady Waldegrave.
2. P. 57, Americus and Eliza.—George, third Earl of Albemarle, and Mrs. Anne G. n. r.
3. P. 114, Palinurus and Annabella.—Duke of Grafton and Nancy Parsons.
4. P. 170, Gordianus and Messalina.—Lord Wm. Gordon and Lady Sarah Lennox.
5. P. 225, Dunkarn and Marianne.—Earl of Halifax and Mrs. Donaldson.
6. P. 281, Volpone and Mrs. S.—Lord Holland and Mrs. Saunders.
7. P. 237, Honorius and Mrs. Wh. te.—Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Mrs. White.
8. P. 394, Scotius and the Countess of L. ....a.—Earl of March and Countess La Rena.
9. P. 449, Nauticus and the Countess of D. h. ff.—Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and the Countess of Dunboff.
10. P. 505, The Amorous Agent and Miss B. ....e.—John Calcraft and Miss Bride.
11. P. 561, Jemmy Twitcher and Miss B. ....y.—Lord Sandwich and Martha Ray.

\* Since writing the above I have found that Mr. F. G. Stephens has suggested in his monumental work, 'A Catalogue to the Satirical Prints and Drawings in the British Museum' (vol. iv. p. 687), that Mrs. G. h. m. is a Mrs. Goreham.

12. P. 617, Dame Strunk and Mrs. Heidelberg.—Hester Walpole and Mrs. Olive.
13. P. 673, Dr. Spintoon and Parnawanka.—George Whitefield and Parnawanka, the Indian queen.

Vol. II. (1800).

14. P. 9, Germanicus and Signora G. ....a.—Marquis of Granby and Signora Goudal.
  15. P. 65, The Father of the City and Mrs. T. ....a.—Sir Robert Ladbroke and .....
  16. P. 121, Lord Pythaid and Mrs. M. ....a.—Hugh, second Viscount Falkland, and .....
  17. P. 177, The Old Soldier and the Youthful Hebe.—Sir John Ligonier and Mrs. Watson.
  18. P. 223, Sir Bullfinch Dendilike and Mrs. G. h. m.—Sir Fletcher Norton and Mrs. Goreham (?).
  19. P. 289, L. d R. .... and Miss Kennedy.—Lord Robert Spencer and Miss Kennedy.
  20. P. 345, Tom Tibbony and Mrs. T. ....a.—Robert, Earl of Northampton, and .....
  21. P. 401, The Cheeky Cornuto and Miss W. ....a.—Lord Grosvenor and Miss W. ....a.
  22. P. 457, E. l of R. .... and Miss G. ....a.—Lord Rockford and Miss Green.
  23. P. 513, Count H. ....g and Madame M. ....y.—Count Hadding and Madame Meyer.
  24. P. 569, Col. L. .... and Miss C. ....y.—Col. Lawless and Miss Catley.
  25. P. 625, Lord D. .... and Miss H. ....a.—Lord Deloraine and Miss Holland.
  26. P. 681, Sir Smokey Scruple and the Sable Sinner.—Rev. Martin Madon and .....
- Vol. III. (1771).
27. P. 9, The Hostile Scribe and the Stable Yard Messalina.—William, 2nd Viscount Barrington, and Lady Harrington.
  28. P. 65, Ld W. .... and Miss H. ....a.—Lord Weymouth and Miss Harriett Lamb.
  29. P. 121, L. d C. ....g and Mrs. D. ....a.—Robert, Earl of Catherlough, and Mrs. Davis.
  30. P. 177, The Sorry Motion Maker and Miss Evans.—George, Earl of Onslow, and Miss Evans.
  31. P. 233, Lord Vainlove and Mrs. M. ....a.—William, second Viscount Vane, and Mrs. Marshall.
  32. P. 289, Mungo and Miss Pr. ....a.—Jeremiah Dyon and .....
  33. P. 345, L. d S. .... and Mrs. M. ....a.—Henry, twelfth Earl of Suffolk, and Mrs. Mills.
  34. P. 401, The Duke of R. .... and Mrs. Drake.—John, third Duke of Rutland, and Mrs. Drake.
  35. P. 457, Ad. .... J. K. .... and Mrs. W. ....a.—Admiral Augustus Keppel and .....
  36. P. 513, Lord T. .... and Mrs. S. ....a.—Lord Talbot and .....
  37. P. 569, Lord T. ....y and Miss J. ....a.—Lord Tyravler and Miss Johnson.
  38. P. 625, The Middlesex Champion and Miss J. ....a.—Col. Henry Lawes Luttrell and Polly Jones.
  39. P. 681, The Reverend Joiner and the Federal Politician.—Dr. Thomas Wilson and Mrs. L. ....a.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames.

(To be continued.)

## JUBILEE OF 'THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

THE Jubilee of the first penny daily paper to be published in London deserves to be placed on record in 'N. & Q.' The Holy War for an unstamped Press had, after many a hard-fought battle, ended in victory; and from June, 1855, newspapers could be issued either with or without a stamp. A glance at 'Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory' for 1856 will show to what enterprise this gave rise in the newspaper world, especially in the provinces. But London was not to be behind, and on the 29th of June, 1855, when England and France were looking forward to the fall of Sebastopol, the first number of *The Daily Telegraph and Courier* appeared, the price being twopence.

On the 17th of September of the same year, the paper having passed into the hands of Mr. J. M. Levy, the price was reduced to one penny. Each issue consisted of four pages, and the title of *Courier* was allowed to fall into the background. Mr. Levy also purchased *The Morning Chronicle*, and thus extinguished that venerable paper. What a curious and interesting contribution to the history of English newspapers a record of that paper would be! *The Westminster Gazette* recalls the fact that Nelson privately communicated to *The Morning Chronicle* the death of Sir William Hamilton. There still hangs over the publishing office of *The Daily Telegraph* the original clock of the older paper. This reminds me of our old clock at *The Athenæum*, which has indicated the time for publishing, without intermission, since the days when it was placed in the office in Catherine Street, in the house rented from the notorious Molloy Westmacott.

*The Daily Telegraph* article on its Jubilee tells us the names of some of those who contributed to its success in the past, the list including Thornton Hunt, Geoffrey Prowse, George Hooper, the Hon. Frank Lawley, Edward Dicey, H. D. Traill, Sir Edwin Arnold, and George Augustus Sala. Among those of the present day may be named Mr. W. L. Courtney and Mr. J. M. Le Sage. The article also records with just pride the opportunities taken by it for the public good. Among the first was its strong support of Mr. Gladstone in the repeal of the Paper Duties, Lord Burnham (then Mr. Lawson) being an active member of the Association founded by my father for freeing literature and the Press from taxation. In June, 1873, *The Daily Telegraph* sent Mr. George Smith to Nineveh, where he discovered the missing fragments of the cuneiform account of the Deluge. In 1875

Stanley's expedition to Africa was "engineered" by *The Daily Telegraph* in conjunction with *The New York Herald*. The results of that journey are described in 'Through the Dark Continent.' Other geographical feats with which the paper is associated are the exploration of Kilimanjaro by Sir Harry Johnston in 1884-5, and Mr. Lionel Decle's march from the Cape to Cairo in 1899-1900.

Reference is also made in the article to the increased use of telegraphic communication by war correspondents. "The old idea was that a carefully written account of any incident abroad was better in itself, and more appreciated by the general body of readers, than a more or less brief telegraphic summary." But the war of 1870 altered this state of things, and Sir John Robinson, of *The Daily News*, when he sent out Archibald Forbes, instructed him to send home his dispatches by telegraph. The result of this was to increase the sale of *The Daily News* by leaps and bounds, and the daily Press now follows the same method. *The Daily Telegraph* numbers among its war correspondents the veteran Sir William Howard Russell, who represented the paper in the South African war of 1881. Its present principal war correspondent is Mr. Bennet Burleigh.

Taking advantage of wireless telegrams, *The Daily Telegraph* has for over twelve months supplemented from steamers crossing the Atlantic the official meteorological service; and a few weeks ago the special correspondent of the paper, on his way to the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, made use of four eastward-bound steamers to transmit by Marconi's etheric waves an interview with M. Witte in mid-Atlantic.

The works of public benevolence with which the paper has been associated include the relief of the sufferers in Lancashire by the cotton famine in 1862; aid sent to Paris at the end of the Franco-German war; the Jubilee Hospital Fund, 1897, for which 37,000*l.* was raised; while the Boer War Orphan Fund amounted to 253,000*l.*

With such a record *The Daily Telegraph* rightly claims to "have shared in a general movement which has revolutionized the modern Press, and carried its power and influence into many quarters which, before the spread of compulsory education, had no knowledge of, or interest in, the events of the busy world." And although the newspaper "may have its faults and its failings, at least it cannot be denied that it is one of the most tremendous organs of public enlightenment which the developments of civilization have ever engendered."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE  
'D.N.B.'(See *ante*, pp. 21, 101, 182.)

A LETTER to Cranmer, after mentioning an otherwise unrecorded riotous attack in 1549 upon the College—which lay outside the city walls—protests against certain ordinances brought to the society from the Council in February, 1549/50. These forbade, among other things, the application of any College endowments to the teaching of grammar; and ordered that all endowments intended for chaplains, clerks, and choristers should be diverted to "the most necessary uses of good letters." These injunctions the College unanimously resolved to oppose as destructive of the foundation. The Grammar School, they maintain, was an essential part of Waynflete's design, which had been of the greatest benefit not only to the College, but to the University and city of Oxford. The School, indeed, is to Magdalen College as Eton School is to King's College at Cambridge, and the school at Winchester is to New College at Oxford, and they call it "their nursery." The members of the choir are not occupied in music alone, but also in academical study. If they have to dismiss all the members of the College who are endowed as members of the choir, and all who are studying grammar, the society will lose about sixty of its number. The delegates to the Council were supported in their plea by a petition from the Mayor and citizens of Oxford, who represent that the system by which their sons, entering various colleges as scholars or "quiristers," obtain their grammar training at M.C.S. without charge to their families, has been of great advantage to the city in the past, and specially plead for "the continuance of this only school of all the shire." Happily this appeal was in the end successful (Wilson, pp. 91-3).

Gardiner, who had been restored to the see of Winchester soon after Mary's accession, cited the College to attend a visitation on 26 October, 1553. The commissaries (according to Laurence Humfrey), upon their arrival in College, finding no priest to say Mass, no Fellow who would hear it, no boy to respond, and no vestments, were obliged to say Mass themselves without the presence of any spectators. The juniors who refused to attend "popish prayers" were whipped; but Bentham, the Dean of Arts, who himself refused to say Mass, refused also to punish others for absence from "popish prayers." About fourteen members of the College were ejected, among whom were two Fellows who

had been Demies in 1534, the Thomas Bentham in question (afterwards Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield) and John Mullins (in the next reign Archdeacon of London and Canon of St. Paul's).

A Demy of 1555 and sometime chorister, Owen Ragsdale by name, endowed in 1582 the Free School of Rothwell, Northants, and founded in the same parish a hospital for twelve old men and a warden. In 1558 (too late to take effect) Queen Mary recommended, among others, Thomas Marshall, Archdeacon of Lincoln and sometime Demy and Fellow, to be elected President. He had been unsuccessfully recommended twenty-three years earlier for the same office by Cromwell. On 3 September, 1566, Queen Elizabeth went on foot to St. Mary's Church, during her visit to Oxford, to hear disputations in natural and moral philosophy. Before her coming there were divers copies of verses in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew set upon the doors and walls, one copy being written by Robert Temple, then Demy, and afterwards Prebendary of Bristol.

Thomas Harriot, the mathematician and astronomer who, according to Marlowe, could "juggle better than Moses," was born at Oxford in 1560, probably in the parish of St. Mary. He graduated B.A. of St. Mary Hall twenty years later. George Chapman, in sending his translation of the 'Iliad' to him "for censure," addresses Harriot as "master of all essential and true knowledge." Born in 1565, John Guillim, the celebrated Herald, went from Hereford Cathedral School to a grammar School at Oxford before matriculating at Brasenose. Can these two have been at M.C.S.?

About the year 1580 we begin to find cases of Demies entering College at a more advanced age than formerly had been the custom. As they gradually approximate to the ordinary undergraduate elsewhere, their connexion with the School would, no doubt, become proportionately weaker. In 1585, Humfrey being President, some light is thrown upon the condition of junior members of the College by statements drawn up by four of the Fellows and by injunctions delivered by Bishop Cooper in his subsequent visitation. The grammar teaching, on which the founder had so much insisted, is inefficient; the Master performs his work—so far as it is performed—by deputies, being himself non-resident. One complainant remarks concerning the choir: "Jam presbiterorum nulli, clericorum 4, choristarum perpauci, cum cantu et nota celebrare possunt divina." Poor scholars are admitted in large numbers,

"living idlie, bound to no exercise, no account taken of their proceeding in learning; whereby they bothe remaine here and become after unprofitable burdens to the Colledg, commonwealth, and church, proving in the end ether ignorant ministers or roagues."

These "poor scholars" were in some cases the attendants of the wealthier commoners: Florio, the translator of Montaigne, for example, entered as Italian teacher and attendant of Emanuel Barnes, son of the Bishop of Durham and elder brother of Barnabe Barnes the poet. In other cases they attached themselves to members of the College, acting as their servants, and receiving some instruction in return; while the free teaching of the Grammar School, and the lectures of the Readers, gave them opportunities of which some at least availed themselves. But their connexion with the College was slight, and the system, not recognized by the statutes, was liable to great abuse. They are therefore for the future not to exceed thirteen, and these are to be attached, not to any one who chooses to retain them, but to the thirteen Senior Fellows, who are enjoined to make a careful choice. A decree of December, 1591, under Nicholas Bond, Humfrey's successor, enacts that the "poor scholars" are to attend the Grammar School. In the Long Vacation of 1612 Magdalen has as many as 76 "poor scholars." In 1628 the College had ordered that no one should be admitted to the place of a "poor scholar" without the President's approval. But in 1635 the visitor, Bishop Curll, writes:—

"I am informed that you have a multitude of poore schollers or servitors, which hang upon the Colledge in an idle and unschollerly way, by reason that every man takes unto himself a liberty to take in whom he will to wayt upon him, without any order of admittance, which I take to be principally the fault of the President [Accepted Frewen], who either out of negligence, or Indulgence and Conivance, sees and suffers this disorder, and reforms it not."

A list drawn up in the following year shows there were 66 "poor scholars," of whom 45 are entered as depending upon particular persons, 11 as "of the alms-basket," and 10 as "certain others." For the future none are to be allowed "to serve any of the foundation" without being admitted, and having their names entered in a book by the President. They are then to be required to attend the Grammar School; or, if their learning has passed the range of its teaching, to attend lectures and perform all disputations and exercises required of members of the foundation. In 1664 Bishop Morley's visitation gives permission to all Doctors,

Masters of Arts, and Bachelors of Law to retain "poor scholars" as servitors, provided that they lodge "caution" for those whom they employ. As late as 1851, reform being in the air, a College committee proposed to revive the "poor scholar" element. Misreading an early document, they looked upon these servitors as an essential part of the founder's plan. They proposed to build for these contemplated members of the College a new quadrangle, to accommodate 60 men, each having a single room, and that the recently erected schoolroom should be converted into a dining-hall, where they should have all their meals in common. They were to be placed under the charge of a special vicegerent and two tutors, and to pay the College, for board, lodging, and tuition, a fixed sum of 60*l.* a year each. A sum was also to be set aside for exhibitions to be given to deserving members of this new class. Here again we find an instance of an endeavour to divert one of the school buildings from its proper uses. But in the sequel this aspiration of the reforming party was to be realized elsewhere, and the later foundation of Keble College is a living witness to their good intentions (Wilson, 127-9, 136, 141, 150, 183, 245).

But to return to the end of the sixteenth century: in 1586 Thomas Godstow, a Fellow and former Demy, was imprisoned by Lord Norreys for deer-stealing in the royal forest of Shotover. His friends, who had shared his poaching exploits, attacked the "Bear" Inn, near All Saints' Church, where Lord Norreys was staying for the July Quarter Sessions, but were beaten back by his retainers to St. Mary's.

"Whereupon a great outerie being raised, the Vice-Chancellor [Dr. Bernard], Proctors, and others are called, who, rushing suddenly in among the Scholars, appeased and sent them away with fair words, yet some of them were hurt, and Binks, the Lord's keeper, sorely wounded."

By direction of the Vice-Chancellor, all scholars were confined to their colleges, and Lord Norreys prepared to leave the town.

"But the Scholars of Magdalen, being not able to pocket these affronts, went up privately to the top of their tower, and, waiting till he should pass by towards Ricot, sent down a shower of stones that they had picked up, upon him and his retinue, wounding some and endangering others of their lives. It is said that upon the foresight of this storm, divers had got boards, others tables on their heads to keep them from it, and that if the Lord had not been in his coach or chariot, he would certainly have been killed."—Wood's 'Annals.'

It is not surprising that

"the result came to pass, that some of the offenders were severely punished, others expelled, and the

Lord with much ado pacified by the sages of the University."

The College records take no notice of this riot; but on 12 August Godstow received leave of absence for a year, and at the next election his Fellowship was vacant. Lord Norreys, son of Anne Boleyn's alleged lover, was father of a family of famous soldiers, two of whom—afterwards Sir Henry and Sir Thomas Norreys—had matriculated at Magdalen in 1571, being seventeen and fifteen years old respectively.

William Pilsworth, sometime Demy and contemporary of Godstow, died Bishop of Kildare. Richard Ferrant or Farrant, Demy in 1578, was probably son of the famous composer of the same names. A Demy of the same year, William Sterrell, appears to have acted, in after life, under many feigned names as a Government spy. A Demy of 1589, Anthony Greenway, called also Anthony Tilney, and Father Anthony after becoming a Jesuit, entered the School when eleven years old, and remained in the College (so he tells us) for nine.

About the year 1614, or earlier, new rooms were added above the School building for the use of Magdalen Hall, then in a very flourishing condition. About this time the redoubtable Harry Marten, the regicide, a native of Oxford, was—according to Wood—being "instructed in grammar learning in Oxon" before becoming "a gentleman-commoner of University College." Was he at Magdalen School? From the last-mentioned year until 1617 Francis White, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, formerly Demy, and later vicar of Ashbury, was Master of the School. Heylyn, in his 'Diary,' mentions that White composed one or more plays, which were acted in the President's lodgings. We may suppose his "little eyases" would assist in the production of their pedagogue's pieces: "Since we be turn'd cracks," says Mercury to Cupid in 'Cynthia's Revels,'

"let's study to be like cracks; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation: act freely, carelessly, and capriciously, as if our veins ran with quicksilver, and not utter a phrase, but what shall come forth steep'd in the very brine of conceit, and sparkle like salt in fire."

For sixteen years from 1632 one John Hyde was usher of M.C.S. He was probably third son of Sir George Hyde, of Denchworth, and had been a contemporary at Magdalen Hall of his celebrated kinsman Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. In 1633 Henry Chittie, a former Demy, bequeathed his books to the College, some of which were given to the School. A. R. BAYLEY.

(To be continued.)

"KABAFUTOED."—It is worth while to put on record an early instance of the use of this coined word. "Kabafutoed" will, no doubt, obtain a vogue if only on account of its historical allusiveness. Part of a leader in *The North China Daily News* for 22 July runs:—

"It may be taken for granted that Saghalien will be completely kabafutoed, and Vladivostok entirely surrounded, before the serious discussion of the terms of peace begins."

While on this subject I should like to protest against a belief I have noticed in your columns that 'Hobson-Jobson' is a reference work for all Eastern parlance of the English stamp. There could hardly be a greater mistake. When we consider that, besides India, there are Burmah, Penang and Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, to say nothing of Japan, and the protean and macaronic jargon used, but seldom understood, by the passengers on board the P. & O. liners, it will be readily understood that the man who acts on the supposition that Yule and Burnell have cast their mantle over all the East is inviting philological trouble. DUH AH COO. Hongkew.

"TEST MATCH."—The following statement was made by Mr. P. F. Warner in his weekly cricket column in *The Westminster Gazette* of 19 August:—

"Until the year 1894 no one had ever heard of a 'Test' match, but during the memorable tour of A. E. Stoddart's team in Australia in the winter of that year the word was first coined, and ever since that time we have been accustomed thus to speak of an England v. Australia match."

It is interesting, of course, to note that Mr. Warner "captained" the team which went to Australia last year, and is thus an authority on the subject. CLIFTON ROBBINS.

FROST AND DONCASTER RACES.—It is an old saying hereabout that "Frost hangs to the tail of the last horse which runs at Doncaster." With the end of the Doncaster race week the summer is considered to be quite gone, and the frosty season begins.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.—It is only by long practical experience that one learns the value of small clues. As an illustration of this, many do not note if the executor was sworn or affirmed in the probate act. If the latter, it denotes a Quaker; and, in the case of an executor being a near relative of the testator, it makes it worth while to search the grand Quaker Registers at Devonshire House. Wills of the members of the Society

of Friends can also be picked out by the fact that they did not start them with the usual invocation, "In the name of God, amen."

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

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**FARM HELD FOR THREE AND A HALF CENTURIES.**—The following extract from the *Daily Mail* (overseas edition), 23 June, seems worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.' :—

"A Link with the Past.—The recent death of Mr. Benjamin Slade, of Aston Upthorpe, Berks, father of the Mayor of Wallingford, has brought to light the fact that the farm he had occupied for fifty-five years had been handed down in unbroken succession from father to son ever since 1553, when the lease was renewed by the monks of Cirencester. This lease is in possession of the family."

It would be interesting to know of other instances of the kind. F. S. SNELL.

Cape Colony.

[Many instances of long leases are supplied at 9th S. xii. 25, 134, 193, 234, 449; but the tenure of the property by one family was not touched on.]

"CHRIST'S HOSPITAL."—Two contributors at 10th S. iii. 430-1, under the heading 'The "Old Bell" Inn, Holborn Hill,' write as above. This would appear to be wrong. In 'The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt' (Smith, Elder & Co., 1861), p. 52, occurs "Christ Hospital (for this is its proper name, and not Christ's Hospital)." Naturally, Christ Hospital is the form used by Leigh Hunt throughout.

Hongkew.

DUH AH COO.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**PORTRAIT OF THE YOUNGER RICH.**—At the dispersal of the effects of the "Sublime Society of Beef Steaks" at Christie's in 1869 an engraved portrait of Rich the founder, in his dress as a harlequin, was sold for 2*l.* 4*s.* I am writing a history of Covent Garden Theatre, built by Rich, and shall be very glad if any one can tell me where a copy of this print can be seen. I have tried the British Museum Print Collection without success. I have also tried in many other directions, but all to no purpose. I shall esteem it a very great favour if you can help me through the medium of your valuable publication.

H. SAXE WYNDHAM.

The Guildhall School of Music, E.C.

**REV. JOHN DURANT.**—I am interested in, and collecting materials for, a history of

Congregationalism in Kent, and shall be glad of particulars concerning the Rev. John Durant, who was minister of the Independent Church at Canterbury from 1645 till 1679. Granger's 'Biographical History of England' states that he was born about 1620, ordained probably at Cambridge, and died about 1686 or 1687. I have seen three of his published works, but none of these contains a memoir or any biographical facts. Any information or reference to sources from which it may be gathered will be welcome, and if any of your readers have a portrait of him I shall be pleased to secure one. J. WATKINSON.

The Quinta, Herne Bay.

**CORISANDE.**—Can any one tell me the derivation of Corisande? It is occasionally used for a Christian name, and it appears, I believe, in Lord Beaconsfield's 'Lothair.' If it is used by other writers, please name them.

J. D.

**PUZZLE PICTURES.**—Where can I obtain such suitable for children?

T. W.

[At any Sunday-school or educational repository or large toyshop.]

**EARTHQUAKE IN CALABRIA.**—Now that there has been an earthquake in Calabria can any one tell me the author of the following lines?—

As Dutchmen hear of earthquakes in Calabria,

And never stop to cry,

"Alack-a-day!"

M. FEW.

**DOWRIES FOR UGLY WOMEN.**—I am very anxious to trace a passage I once read, but cannot find now, viz., that women were put up by auction to the highest bidder, and the result of the bids was disposed of as dowries for the uglier and older women, in order that they might get married. I hope some reader of 'N. & Q.' will come to my assistance.

JOHN. KING.

304, Essex Road, N.

**KIT'S COTY HOUSE.**—This curious name of the well-known cromlech near Aylesford, Kent, may be of early British or Celtic origin. In the 'History and Antiquities of St. David's' (Jones & Freeman, 1856) it is said that *Cyttian'r Gwyddelod* means "huts of the Gael." In the Welsh language *c* is always hard. In modern Welsh *cut* means "a hovel, shed, or hut"; and *cotty* means a "cot or cottage." The word *house* is, of course, Anglo-Saxon (*hus*) and conveys the same idea. Has any other and more likely origin of the old and popular name ever been suggested or accepted?

W. R. HOLLAND.

[For the origin of the name see the discussion at 5th S. ix. 427; x. 49, 133, 289.]

"CATERPILLERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH."  
—The title-page of Stephen Gosson's 'School of Abuse' (1579) is worded as follows:—

"The Shoole of Abuse, Containing a pleasant inuective against Poets, Pipers, Plaiers, Iesters, and such like Caterpillers of a Commonwealth," &c.

Shakespeare uses this phrase, "caterpillers of the Commonwealth," of Bushy, Bagot, and Green in 'Richard II.' II. iii. 166. The expression is again employed of Empson and Dudley in the 'Fragmenta Regalia' of Sir Robert Naunton (1628-32), in the following passage:—

"[Leicester].....his father was that Dudley which our histories couple with Empson, and both be much infamed for the caterpillars of the commonwealth during the reign of Henry VII.," &c.

In 1631 Weever also employs the same words with reference to the same people.

Can any of your readers inform me:—

1. The earliest occasion when these words were coupled.

2. Whether the phrase was, in the sixteenth century, a catchword of the time?

3. Whether Shakespeare's use of it can reasonably be attributed to his familiarity with Gosson's work?

4. Whether the histories of the period, previous to the publication of 'Richard II.' (1597), were in the habit of employing the phrase with reference to these or any other courtiers, as Naunton implies they did?

Shakespeare uses the word "caterpillar" in the same sense in other places, and in a most striking manner in '2 Henry VI.' IV. iv. 36, when the passage is compared with Gosson's title, and when it is borne in mind that Gosson's work was an attack upon the stage. It seems probable that Shakespeare was having a bit back in making a Kentish man call scholars, lawyers, courtiers, and gentlemen "false caterpillars."

F. W. BAXTER.

170, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.

RAWDON.—Who was Miss Rawdon, who married Samuel Hautenville, of Dublin, in the eighteenth century? She was related to the Earl of Moira.

(Mrs.) HAUTENVILLE COPE.

13, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

VIRGIL OR VERGIL?—Which of these two is the more correct spelling of the great Mantuan's name? So far back as 1489 Angelo Poliziano (commonly known as Politian) discussed the rival claims of the two spellings in his wonderful 'Miscellanea,' and the evidence in favour of *Vergilius*. *Sub iudice adhuc lis est*; but the preponderance

of choice seems to weigh in favour of *Virgil*. And rightly so, as I think. *Vergil* is hyperpedantic.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory, C.-on-M., Manchester.

CAREY OR CARY.—Capt. John Baillie, of Innishargie, co. Down (b. 1663, d. 1687), married Catherine Carey or Cary (d. 1691). Did the said Catherine belong to the Falkland, Hunsdon, or Monmouth families of Carey, or to the branch that migrated to Donegal in the seventeenth century? Any information as to her parentage will be gratefully received.

KATHLEEN WARD.

Castle Ward, Downpatrick, Ireland.

MINNISINKS.—Every one is familiar with Longfellow's short poem 'The Burial of the Minnisink,' descriptive of Indian life. In what part of North America did these Indians live? They are not mentioned among the races or tribes enumerated in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

W. D. SPRINGETT.

St. Matthew's Vicarage, 67, Brixton Hill, S.W.

MEREDAY, CHRISTIAN NAME.—I have come across the singular name Mereday. Whence comes it?

R. B-E

ALMANSA.—Who was he? He has no niche in that temple of fame the 'D.N.B.,' but he is referred to in a, to me, singularly disappointing book, 'Toledo and Madrid: their Records and Romances.' The author asserts, with reference to Charles I.'s abortive Spanish match:—

"Oddly enough, the record which says most upon the subject, and is obviously the most reliable, is least consulted of any. I mean the letters of Almansa, which continued to be written at intervals throughout our countryman's sojourn at Madrid."

—P. 170.

Unless Almansa be a pseudonym for Howel here is another source for delectation on the part of DON FLORENCIO DE UHAGON, who not long ago (10th S. iii. 48) was interesting himself and us in the details of Charles's romantic expedition.

ST. SWITHIN.

JOHN VAUS, GRAMMARIAN.—A copy of the first edition of "Rudimenta puerorum in artem grammaticam per Joannem Vaus Scotum," printed in Paris by Badius Ascensius in 1522, was in the library of the late David Laing, and was sold at Sotheby's, 12 December, 1879, but has not been traced. I fail to find the edition in any public library.

The second edition (Paris, Badius Ascensius, 1531) and the third edition (Paris, Robert Masselin, 1553) are in the library of the University of Aberdeen. The fourth edition

(Edinburgh, Robert Lekprevik, 1566) is given by Mr. J. P. Edmond ('Annals of Scottish Printing,' p. 230) on the authority of McCrie ('Life of Knox,' 1855, p. 3), but no copy has been traced.

Information is desired as to the whereabouts of copies of the first and fourth editions.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED:—

Last eve I paused beside a blacksmith's door,  
And heard the ringing anvil's vesper chime.

In which of Mrs. E. B. Browning's works do these lines occur?—

She never found fault with you, never implied  
Your Wrong by her Right; and yet men at her side  
Grew nobler, girls purer.

A. B.

Love that groweth unto faith;  
Love that seeth over death;  
Love that, with his longing eyes,  
Looks on into Paradise.

R. A. POTTS.

The tombs of McClean and McLeod,  
Of McCleod and McClean,  
They lie in the cloud and the rain,  
In the mist of the dim sea-shroud.

CHR. WATSON.

264, Worple Road, Wimbledon.

OMAR KHAYYAM.—What books can be read analyzing and critically animadverting on the 'Rubáiyat' of Omar Khayyam?

A. W.

['The Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyam,' translated by Edward FitzGerald, with a commentary by H. M. Batson, and a biographical introduction by E. D. Ross (Methuen, 1900), will be found useful. A bibliography of the subject and notes appear in the French translation in verse by Fernand Henry (Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1903.)

CEREMONY AT RIPON.—Wilfrid, the founder and first Abbot of Ripon, was exiled in A.D. 678, but was allowed to return ten years afterwards. He died at Oundle, and was buried at Ripon. This return from exile seems to have been commemorated by the inhabitants, for in a little book published in 1801 we are told:—

"On the Saturday following Lammas-day, the effigy of St. Wilfrid is brought into the Town, with great ceremony, the inhabitants go out to meet it, with a band of music, &c."—'Tourist's Guide to Ripon,' p. 5.

Can any one tell me when this ceremony was discontinued?

AYEAHR.

FIRST NATIONAL ANTHEM.—I am very desirous of knowing whether there was a national anthem before 'God save the King.' If so, what was it under Elizabeth and in the days of the Stuarts? Your valuable paper

will probably be able to give me the wished-for information.

F. E. LANDOLPHE.

FAME.—Is the correct representation a woman in flowing garments floating through the air, blowing a trumpet, and holding a wreath? Can you kindly inform me?

H. J. BARKER.

[In 'Samson Agonistes' Dalila says:—

Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed,  
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds;  
On both his wings, one black, the other white,  
Bears greatest names in his wild airy flight.]

'THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.'—Charles Reade, in the concluding sentences of this novel, has some words in praise of Erasmus. He says, for example, "Some of the best scenes in this new book are from his mediæval pen, and illumine the pages where they come." Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' say what particular scenes of the novel are here referred to, and what are the parallels in the works of Erasmus?

W. B.

ITALY "A GEOGRAPHICAL EXPRESSION."—Mr. Justin McCarthy in his 'Reign of Queen Anne' writes (chap. iii.) that, at the time that sovereign came to the throne, "Italy was divided among various lords and masters, and indeed her very name was only, as Metternich long after declared it to be, a geographical definition." But was not the phrase "geographical expression"? and when and where did Metternich first use it?

POLITICIAN.

DENNY FAMILY.—In Lodge's excellent pedigree of the Denny family and elsewhere it is stated that Robert, sixth son of Sir Edmond Denny, Baron of the Exchequer, was born on 13 December, 1501, and having died (apparently unmarried) was buried in St. Mary's Undershaft, London. He is not mentioned in his father's will, 1520, from which it would seem probable that he was then dead. In the Denny pedigree in the 'Visitation of Norfolk, 1563 and 1613,' Harl. MS. 1552, this Robert Denny is described as having been buried in St. Andrew's Undershaft, and to have married, and had a son Thomas Denny, "buried by his father." Evidently he had been confused with a Sir Robert Dennie, Knt., who, with Thomas his son, was buried in St. Andrew's in 1421 (Speed's 'Survey of London'). But to the original MS. of the Visitation an addition has been made, in a different ink, by an apparently later hand. This gives as wife to Robert Denny "Frances, dau. Trigham [or Tresham], Esq., of co. Northants." and makes him have a second

son William, who, by a Barney of Reedham, Norfolk, had Thomas and Syndrack Denny, who left numerous issue. This whole pedigree, addition and all, is printed in the Harleian Society's 'Visitation of Norfolk.' I should be much obliged for any evidence either corroborating or disproving this interpolated descent. I am myself inclined to think that this unconsidered younger son, Robert Denny, has been made by some enterprising genealogist a peg whereupon to hang a pedigree.

(Rev.) H. L. L. DENNY.

6, Wilton Terrace, Dublin.

### Replies.

#### WHEEL AS A SYMBOL IN RELIGION.

(10th S. iv. 167.)

IN Greek temples the wheel was placed as an emblem of the sun. It was borrowed from Egypt. The sacred cakes of the Greeks were impressed with a wheel. It is on an Italian vase of archaic Greek style (Birch, 'Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum'). It is found on coins of Thrace and Bœotia (Head, 'Greek Coins'), and on coins of Agrigentum and Lucina (Head, 'Historia Numismatice'). The wheel emblem was also used by the Romans. It appears on coins of Alba Fucintis, Umbria, and Etruria (Head, 'Hist. Num.').; also on coins of the Calpurnia gens, c. B.C. 89, and of Massila (Babelon, 'Mo. Con.'). It is found on Egyptian Gnostic gems, one form being a griffin rolling a wheel. The Scandinavian god Seator's emblem is a wheel. The Saxon god of the sun had a wheel of fire. It is found in the car of Juggernaut. Buddha is king of the wheel, and is called the divine wheel, the precious wheel of religion (*Scribner's Magazine*, 1881, vol. xxii.). It is found on Gaulish coins before B.C. 350 (Head). Seator or Saturn held the wheel in his hand, as so engraved (*Saturday Magazine*, vol. iv. p. 240). A coin of the British king Tasciovanus has a chariot-wheel on it (Knight, 'Old England,' vol. i.). At Urswick, Furness, is a Druidical stone structure in the form of a wheel, 250 ft. in diameter, with a central circular nave and nine irregular spokes (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 449). A sculpture of a Buddhist wheel with the mystic chattah over it is in India (*Scribner*). The wheel as a religious symbol arose from the course of the sun. Joshua went round Jericho, probably with the sun. The Jews are said to march seven times round their confined dead; and the bride

to go three times round the bridegroom, and he three times round her. At Konz, on the Moselle, and at Trier, it was an old custom till lately to carry a large wheel, enveloped in straw, on Midsummer Eve to the top of the hill, set it on fire, and roll it down into the Moselle to procure luck for the harvest (*Scribner*). A Roman mosaic floor at Morton, near Brading, Isle of Wight, shows a bearded astrologer, seated, near a wheel on a column, with a globe, brazier, rod, and cup (Price, 'Guide to the Roman Villa,' 1881, pp. 20, 23). Meant for Hipparchus? On the Antonine column at Rome are seen Germans throwing wheels from their ramparts upon Roman soldiers ('Casell's Historical Educator,' 1854, vol. i. p. 370). Apuleius, speaking of the mysteries of Isis, says the sacred formula contained "marks of notes, intricately knotted, revolving in the manner of a wheel, 'Metamorphosis,' lib. ii." (Hurd, Warburton's 'Divine Legation,' 1847, vol. ii. p. 200).

The wheel of Ezekiel evidently symbolized Providence, and from it we have our splendid wheel windows, as in Westminster Abbey transepts. The proper number of spokes seems to have been twelve, with the twelve signs of the zodiac between them, as at St. Augustine's, Paris, St. Denis, &c. On the screen top in St. Agnes', Kennington, are two large wheels. In Westminster Cathedral the wheels are sculptured on the column capitals. Many wheels are on the religious Buddhist sculptures, from an Indian tope, on the grand staircase in the British Museum.

D. M. J.

The wheel is essentially a purely mystical symbol, which has been adopted in some form in most religions. The wheels of Ezekiel are typical. The Wheel of Fortune, the tenth of the Tarot Trumps, is the conscious or unconscious begetter of many symbolic wheels. The cross within a circle of the Rosicrucians is a wheel. The "rose" windows in cathedral churches are wheels. The circle, a symbol of eternity, is a wheel. All have mystic meanings—meanings derived from what may be called the bed-rock of religious feeling. But those meanings are unknown, and unnecessary, to the multitude.

E. E. STREET.

The wheel does not occur in Louisa Twining's 'Symbols and Emblems of Christian Art,' one of the best authorities upon that subject. But a cherub standing upon a wheel may be seen in the fifteenth-century painted-glass south window of the ante-chapel at New College, Oxford. Husenbeth,

in 'Emblems of Saints' (third edition, 1882), quotes the following canonized persons who have the wheel for their symbol: SS. Catherine, Donatus, Euphemia, Encratida, Quintin, and Willigis.

In Parker's 'Glossary of Terms' (1869), under 'Window,' we read:—

"An elegant form, not uncommon in cathedrals and large churches in the Middle Ages, is called a rose window. It is circular, the mullions converging towards the centre, like the spokes of a wheel; hence the name Catherine or wheel window, sometimes given to it."

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

Since the martyrdom of St. Catherine, who was put to death by torture on a revolving wheel for her public confession of Christianity, the wheel has been generally regarded as an emblem of a continuous faith. I have also heard it described as the emblem of a steadfast faith, throwing out a radiancy of brightness by its revolutions in the midst of darkness and doubt; hence the wheel windows in our churches and the catherine-wheel fireworks, formerly so popular at village church festivals.

Dr. Brewer gives the wheel as the emblem of several saints in addition to St. Catherine.

Mr. Arthur Young, in his 'Axial-Polarity of Man's Word-Embodied-Ideas and its Teachings' (Kegan Paul & Co., 1887), draws up a system of philosophy which is described throughout by means of diagrams of wheels. The *axis* of the diagram wheel bears the name of a central idea; the *spokes*, the qualities connected with it; and the *outer circle* those evolved from the connexion, the direction of the revolution being indicated by means of arrows—certainly an ingenious adaptation of the Christian emblem to the evolution of Positivist ideas.

G. YARROW BALDOCK.

There is a long but interesting extract on 'Praying by Machinery' in the *Christian Remembrancer*, cxxviii., taken from Egerton's 'Tour through Spiti.'

A description of the 'Japanese Praying Wheel' is given in *Sunday at Home* for 1858.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

GIBBETS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229).—By the Hindhead local tradition of my day (forty to fifty years ago), the cross was placed on the spot where a sailor was murdered.

D.

The gibbet with the grotesque head is evidently the one known as "Willie Winter's stob," standing on the moorland to the south

of Elsdon, a village situated near Morpeth, Northumberland. It appears that a little over a century ago a man named William Winter, a broom maker and hawker, together with some women of the gang to which he belonged, murdered an old woman named Margaret Crozier at a place called the Raw, near Elsdon. The circumstantial evidence upon which Winter was convicted lay chiefly in the fact that Robert Hindmarsh, a shepherd boy, had noticed and counted the number and curious arrangement of the nails in his shoes, and had also been struck by the shape of the knife with which he was eating his lunch in the sheepfold on the day preceding that of the murder. As the description given by Hindmarsh of the peculiar arrangement of the nails corresponded with that of the footprints discovered on the scene of the murder, Winter was arrested. After lying in Newcastle Jail for about a year, he and his accomplices were tried and condemned. They were hung upon the Town Moor, Winter confessing his guilt. The body of the murderer was then carried to Elsdon Moor, and hung in chains on the gibbet which overlooks the scene of the murder and can be seen from a long distance around.

As the body dropped to pieces the shepherds buried the fragments on the moor, and when it had entirely disappeared a frightful effigy in wood was hung up to remind the country-side of the murderer's doom. This, too, in the course of time fell to pieces; and now the figure of a Moor's head, erected by the late Sir Walter Trevelyan, dangles in its place.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

On the Old North Road (Ermyne Street), about one mile north of the village of Caxton, and a few yards south of the junction with the road from Cambridge to St. Neots, in a bleak and lonely spot, Caxton Gibbet is still to be seen.

E. W. B.

About the middle of the eighteenth century three men who robbed the North mail near the Chevin, over against Belper, were all executed and hung in chains on one gibbet on the top of the mountain, and it is recorded that a friendly hand set fire one night to the gibbet, which, with all three bodies well saturated with pitch, was burnt to ashes, leaving only the irons and chains remaining. (*The Antiquary*, November, 1890, quoted in 'Hanging in Chains,' by Albert Hartshorne, 1891, p. 83.)

At the beginning of the last century the stone platform whereon the Halifax

gibbet was erected was still standing in the neighbourhood of the present Gibbet Lane, and the axe was for a long time preserved in the house of the lord's bailiff (J. S. Fletcher's 'Picturesque Yorkshire'). Parts of the irons which were used in the execution of the highwayman Spence Broughton, on Attercliffe Common in 1792, are still preserved at Doddington Hall, near Lincoln. This was again in Gibbet Lane; and there was a Gibbet Lane near Saxilby, in Lincolnshire. The Halifax gibbet is now preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

Mr. Hartshorne, in consequence of the rarity of representations of gibbets, thought it desirable to mention examples in the works of Thomas Bewick, 'British Birds,' edit. 1832, vol. i. In a tail-piece to the account of the Alpine vulture, p. 53, a gibbet is shown in the distance; and in five other tail-pieces gibbets are represented in the distance. Mr. Hartshorne distinguishes the *gallows*, as the thing upon which men suffer, from the *gibbet*, the object on which they are set forth. Hence to *gibbet* a person by calling attention to delinquencies. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

FRENCH REVOLUTION POTTERY (10th S. iv. 228).—See Catalogue of Musée Carnavalet (Ville de Paris), where there is a fine collection of this well-known earthenware. There are enormous numbers of series of this pottery, for no other was in use in Revolutionary France. D.

About the beginning of August last I saw in a curiosity-shop window at Christchurch, Bournemouth, close by the old Priory church, a small collection of similar plates with these revolutionary mottoes in French, and I remember wondering how they came to be for sale in such an old-world quiet corner of England. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY and MR. R. PIERPOINT also refer to the Musée Carnavalet.]

J. H. CHRISTIE (10th S. iv. 189).—The duel between J. H. Christie and J. Scott took place on 16 February, 1821, in a field between "Chalk Farm" Tavern and Primrose Hill. Scott received a wound, from the effects of which he died on the following 3 March. The cause of the quarrel was a series of articles which appeared in *The London Magazine*, of which Scott was the avowed editor, discussing the conduct and management of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which its editor, J. G. Lockhart, regarded as offensive to his feelings and injurious to his honour. In all the attendant circumstances relating to the

quarrel Christie acted as the friend of Lockhart. The duel, the evidence at the coroner's inquest, and the trial of Christie at the Old Bailey, when a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned, will be found described at length in 'The History of Duelling,' by J. G. Milligen (1841), ii. 244-52.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

This duel is noticed in Walford and Thornbury's 'Old and New London,' 1875 (i. 64), and is also chronicled in Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates,' 1881 (Thimm, 'Bibliography of the Art of Fence,' 1891). W. C. B.

A full report of the trial and evidence of the witnesses would be given in the 'Old Bailey Session Papers,' from 1730 to 1834, in 116 vols., which may be consulted in the Corporation Library, Guildhall, E.C.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

By far the best account of the whole circumstances of this duel was contributed by Mr. J. F. George to *The Aberdeen Weekly Journal*, 9 December, 1903. I once wrote an account of the affair to *The Scots Observer*.

J. M. BULLOCK.

MR. SOUTHAM will find a full report of the duel, the trial, and verdict in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for March and April, 1821. The extracts would be too long for the pages of 'N. & Q.' but should MR. SOUTHAM care to drop me a line, I should be very pleased to copy out and forward the story.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.

39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

An account of the duel will be found in 'The Field of Honor: being a Complete and Comprehensive History of Duelling in all Countries,' by Major Ben C. Truman (New York, Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1884), ch. ix. p. 161; and in W. Toone's 'Chronological Historian' (1826), ii. 668-9.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[See also Mr. Lucas's just issued 'Life of Charles Lamb,' ii. 35.]

"THE SCREAMING SKULL" (10th S. iv. 107, 194).—MR. MARTIN, in referring to the "screaming skull" of Warbleton Priory, Sussex, asks if this be the only instance of a "screaming skull" known in England. In my work on 'The Haunted Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain' he will find some kindred legends, especially of the well-known "screaming skull" of Bettiscombe House, near Bridport, Dorset. Miss Garnett, accompanied by her father, Dr. Richard Garnett, visited and personally inspected the Bettiscombe skull in August, 1893, and

er furnished me the very interesting account of it which appears in the above-mentioned work. In 'Historic Romance' William Andrews devotes a chapter to 'Superstitions,' and therein alludes to the subject of "screaming skulls."

J. H. INGRAM.

I can record a comparatively modern instance of these unaccountable disturbances, though unfortunately unable to give a precise date, and our Editor wisely inserts chapter and verse to be given in his book of the chronicles of 'N. & Q.'—years since the household of Mr. Gladstone, the great traveller, was much troubled by nocturnal noises. These were supposed to arise from an idol which had been looted from an Aztec city, and had caused cruel and bloody sacrifices. At last it was got rid of, and the unearthly noises ceased. I mentioned this to a friend on my seeing on the staircase of a house a Chinese idol.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

bourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

WILKSHIRE SPELLINGS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 104).—This is used for the literary form *bin* in even, or was so half a century ago. It is *orn-bing*, *flour-bing*, *bread-bing*.

ST. SWITHIN.

WILKIN OR QUILLAN: NAME AND ARMS (S. iv. 206).—Llyn Cwellyn is the largest lake on the road from Beddgelert to Carnarvon. At the upper end stood the house *gawch-y-Llyn*, the Fort above the Lake, but, by contraction, forms Cwellyn. This was once the residence of the Quellyns, a family supposed to be extinct. In my late grandfather's collection of North Wales pedigrees I find the pedigree of Quellyn of Carnarvon, ending with Philip Quellyn, 1766, and a son. His Christian name is not given, but he is stated to have died without issue.

The Quellyns, originally Williamses, changed their patronymic, and called themselves, after their estate, Quellyns of Cwellyn. This was done by some other family—for instance, Branas of Carnarvon, Crogan of Crogan, Anwyl of Anwyl, in order to distinguish themselves from the Williamses, Morgans, Lloyds, Hugheses, Joneses all round.

The Quellyns derived from Griffith, the father of Hwlkyn Lloyd, ancestor of the family of Glynn of Glynlyffon, co. Carnarvon, of Tudor Goch, descended from Cilwyn of Ddu. The arms are the same as those of Glynn of Glynlyffon—viz., Quarterly, 1st & 4th, Argent, an eagle displayed

sable; 2 and 3, Argent, three brands raguly, fired proper; on an escutcheon of pretence, Argent, a human leg, couped at the thigh, in allusion to the descent from Cilwyn Droed Ddu—Cilwyn with the black leg.

PHILIPPA SWINNERTON HUGHES.

91, Albert Bridge Road, S.W.

McQuillin is the English, and MacUighilin or MacUighilin the Gaelic orthography, Uighilin or Uighilin being popularly supposed to mean Llewelyn. In O'Donovan's edition of the 'Four Masters,' under the year 1310, the legendary account of the origin of this family is quoted from Duall MacFirbis, viz., that its founder, who was of Dalriad descent, passed over into Wales, where his posterity remained until about the year 1172, when a branch of them returned and settled in the same county (Antrim) from which their ancestor had emigrated centuries before.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

De Bourgo is mentioned several times in Campbell's 'O'Connor's Child,' and there is reference both to De Bourgo and to De Courcy in the notes to that poem:—

"The house of O'Connor had a right to boast of their victories over the English. It was a chief of the O'Connor race who gave a check to the English champion, De Courcy, so famous for his personal strength, and for cleaving a helmet at one blow of his sword, in the presence of the Kings of France and England, when the French champion declined the combat with him. Though ultimately conquered by the English under De Bourgo, the O'Connors had also humbled the pride of that name on a memorable occasion, viz., when Walter de Bourgo, an ancestor of that De Bourgo who won the battle of Athunree, had become so insolent as to make excessive demands upon the territories of Connaught."

"The greatest effort ever made by the ancient Irish to regain their native independence was made at the time when they called over the brother of Robert Bruce from Scotland. William de Bourgo, brother to the Earl of Ulster, and Richard de Bermingham, were sent against the main body of the native insurgents, who were headed rather than commanded by Felim O'Connor. The important battle, which decided the subjection of Ireland, took place on 10 August, 1315."

E. YARDLEY.

THE GREYFRIARS BURIAL-GROUND (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 205).—The interesting discovery noted by Mr. ALECK ABRAHAM is of some topographical importance. I know of no contemporary record that mentions a graveyard as attached to the Friary, and yet it is impossible that the large number of friars and dependents who belonged to the foundation during the three hundred years of its existence could have all been buried inside the church. Mr. J. Gough Nichols, in his preface to the 'Chronicle of the Grey Friar

of London' (Camden Society, 1852), p. xv, says: "The corpse of the holy Maid of Kent was interred in their cemetery, as were several of the Northern rebels." But when reference is made to the text, we find (p. 37) that the holy maid was buried "at the Gray freeres," no mention being made of the actual spot, while it was (p. 41) only the "quarters" of the Northern rebels (with the exception of Sir Thomas Percy) that were "burryd at the Gray Freeres in the clowster on the North syde in the pamet [pavement?]." No mention in either case is made of a cemetery or graveyard; but the question arises whether the graveyard of the parish of Christ Church, Newgate, which was the Gray Friars' church under another name, may not have been identical with the graveyard of the Friary. The burial registers of Christ Church begin in 1540, so interments must have taken place before the foundation of the church in 1546. According to Mrs. Basil Holmes ('London Burial Grounds,' 1896, p. 316), this graveyard was situated on the site of the western end of the church of the Gray Friars. MR. ABRAHAMS may be able to agree how far this topographical indication agrees with his observations. Another burial-place in the immediate vicinity was that belonging to the church of St. Nicholas Shambles. Stow ('Survey,' Thoms's edition, p. 118) records that this church was pulled down, and that "in place whereof, and of the churchyard, many fair houses are now built in a court with a wall, in the midst whereof the church stood." But this was more to the south, near Newgate Street. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the remains which have been recently discovered belonged to those persons who, like the Northern rebels, were buried in the cloisters of the Friary, which were situated close to the southern boundary of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS might possibly receive help in his investigations by the perusal of an article on Grey Friars which appeared in *The Builder* of 10 October, 1885. Thence I extract the following paragraph:—

"A faithful copy plan lies before us dated 1540. Grey Friars Church Yard is marked thereon as without the City Wall and Ditch, being situated westwards of 'The Walke,' leading through a gateway in the London Wall to St. Bartholomew's."

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

PHILIPPINA: PHILOPONA (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 406, 471).—In 1881, when journeying from San Francisco to New York *via* Panama, we had on board a young lady who had spent the

greater part of her eighteen years in Japan. She was American by birth, and had an Irish name. She played the game with great success, and invariably used three syllables—no doubt the *Fillipeen* of Bartlett.

DUN AH COO.

Hongkew.

ST. PAULINUS AND THE SWALE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 168).—Northern historians appear to have no doubt that Paulinus laved converts in the Yorkshire Swale. The Venerable Bede, than whom I suppose there can be no better authority, says that certain things happened in the province of the Deiri, where he was often with the king, and "baptized in the river Swale, which runs by the village of Cataract," a place identified with Catterick (bk. ii. ch. xiv.). The learned Edward Churton accepts this statement in his 'Early English Church' (p. 54); and Canon Raine, who I think never wrote uncritically, refers both to Bede and Churton in 'Fasti Eboracenses' (p. 43), and states of Paulinus: "In the province of Deira, where a great portion of his time was passed, he would generally be baptizing at Catterick or Tanfield (Donafeld), in the Swale and Yore."

In default of contemporary parish registers it is difficult to quote any trustworthy authority for the number of the converts and for the year and the time of year of their admission to the Church.

ST. SWITHIN.

There can be no question that it was the Yorkshire Swale in which Paulinus, "the Apostle of the North of England," baptized his converts, and he thus immersed them because, as Bede says, "as yet, oratories or fonts could not be made in the early infancy of the Church in those parts." It is recorded by Bede that "in the province of Deiri also" (the whole tract of country between the Tyne, the Ribble, and the Humber), "where he was wont often to be with the King (Edwyn), Paulinus baptized in the river Swale, which runs by the village Cataract." That Dewsbury was one of the places where multitudes flocked to him to receive baptism is attested by the inscription, formerly extant, to that effect on the Dewsbury Cross.

As to the Kentish converts and St. Augustine, Dr. Whitaker, in his 'History of Whalley,' observes that Augustine seems to have been to the monks what the Theban Hercules was to the Greeks, an object of fond and thoughtless devotion, on whom they were anxious to accumulate the exploits, and to divert the honours, of his brethren. Thus, precisely in another instance nearly akin to the present, they have adorned him with

trophies not his own. "In one Christmas Day," says a fragment quoted by Camden (Gibson's ed., vol. i. p. 88), "Austin baptized above ten thousand men, and consecrated the river Swale." "Yet," says Whitaker, "the whole story, with concomitant circumstances, is related of Paulinus by Bede, whose authority is incontestable" (vol. i. bk. ii. ch. i. p. 69).

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

This was the river Swale in Yorkshire. See Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History,' bk. ii. ch. xiv. In the translation by the Rev. L. Gidley (Parker & Co.) a foot-note identifies the village as Catterick Bridge, near Richmond, the site of the Roman station *Catacactonium*. Paulinus was then Archbishop of York.

The Swale in Kent is not a river, but an estuary dividing the Isle of Sheppey from the mainland. ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Tankerton-on-Sea, Kent.

[MR. J. RADCLIFFE refers to Bohn's edition of Bede, p. 98.]

"PICCANINNY:" ITS ORIGIN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 27, 128).—Spanish *pequeño*, Portuguese *pequeno*, and Italian *piccino*, though not necessarily of Celtic origin, may be *urverwandt*, i.e., originally akin, or cognate with Cymric or Welsh *bychan*, *bechan*, *bach*, old Irish *becc*, modern Irish *beag*, Gaelic *beag*, Manx *beg*, Breton *biehan*, i.e., little, small. According to Diez-Scheler's 'Comparative Dictionary of the Romance Languages' (1878, fourth edition), Italian *piccino* or *piccolo* (as well as the Spanish and Portuguese cognate) are derived from *picco*, pointed, and from Latin *punctulum*, a little point.

As to *piccaninny*, a negro child, it may be compared with Cymric *bachgen*, pl. *bechgyn* (from *bach* + dim. term. *cen*=cyn, can), a little boy (cf. Silvan Evans's 'Welsh-English Dictionary,' Carmarthen, 1888). H. KREBS.

This word is an English corruption in spelling. The original phrase was *pequeña* = little child. Any one familiar with the Spanish colloquial habit of dropping the last syllable when a word ends with a vowel will know at once how the English made the word. The word *picayune* was derived in the same way, *pequeño uno*=a little one (coin).

JOHN MALONE.

New York.

As an illustration of this term being used in England, allow me to mention a small wood engraving in one of Hood's 'Comic Annuals,' date, perhaps, 1836. In this is represented a black doll suspended as a sign before a marine-store-dealer's shop, and a negro, armed with a cudgel, saying, "What

for you hang de piccaninny?" Why the "piccaninny" was usually adopted as a sign by such dealers I cannot say.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

PARISH RECORDS NEGLECTED (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 186).—My experience confirms this; but, sad as neglect is, destruction is worse. Manor court rolls are constantly being sent to the waste-paper merchant to be reduced to pulp. Some solicitors cannot read the old deeds, and they think it safer to have them destroyed. The Local Record Committee would not face this question because they considered them the private muniments of the lord of the manor, not remembering that copyholders might have an interest in the rolls; in fact, a presentment was once made by the homage of Wimbledon that the rolls be moved from Wandsworth Church to Putney because of damp. This, I think, shows that the copyholders have an interest in the rolls.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

CHess BETWEEN MAN AND HIS MAKER (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 169).—The passage which Mr. C. M. HUDSON has seen is no doubt to be found in Huxley's 'Lay Sermons,' &c., in that entitled 'A Liberal Education.' In it Huxley utilizes Retzsch's picture as an illustration of his view of human life. The laws of nature are the rules of the game, and the opponent no fiend, but one just and patient but remorseless.

J. WILLCOCK.

Lerwick.

DICKENS OR WILKIE COLLINS? (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 207, 278.)—The following is taken from Richard Herne Shepherd's 'Bibliography of Dickens,' 1880, p. 33:—

"'The Lazy Tour of Two Idle Apprentices.' Printed in *Household Words*, October, 1857 (vol. xvi. pp. 313, 337, 361, 385, 409). 'To the first of these papers Dickens contributed all up to the top of the second column of page 316; to the second, all up to the white line in the second column of page 340; to the third, all except the reflections of Mr. Idle (363-5); and the whole of the fourth part. All the rest was by Mr. Wilkie Collins.'—Forster."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

AN EARLY LATIN-ENGLISH-BASQUE DICTIONARY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 143).—DR. ABBOTT is incorrect in stating that this stupid dictionary, the discovery of which he announced to me some six months ago, was "the first attempt to construct a Basque dictionary of any kind." Even if he can prove that it was written before that of Pouvreau, which also comes chiefly from Leizarraga's New Testament, and ought to be published without delay, he has overlooked the valuable gloss-

sary of Leicarraga himself, and the dictionary of Rafael Micoleta or Nicoleta, which belonged to Sir T. Browne and his son-in-law Owen Brigstocke, and is kept in the British Museum. Of this there are three editions, printed at Gerona, Barcelona, and Sevilla respectively. Its date is Bilbao, 1653. An improved reprint is much to be desired. Moreover, there is mention on p. 161 of the 'Bibliographie de la Langue Basque,' by J. Vinson, of a Baskish-Castilian-French-Latin dictionary by J. D'Etcheberri, medical doctor of Sara, which Don M. de Larramendi had seen before 1745, and which M. Vinson thought *may* have been one that was also seen by Pouvreau about 1660. This manuscript belongs to the Franciscans of Zarauz in Guipuscoa, where it was found last May by my friend Don Julio de Urquijo é Ibarra, of St. Jean de Luz, who describes it in an offprint of seven pages published in May, 1905, at San Sebastian, and appears to take it for granted that it was written after the time of Edward Lhwyl. Further criticism will perhaps decide whether M. Vinson's conjecture as to the origin of this dictionary, which Don Julio de Urquijo wishes to publish, was well founded. In compiling my work on Leicarraga's verb I have noted many infallible proofs of his knowledge of the Greek text of the New Testament.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

KING JOHN POISONED BY A TOAD (10th S. iv. 168).—An early authority for this story is the 'Chronicle of St. Albans,' printed by Caxton in 1502. It is quoted in a paper on 'Shadows on the Past History of Sleaford,' by the Rev. Edward Trollope, M.A., F.S.A., afterwards Bishop of Nottingham, which was published in 'Associated Architectural Societies' Reports,' &c., vol. vii. p. 92. King John, being at Swineshead Abbey after his disaster in the Wash, had threatened to increase the price of bread, which seemed already high enough to a patriotic religious, who resolved to make an end of him:—

"The Monke that stode before the Kyng was for this worde full sory in his herte, and thought rather hee would hymselfe suffre deth yf he might ordeyne some manere of remedye. And anone the Monke went unto his Abbot and was shriven of him and tolde the Abbot all that the Kyng had sayd; and prayed his Abbot for to assoyle him, for he would give the Kyng such a drynke that all Englonde should be glad thereof and joyfull. Then yede the Monke into a gardeyne, and founde a grete tode therein, and toke her up and put her in a cuppe and prycked the tode through with a broche many times tyll that the venym came out of evry syde in the cuppe. And he toke the cuppe and filled it with good ale, and brought it before the Kyng knelynge, sayinge: 'Sir,' sayd hee, 'Wassayll, for

never the dayes of all your lyfe dronke ye of so good a cuppe.' 'Begyn, Monke,' sayd the Kyng. And the Monke dranke a grete draught, and so set downe the cuppe. The Monke anone ryght went in to the farmerye and there dyed anone, on whoas soule God have mercy Amen. And fyve Monkes synge for his soule specially, and shall whyle the Abbaye standeth. The Kyng rose up anone full evyll at ease and commaunded to remove the table, and axed after the Monke, and men tolde him that he was dede, for his wombe was broken in sundre. Whan the Kyng herde this, he commaunded for to trusse, but it was for naught, for his belly began to swelle for the drynke that he had dronke, and withen two dayes hee deyed, on the morowe after Saynt Lukis day."

ST. SWITHIN.

The earliest account of King John's death by poison is apparently that by Peter de Langtoft (thirteenth century), who writes: "En le abbaye de Swinesheved home l'enpusonait." (They poisoned him in the abbey of Swineshead.) According to Caxton's 'Chronicle' (which "differs but little from the Chronicle of Brute"), the king was poisoned by a monk, "whose wombe broke in sunder." The story is repeated by Grafton, and by Fox in his 'Book of Martyrs' (where we find an elaborate engraving on this theme), and by Shakespeare in his 'King John,' Act V. sc. vi. :—

*Hub* The king, I fear, is poisoned by a monk.

*Bas.* How did he take it? Who did taste to him?

*Hub.* A monk, I tell you; a resolved villain, Whose bowels suddenly burst out.

Shakespeare, I think, read the account in Grafton.

H. R. D. ANDERS.

Before the end of the century in which King John died it was generally believed that he was poisoned by a monk of Swineshead (Wikes); and there is a legend that, as he intended to violate a nun, the sister of the abbot, a monk gave him three poisoned pears while he sat at table talking wildly about the scarcity of food which he intended to bring upon the country (Hemingburgh, i. 252; also in Higden and other later writers). See 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' s.v. 'John.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

6, Elgin Court, W.

"ENGLAND," "ENGLISH": THEIR PRONUNCIATION (10th S. iii. 322, 393, 453, 492; iv. 73, 156).—On the date upon which the last reference appeared there was issued in Paris the current number of *La Jeunesse Moderne*, which gave the French view of the subject. In its 'Cours d'Anglais' it instructed its young readers that the pronunciation of "England" was "Innglannd" and of "Englishman" "Innglichmann." It may be added that the pronunciations "Hi aute tou oueurk" and "Hi choud oueurk" were at the same time

given for "he ought to work" and "he should work." ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

YORKSHIRE DIALECT (10th S. iv. 102, 170, 190).—Is it permitted to withdraw what I wrote in haste, and which I was not in time to cancel? I see now that it was a foolish guess that "fastening penny" (*ante*, p. 191) could have anything to do with *festa*. The origin of *festa* is not clear to me.

T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Life of Charles Lamb.* By E. V. Lucas. 2 vols. (Methuen & Co.)

THAT Mr. Lucas's exemplary edition of Lamb, to the merits of which we have rendered frequent homage, was to include or be supplemented by a life of the great humourist, has long been known. With commendable expedition, considering the amount of labour involved, the task has been executed, and an ample, and indeed exhaustive, biography is now within reach of the public. For the manner in which Mr. Lucas's work has been accomplished we have nothing but praise. His book is one with which no scholar or lover of literature will dispense. It is the amplest, the most satisfactory, and the most indispensable narrative of Lamb's life that has appeared; and to those even—few as these must now be—who recall the appearance of Talfourd's two volumes, and have framed thereon conceptions as to what is an ideal biography, it brings an enhancement of delight as of knowledge. Sad every life of Lamb must necessarily be, and this, as the most exact and ample, is naturally the saddest. It preserves, however, the charm of previous works. Like will to like. The eminently lovable nature of Lamb himself has attracted men of kindred qualities, and there are few writers who have found biographers so sympathetic and so appreciative as Talfourd, Barry Cornwall, Alfred Ainger, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, and now finally Mr. Lucas. What, however, constitutes the principal charm of the memoirs of Lamb is that the humourist is his own biographer. No other writer is so outspokenly autobiographical; and though Lamb's revelations are not always to be accepted literally, this reservation affects their trustworthiness rather than their charm. There is no other English man of letters—except it be Johnson—of whom we know so much as of Lamb, and what we learn concerning the younger writer has the advantage of being obtained chiefly at first hand. Too much has been made of the "gentleness" of Charles Lamb. To reconcile ourselves to the constant use of the term we have to recall that it was similarly applied to Shakespeare by so good a judge even as Milton. We are disposed, with Mr. Augustine Birrell, to "grow sick" of the iteration of such phrases as "poor Charles Lamb!" "gentle Charles Lamb." "Charles Lamb earned his own living, paid his own way; was the helper, not the helped; a man who was beholden to no one, who always came with gifts in his hand; a shrewd man, capable of advice, strong in council.

Poor Lamb! indeed. Poor Coleridge! robbed of his will. Poor Wordsworth! devoured by his own *ego*. Poor Southey! writing his tomes and deeming himself a classic. Poor Carlyle!....." These comments, equally just and well spoken, are quoted by Mr. Lucas (vol. i. p. 311). Besides, Lamb was not invariably gentle, and it must at times have required all the affection and indulgence of his friends to pardon utterances that were emphatically rude, and barely escaped the charge of being savage. Carlyle's utterances concerning Lamb (quoted vol. i. p. 240), though discreditable and disgraceful to Carlyle, and requiring more indulgence than has to be accorded to Lamb himself, had some underlying element of truth, since Lamb was indeed at times "ill-mannered to a degree." Those whose studies of Lamb have become remote will learn with regret how strong a sway his habits of drunkenness came to exercise over him, and may possibly realize for the first time how frequent were the attacks of insanity to which his sister was subject. These things are responsible for the feeling of sadness which the perusal of Mr. Lucas's volumes conveys. It must not, however, be asserted that sadness is the prevalent impression. There is no more of such than is almost inevitable when a human career is traced—or tracked, rather—to the close. We agree with Mr. Lucas in holding that Lamb's retirement from the India Office might with advantage have been deferred. A man less fitted than Lamb for a life virtually solitary in the country cannot be found. He did not even want, with Charles Morris, "the sweet shady side of Pall Mall." He was as fond of Fleet Street as was Dr. Johnson, and it is touching to find, when he started from Enfield or Edmonton for a walk, how he invariably turned Londonwards. Scenery, of course, impressed him, but there are few signs of delight in country objects, scenes, or sounds. It is difficult to feel very keen interest in Lamb's shadowy love affairs, though Mr. Lucas has hunted out all there is to be learnt. Lamb's devotion to his sister is doubtless responsible in part for his determination not to marry. Had she, instead of outliving him, died while he was still young, his knowledge of his own mental infirmities and his sense of justice would presumably have kept him from matrimony—to which, indeed, he seems to have been nowise prone.

Over Lamb's style Milton seems, next to Shakespeare, to have exercised most influence. There are scores of quotations, such as in the description of James White and the chimney-sweeper, "The universal host would set up a shout that tore the concave," which is, of course, almost word for word from 'Paradise Lost,' book i. ll. 541-2. In supposing that Lamb had a share greater than is generally acknowledged in Burnett's 'Specimens' Mr. Lucas is probably right. Barron Field was not the editor of the Heywood executed for the Shakespeare Society. He is responsible for the first two volumes only. Mr. Lucas attempts to answer the question why Lamb holds his place in literature and our hearts. He gives some capital reasons, but there are more to be advanced. Space fails us to go on with our comment, though we have not touched on half the matters marked for notice. The volumes are worthy in all respects, and may be read with unending delight. An especially attractive feature is found in the illustrations. These consist largely of portraits, and supply for us admirable presentments of the Lamb circle

which included all that was best and most representative in English letters. Spots consecrated to Lamb are, of course, depicted, but it is in the likenesses of Lamb himself, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, and others of that distinguished coterie that the chief attraction is found. Mr. Lucas's 'Life' is excellent in all respects, and, with his edition of the works, constitutes one of the most delightful of literary possessions.

*The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley.* Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Thomas Hutchinson, M.A. (Frowde.)

To the handsome and authoritative series of "Oxford Poets" has been added Mr. Hutchinson's fine and complete edition of Shelley, to the merits of which we drew attention on its first appearance in a more costly form less than a year ago (see 10th S. ii. 539). In the arrangement and nature of the contents of the two volumes no change is traceable except the substitution in the later of a portrait by Miss Curran, made in Rome in 1819, for the more familiar likeness in the Bodleian, and the absence therefrom of the facsimiles of 'Prometheus Unbound.' Mrs. Shelley's prefaces reappear; the disposition of the contents is in all respects the same, and the various readings and conjectures of editors and commentators are once more found. A better and more trustworthy edition is not to be anticipated or hoped, and the volume, so far as the poetry of Shelley is concerned, is authoritative and final. It takes its place with the Tennyson and the Mrs. Browning of the same publisher in a series the extension of which we contemplate with unmixed delight.

We have received a further series of views, picturesque and industrial, on the Missouri Pacific Railway and Mountain Resorts. They are very striking and beautiful, and show what unlimited possibilities are to be found between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains.

We hear with deep regret of the death of George William Marshall, LL.D., D.L., J.P., F.S.A., of Sarnesfield Court, Weobley, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms from 1887, and subsequently York Herald. The son of George Marshall, of Ward End House, Warwick, Dr. Marshall was born 19 April, 1839, and educated at Peterhouse College, Cambridge. He was a barrister of the Middle Temple, and a recognized authority on genealogy and kindred subjects, and was naturally a contributor to our columns.

MESSRS. JAMES MACLEHOSE & SONS, publishers to the University of Glasgow (to whom are owing the splendid reprints of Hakluyt, Coryat, and Purchas), promise a work which, though later in date, must be regarded as supplementary. This consists of the 'History of Japan,' by Engelbert Kaempfer, translated by J. G. Scheuchzer, F.R.S., Physician to the annual embassy sent by the Dutch East India Company to the Emperor of Japan. Kaempfer, a devoted naturalist, made precious collections which, with his MSS., passed after his death into the hands of Sir Hans Sloane, under whose care in 1727 the English translation of a work subsequently rendered into French and German first saw the light in two volumes folio. This English edition is now of great rarity and value. It is, or was, the chief authority on things Japanese, and will appear in three volumes, uniform with the Purchas, in a strictly limited edition, and with proofs of the full-

page engravings. Nothing can be more opportune than the reappearance of this work, which will furnish further proof of the spirit and enterprise of the great Glasgow publishing house. Other MSS. of Kaempfer are in existence in England. One of the results of the promised publication may possibly be a reconsideration of the value of these. Scheuchzer, the translator, was the librarian to Sir Hans Sloane, an M.D. of Cambridge, and an F.R.S.

AMONG promised publications of the Clarendon Press are the facsimile reproduction of Shakespeare's works not included in the First Folio, with an Introduction by Mr. Sidney Lee; Dr. Skeat's 'Primer of Classical and English Philology'; Mr. Spingarn's 'Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century,' 3 vols.; Dr. Birkbeck Hill's edition of Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' 3 vols.; the concluding volumes (xiii.-xvi.) of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of 'Horace Walpole's Letters'; 'The Plays and Poems of Robert Greene,' edited by Mr. Churton Collins, 2 vols.; Blake's 'Lyrical Poems,' edited by Mr. John Sampson; and the second volume of the 'Minor Carolinian Poets,' edited by Mr. Saintsbury.

To the "Oxford Poets" series are to be added Shakespeare, large type, with illustrations from the Boydell Gallery, and the works of Cowper and Browning.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—SEPTEMBER.

Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham, has a *family* catalogue of early court and rent rolls, *deeds*, and charters. Some of the deeds relate to the Angell, Nevill, Jennings, Poulet, Dorset, Warwycke, and other families. Under London are many curious documents, ranging from 1605 to 1862. Under America are some original grants of land. There are also deeds of appointments with the signatures of George III., George IV., and Queen Victoria.

Mr. John Davies, of Lampeter, has bestowed ten years' labour in collecting books relating to Wales, and the entire collection now exceeds a thousand. We have received the first list, numbering over three hundred, most of the books being in the Welsh language.

Mr. Bertram Dobell has much of interest in his new catalogue. Under Shakespeare, the Clarendon Press reproduction in facsimile of the First Folio, with introduction by Sidney Lee, is priced 7l. 12s. Dramatic items include a collection of early Play-Bills, 6l. 6s.; Rainolde's 'Overthrow of Stage-Plays,' 1629, 2l. 2s.; 'Galerie Théâtrale,' 3 vols. folio, Paris, 2l. 15s.; 'Mrs. Oldfield's Memoirs,' by W. Egerton, illustrated by the insertion of fifty-two scarce old portraits, 1731, 2l. 12s. 6d.; and Doran's 'Their Majesties' Servants,' extended to 3 vols. by the addition of 376 scarce portraits, play-bills, autograph letters, &c., 1897, 4l. 4s. Other items include Maitland's 'London,' 1739, extra-illustrated, 2l. 2s.; a very scarce collection of Tracts on Witchcraft, 1712-36, 1l. 15s.; Pamphlets on the Woollen Trade, 1719-53, 2l. 17s. 6d.; and first editions of Mortimer Collins's works, including 'Miranda,' containing letters from Blackmore, Austin Dobson, and others, 1l. 15s. Under Dancing is a rare book, 'The Lilliputian Dancing School; or, an improvement on the Mimes, Pantomimes, Scaramouches, and Jack-Puddings of all Nations,' with very curious plates, 1l. 1s. Some of the books in the catalogue are from the library of Thomas Hutchinson.

rs. Douglas & Foulis, of Edinburgh, have a  
ce catalogue of surplus books from their

Sydney V. Galloway, of Aberystwyth, has a  
new and second-hand educational works. It  
es nearly three thousand items, so purchasers  
id plenty to select from.

John Jeffery, of City Road, has a clearance  
ue of cheap books, tracts, population tables,  
istics of life assurance. There is a first  
a of Tennyson's 'Princess,' uncut, 25s.  
items are of interest to Wesleyans.

H. H. Peach, of Leicester, has specimens of  
presses and Cambridge and Oxford presses.  
Architecture are Wood and Dawkins's  
yra,' 101 plates, 2 vols. folio, 10l. 10s.; and  
h's 'Architecture of the German Renais-  
' 5l. 5s. Other items include Bauldwin's  
l Philosophy,' 1606, 2l.; Burton's 'Arabian  
' 1894, 6l. 6s.; 'Commonwealth Tracts,' 15s.;  
utiful Psalter, printed for use in the royal  
ls, 1581, from the Hopetoun Collection,  
' 6l.; 'Rabelais,' 1691, 2 vols. 12mo, 25s.;  
res de Madame de Sévigné,' 14 vols. 8vo,  
1862, 2l. 2s.; a collection of 54 pamphlets on  
ism, by Holyoake, Bradlaugh, W. J. Linton,  
thers, including autograph letters, 15s.; and a  
dition of verses on the death of Dr. Swift,  
1l. 12s. 6d. Heywood's 'Nine Bookes of  
as History concerning Women,' London,  
ed by Adam Islip, 1624, is 5l. 10s. This is a  
opy of a rare book, being in the original calf.  
Queen Elizabeth is a copy of the tract  
oned by the successful negotiations carried on  
en Elizabeth's ministers and the Porte. The  
hree pages are occupied by invectives in  
h and Latin verse against the queen. One  
ences:—

O Regina Anglicana  
Maledicta & prophana  
Mente capta & infama  
Quid furis tantopere.

catalogue also contains works relating to  
stershire, Bibliography, and Early Woodcuts.

G. A. Poynder, of Reading, has a set of *The  
ary*, 24l.; the rare first edition of Bacon's  
y VII' in the original calf, 1622, 5l. 5s.; a  
complete set of *The Tatler*, very rare,  
s.; Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' 6 vols., 1806-22,  
6d.; Marryat's 'History of Pottery,' 1857,  
6d.; Turner's 'Ceramics of Swansea,' 3l. 3s.;  
ins's 'Cave-Hunting,' 1874, 2l. 18s. 6d.;  
r's 'Animal Kingdom,' 16 vols., 10l. 10s.;  
Orchid Annual,' 11 vols. royal 4to, 14l. 14s.;  
es's 'Medieval Churches of England,' 2l. 12s. 6d.  
e are a number of works under Berkshire,  
inghamshire, and other counties; also under  
ry, Geology, and Zoology.

C. Richardson, of Manchester, has a set of  
Chetham Society Publications from the com-  
ment in 1844 to 1903, 165 vols., original  
, 22l. 10s.; and a set of *The Art Journal*,  
to 1873, 6l. 10s. Other important items  
Brunoy's 'Le Théâtre des Grecs,' 16 vols.,  
mooroco, 1820-25, 8l. 10s.; a very fine  
of Cavendish's 'Wolsey,' 1641, 8l.; Doddsley's  
'English Plays,' with notes by Hazlitt,  
1874, 7l.; Duruy's 'Rome,' 6 vols.,  
6l.; Early English Text Society, 1884-75,  
10s.; Randall Holme's 'The Academy of

Armory,' Chester, 1688, 15l. (marked "exceedingly  
rare"); 'Naval Achievements of Great Britain,'  
55 large coloured plates, 1816, 12l.; Pelham's  
'Chronicles of Crime,' 2 vols., 1841, 3l. 10s.; the  
'Waverley Edition' of Scott, 1842, 7l.; a first  
edition of 'Jack Sheppard,' 3 vols., original cloth,  
Bentley, 1839, 10l. 10s.; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 1823-34,  
5l. 10s.; Hayley's 'Life of Romney,' Chichester,  
1809, 7l.; and a first edition of 'Tom Brown,'  
Cambridge, 1857, 10l. 10s. The last is excessively  
scarce. Under Costume is Racinet's 'Le Costume  
Historique,' with 500 plates, 6 vols. imp. 4to, Paris,  
1888, 17l. 10s.

Mr. Ludwig Rosenthal, of Munich, who is well  
known for the resources his shop offers in the shape  
of early and valuable books, sends us a catalogue  
concerned with Hungary, Bulgaria, Servia, Rou-  
mania, &c., the wars of the Turks, Palestine,  
Rhodes, and Malta. Among many interesting  
items the following may be noted: Jac. Bergo-  
mensis, 'Libellus de Claris Celestisque Mulieribus,'  
Paris, 1521, 80 marks; 'Vitæ et Icones' of Turkish  
Sultans in German, Frankfort, 1596, 150m.; 'Brevi-  
arium Romano-Germanicum,' Venice, 1518, 600m.;  
Breviarium for Hungarian Benedictines, Venice,  
1519, 1,000m.; Cicero's 'Tusculan Disputations,'  
Paris, 1509, 100m.; Friedel, a collection of twenty-  
four portraits of fighters for the independence of  
Greece, including Byron, 1827-9, 120m.; Inno-  
centius III., Bull of Indulgences for support against  
the Turks, 200m.; Le Quenien, 'Oriens Christianus,'  
1740, 550m.; and 'Chronicarum et Historiarum  
Epitome,' 1475, the first book printed at Lübeck.  
There are interesting sections of maps, plans, and  
engravings. Among the English items for sale are  
J. Richards's 'Journal of the Siege and Taking of  
Buda in 1686,' 18m.; 'The Military Costume of  
Turkey,' a series of engravings, London, 1818,  
100m.; Dodwell's 'Views in Greece,' 1821, two  
copies at 600m. each: a 'Relation of the late Siege  
and Taking of the City of Babylon by the Turke,'  
translated from Zarain Aga by W. H. Ajouté,  
London, 1639, 75m.; and a portrait of Byron,  
1820, 50m.

Messrs. Smith & Son have a good list, including  
a number of new remainders at very low prices.

Messrs. Sotheran's catalogue for 16 September  
contains on the inside cover: "In Memoriam:  
Henry Sotheran, born May 29th, 1820; died  
July 30th, 1905. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus."  
The list is, as usual, full of interest. It opens with  
'The Annual Register,' 1758-1901, 31l. 10s.; and  
among other items are an extra-illustrated copy of  
Palmer's 'St. Pancras,' 15l. 15s.; Stow's 'Survey,'  
sixth and best edition, 9l. 15s.; a rare early col-  
lection of views in London, 1753, very scarce,  
12l. 12s.; Palmer's 'Index to "The Times,"' 333 vols.,  
37l. 10s., and a larger set, 42l.; and Dallaway's  
'Sussex,' 1815-30, a rare work, 42l. Sets of societies'  
publications include the English Dialect, 15l. 15s.;  
Early English Text, 60l.; Entomological, 52l. 10s.;  
Geological, 33l.; Folk-lore, 37l. 10s. Other items  
are Froude's works, best editions, 21l.; a large-  
paper set of Granger's 'Biographical History of  
England,' 1824, 7l. 10s.; 'Chronicles and Memorials  
of Great Britain and Ireland,' Rolls Series, 197 vols.,  
1858-98, 75l.; John Heneage Jesse's works, 23 vols.,  
31l. 10s.; Horsley's 'Britannia Romana,' 1732, 7l.;  
Humphreys's 'Illuminated Books of the Middle  
Ages,' 1849, 8l. 8s.; Hoare's 'Wiltshire,' 1812-52,  
56l.; Dugdale's 'Warwickshire,' 1730, 19l. 19s.; and

\* *Dramatists of the Restoration*, 1872-9, 60l. (one of four sets printed on vellum). Messrs. Sotheman still have good copies of the Third and Fourth Folios; also a complete set to June, 1892, of Hansard. The latter is very scarce, and is marked at 210l.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has a list devoted to Voyages and Travels. Among the two thousand are many works of special interest. Under Africa we note Alexander's narrative of the Kaffir war of 1835, 9s. 6d.; Anderson's 'Twenty-five Years in a Waggon in the Gold Regions of Africa,' 1887, 9s.; Boulton's Map, 1787, 5s.; Holland and Hozier's 'Expedition to Abyssinia,' 1870, 1l. 5s.; and Dr. Junker's 'Travels,' 1875-86, 1l. 2s. 6d. The authors include Livingstone, Burton, Dr. Carl Peters, Stanley, &c. Under America is Af-Beeldinghe, &c., Antwerp, 1640, price 2l. One of the chapters relates to the history of the Society of Jesus in America. Capt. Dampier's 'Voyage,' 1717, is priced 1l. 15s. Other items are Benjamin Franklin's 'Memoirs,' Colburn, 1833, 13s. 6d.; Gordon's 'Establishment of the Independence of the United States,' 1788, 1l. 12s. 6d.; Lockman's 'Travels of the Jesuits,' 1772, 1l. 1s.; Lewis and Clarke's 'Travels,' 1814, 3l. 3s.; and a collection of sixty-two portraits, 1l. 10s. Under Australasia, Turkish Empire, and Miscellaneous Voyages and Travels are many works of interest.

Mr. Thomas Thorp, of Reading, has a good general list. The items include Rowlandson's 'Beauties of Sterne,' 1809, very rare, 22s.; sixteen volumes of Lytton's works, all first editions, 30s.; Bruce's novels, 8 vols., 1804, 36s.; Budge's 'Book of the Dead,' 1895, 4l. 4s.; 'Hogarth,' 3 vols., brilliant impressions, Boydell, 1812, 35s.; Barbauld's 'Novelists,' 50 vols. 12mo, calf, 1820, 6l.; Thorpe's 'Registrum Roffense,' 1769, 2l. 18s.; the eighth edition of Waller's 'Poems,' 1711, 1l. 18s.; St. John Hope's 'Stall-Plates of the Knights of the Garter,' 1348-1485, 2l. 10s.; five volumes of P. Lacroix's works, 8l. 8s.; 'Index to Biographies in "The Gentleman's Magazine," 1731-80,' 30s.; Hasted's 'Kent,' 4 vols. folio, 1778-99, 24l.; a collection of Canterbury Registers, 1392-1800, 12 vols., 6l. 10s.; and Pepys's 'Diary,' 1875, 7 vols., 4l. 10s. There are also a number of interesting Tracts, 1642-75.

Mr. James Westell, of New Oxford Street, has a catalogue devoted to foreign theological works, containing many of the Fathers and Doctors of the Church, besides monastic and Catholic history. We note a copy of Parsons's 'Elizabethæ Angliæ Regniæ Edictum,' 29 Nov., 1591, published 1592, price 18s. This work, it is stated, gave great offence to Elizabeth. The justice of rising against a heretic prince is clearly enforced, and Burleigh, Bacon, Leicester, and others are compared to the most infamous tyrants of ancient times.

It is always a pleasure to linger over the catalogues of Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, and their September list contains many choice items. Under Aldine Press are some fine specimens; under Ariosto is the Baskerville edition, 1773, 4 vols., full bound in coeval calf, 4l. 4s.; and under Bindings there are some beautiful examples. Early editions, we find, comprise Burns, Coleridge, Lamb, and Thackeray, including the rare original edition of 'The Irish Sketch-Book,' 1843, uncut, 8l. 8s. This belonged to the late Duke of Cambridge. The first complete edition of 'The Dunciad,' printed for A. Dod, 1729, has on the title-

page the vignette of an ass chewing a thistle, and laden with books and papers, on the top of which an owl is seated. This copy contains the rare leaf of Addenda or Errata at end, and is in full morocco, price 4l. 10s. Other items include the second edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' 1587, 2l. 10s.; Gough's translation, 3 vols. morocco, 1789, 10l. 10s.; Dugdale's 'History of St. Paul's,' first edition, 1658, 10l.; Hawkins's 'History of Music,' 1776, 5l. 5s.; and Sandford's 'Coronation of James II.,' folio, 1687, 5l. 5s. Under Heraldry is Yorke's 'Union of Honour,' containing "the Armes, Matches, and Issues of the Kings, Dukes, Marquesses, and Earles of England from the Conquest untill this present yeere 1640." The author of this valuable book was a working blacksmith in the city of Lincoln. Fuller, in his 'Worthies,' writes that he "was a good workman as well as a good writer....an excellent workman in his profession, inasmuch that if Pegasus himself would wear shoes, this man alone is fit to make them." The copy offered is a fine one, dated 1640-1, price 3l. 3s. Wild's 'Cathedrals,' 1807-23, is 6l. 6s.; and Kitson's 'Charles Dickens by Pen and Pencil,' large-paper copy, proof impressions, 1890-2, 3 vols., in full morocco by Riviere, 18l. 18s. French Literature includes La Fontaine, Zola, Daudet, and Gyp. Under French Portraits is 'Portraits des Personages Français les plus illustres du XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle,' with historical notice by P. G. J. Neil, Paris, 1848, 7l. 7s. In this copy the portraits are proof impressions. Among Old Portraits and Prints is a fine impression of Reynolds's 'Lady Scalford and Child,' 10 May, 1787, 25l.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

G. L. ("Those temples, pyramids, and piles tremendous").—From Horace Smith's 'Address to the Mummy at Belzoni's Exhibition.'

J. G. ("Breaking a bottle of wine on the bow of a ship").—It is a rite of propitiation. For a full account see 9th S. i. 317, 373.

E. P. WOLFERSTAN ("Canned meat"). The couplet,

We eat what we can,  
And we can what we can't,

is familiar. Your query appeared *ante*, p. 208.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

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## Notes.

## THE ORIGIN OF 'SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.'

"DOCTOR GOLDSMITH," writes Johnson to Boswell,

"has a new comedy, which is expected in the spring. No name is yet given to it. The chief diversion arises from a stratagem by which a lover is made to mistake his future father-in-law's house for an inn. This, you see, borders upon farce. The dialogue is quick and gay, and the incidents are so prepared as not to seem improbable."

Whence Goldsmith took this plot of his has never been told by any of his biographers. It was, in fact, derived from an incident which happened to the dramatist himself. Goldsmith was travelling in Ireland on foot near Edgeworthstown, co. Longford, and was on the look-out for an inn to rest in and pass the night. As he proceeded he came to Ardagh House, the residence of Mr. (afterwards Sir Ralph) Fetherston. It was a square, ugly building, and Goldsmith, taking it for an inn, made his way in and rather peremptorily called for refreshment. Mr. Fetherston (the old Mr. Hardcastle of the piece) saw through the mistake, and resolved to keep up the farce. He put himself into an innkeeper's

dress, his rubicund countenance well qualifying him to play "mine host," while his daughter, Miss Fetherston, ran upstairs and donned cap and apron, to personate the chambermaid; and that night Goldsmith went to sleep in the full persuasion that the house was an inn. The next morning Mr. Fetherston and his daughter resumed their real characters, and great was Goldsmith's dismay—great as young Marlow's in the play—to find them seated in full dignity at the breakfast table, and to realize the mistake he had committed. The story is told on the best authority—that of Lady Fetherston, the wife of the present baronet.

Tony Lumpkin's trick of tying his stepfather's wig to his chair so that, as old Mr. Hardcastle remarks, "When I went to make a bow I popped my bald head in Mrs. Frizzle's face," had its origin also in a similar trick played on Goldsmith himself by the daughter of his friend Lord Clare, when Goldsmith was on a visit to that nobleman. She often related the incident to her son, Lord Nugent.

Goldsmith was one who in his writing drew largely on his own experiences; witness 'The Traveller,' 'The Deserted Village,' and 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' It is this which gives to them much of their charm—their fidelity to nature. EDWARD MANSON.

S, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

## \*BYWAYS IN THE CLASSICS.

(See *ante*, p. 238.)

THE reviewer of Mr. Platt's book refers to the verses on Virgil's use of the words "Pius," "Pater," and "Dux Trojanus" as applied to Æneas, and asks. Who is the author of these lines? The author was James Smith, of 'Rejected Addresses' fame. See Barham's 'Life of Theodore Hook,' p. 162 (Bentley, 1877), where the verses in question are printed. As they are very witty, and may not be familiar to all readers of 'N. & Q.,' I give them :—

Virgil, whose magic verse enralls—  
And who in verse is greater?—  
By turns his wandering hero calls  
Now *Pius*, and now *Pater*.  
But when, prepared the worst to brave,  
An action that must pain us,  
Queen Dido meets him in the cave  
He dubs him *Dux Trojanus*.  
And well he changes thus the word,  
On that occasion, sure,  
*Pius* Æneas were absurd  
And *Pater* premature.

T. F. D.

The lines referring to Virgil were written by James Smith, the well-known author, in

conjunction with his brother Horace, of 'Rejected Addresses.' They are the following:—

Virgil, whose epic song enthalls  
(And who in song is greater?),  
Throughout his Trojan hero calls  
Now *Pius*, and now *Pater*.  
But when, the worst intent to brave,  
With sentiments that pain us,  
Queen Dido meets him in the cave,  
He dubs him *Dux Trojanus*.  
And well he alters here the word,  
For in this station, sure,  
*Pius Æneas* were absurd,  
And *Pater* premature.

The jest is, as your reviewer says, borrowed from the sixth *Tatler*. It is further noteworthy that this *Tatler* was written by Steele, who got the said jest in conversation from Addison. And it was this in *The Tatler* that disclosed to Addison the fact that Steele was writing these papers, as Johnson tells us in his life of Addison. D. C. TOVEY.

Although the lines of Collins and Pope are not harmonious, Tennyson, I think, was too severe in condemning sigmatism. I open Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' and in the first line which I read (viii. 52) the letter *s* is repeated more frequently than in the two English verses which Tennyson condemns:—

Gnossiacy possem castris insistere regis.

In the Greek Testament (Mark x. 52) are the words: ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε.

The following beautiful lines of Shakspeare have the sound of *s* all through them:—

Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,  
That the rude sea grew civil at her song;  
And certain stars shot madly from their spheres  
To hear the sea-maid's music.

Much of Ovid has passed into current use. Nothing is better known than the following:

Omne solum forti patria est.—'Fasti.'

Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

'Metamorphoses,' iv. 428.

Tempus edax rerum.

'Metamorphoses,' xv. 234.

Scholars, perhaps, do not care for him so much as they used to do in former ages.

E. YARDLEY.

#### PUNCTUATION IN MSS. AND PRINTED BOOKS.

(See 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 301, 462; iv. 144.)

As in previous cases, the superior figures refer to illustrations at the end of the article.

Cotton MS. Tiber A. xiv.—Bede's 'Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum.' Second half of eighth century or first half of ninth.

Punctuation may be partly inserted later. Gregory, on being told name was Angles.<sup>1</sup>

No marks on *i*. Also "Heu pro dolor" with no mark after.

In English MSS. of this century<sup>2</sup> sometimes occurs. So Pal. Soc., ii. pl. 134, MS. A.D. 1405. In Pal. Soc., ii. pl. 59, Florence MS., A.D. 1466, Sallust, the *!* is closely approximating to a simple colon.

MS. in library of Duke of Portland, Welbeck, being an old catalogue of the library, A.D. 1400-5.—The symbol<sup>2</sup> is used throughout as a very light punctuation, something less than a comma, e.g.<sup>3</sup>

Here & is <sup>4</sup>, whereas in some press marks (given in 'Facsimiles' by New Pal. Soc., pt. i) it is <sup>5</sup> of same centuries. Lower down in this MS. also occurs <sup>6</sup>, which may account for the mod.<sup>7</sup> side by side with <sup>2</sup>.

No dotted <sup>4</sup>, no exclamation marks. (My extract in the plate is not facsimile.)

Pal. Soc., i. pl. 134.—Polybius, 1416. This reads<sup>9</sup>. So throughout, suggesting that Greek MSS. have also had *single-dotted iota* (*i*), though it is peculiar to this MS. Coming after centuries of double-dotting, how can this be regarded as anything but a simplification or variation of the practice? What but ignorance of the usages of MSS. could permit any one to invent an etiological explanation?

Wycliffe's Old Testament, vellum MS., about 1420, has at Judith, cap. viii., a mark after interrogation<sup>10</sup>. But also it has the same mark at another place where there is a statement preceding. And the ornamented colon<sup>11</sup> serves all purposes; also at Ps. cxxxviii. 17, and last verse of Ps. lxxxiv. The initial *;* in *ye* is not of the same shape as the initial of *the* (*þ*).

Autograph of Thomas à Kempis, 1441.—C. Hirsche on p. 10 of the preface to his edition of the 'Imitatio Christi' (Berlin, 1891) mentions that the scheme of punctuation in this autograph of Thomas à Kempis (A.D. 1441) is in crescendo order<sup>12</sup>; and a longer pause still is indicated by a capital letter to the next word, sometimes with, sometimes without the point. Mr. Bernays says: "He calls the third of these flexa, and says that the Greek name is *clivis* or *clivis* [*κλίς*], and that it is a musical sign borrowed for literature."

Why should Thomas à Kempis be supposed to have borrowed a sign from musical notations when he had <sup>13</sup> in every conceivable variety, as the common light punctuation of the manuscripts used in his time?

F. W. G. FOAT, D.Lit.

(To be continued.)

<sup>1</sup>Et ille; bene inquit. nam & angelicam  
habuit faciem? & tales angelorum in  
caeli? deest eye coheredat; quod habet.  
nomine ipsa provincia de qua iuti  
vunt adlati? perperonum? quia te <sup>2</sup>:

<sup>3</sup>Sunt enim in libraria de Tychefield?  
quatuor columne ... in latere vero  
australi? est tertia. Et in latere  
boriali? est quarta. &c.

4æ 5æ 6æ 7+and 8æ

<sup>9</sup>φιλέω ... δουλοῖσι but ἑωυαῖοι, καὶ  
<sup>10</sup>φιλοφίλου

<sup>11</sup>& who ben ge pat tempter pe lord? " =

<sup>12</sup>. : 4? 13? 14? !

In Saxon manuscripts abbreviations were numerous, and the circumflex was in common use; the colon, or probably its equivalent, thus:· was also used; but neither comma nor semicolon, unless what I have supposed to represent a colon was really a semicolon. Of course a "period" was used.

In Scottish written documents (Latin) of 1200 we find the period and colon—the period usually, and the circumflex always, indicating that a word is abridged. In 1236, in a Latin charter, the circumflex serves its usual purpose; while the period is the only punctuating mark. In a charter of 1370, also in

Latin, punctuation is absent, but the circumflex is used. In an indenture of 1374 the observance of "points" is practically nil, but for an occasional full stop. The circumflex plays its allotted part, and it may be observed that the dotting of the "i" is frequently a stroke, right to left, thus /. In 1415 the circumflex is used, punctuating symbols being practically absent in a charter of the date named.

A Homer I have, in Greek, printed in 1535, has punctuating marks: comma, semicolon, and full stop; the contracting symbol I take to be the circumflex, but the lettering

used is to the reader most difficult to make out. In 'Le Antichità della Città de Roma,' printed in 1580, a comma, semicolon, colon, and full period are used in punctuation, the circumflex indicating that a word is abbreviated. Printing done at Frankfort in 1584 has all the punctuating symbols known to us, and the circumflex as a contraction mark. In Godwin's Catalogue, printed in 1615, the comma, colon, and semicolon are used, a full period being utilized as an abbreviating sign as well as a punctuating one, such as in "the" for them. In "J. P. Terentii Comœdiæ," printed at Leipsic in 1616, comma, colon, semicolon, and period are used, the last marking an abbreviated word, as does the circumflex.

I have a volume containing questions, &c., relative to book i. of Bonaventura, printed, I think, in Italy, about the year 1591. The contraction sign is sometimes a full period, but usually the circumflex, the punctuating marks being a colon and period—no semicolon or comma that I can find. I may mention that a hyphenated word is indicated in two ways; thus = and a dash from right to left /. It has been said that Caxton had the merit of introducing into this country the Roman punctuation, as used in Italy. If this was the case, I do not think it was in general use in 1491, the year of Caxton's death, with the exception of Haarlem and Mentz. Is it not a fact that printing existed at Oxford about ten years previous to 1491?

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Thornton Heath.

[Printing is acknowledged to have begun at Oxford not later than 1478.]

"GROWING DOWN LIKE A COW'S TAIL."—I find this phrase set down in 'E.D.D.' as peculiar to Antrim and Down. Most people, I think, would refuse to look upon the phrase as peculiar to any dialect, and would stoutly maintain that it was in general use wherever the English language is spoken. I was amused the other day to find that the expression is as old as Petronius. And doubtless it is centuries older. I was reading Dr. Bigg's delightful book 'The Church's Task under the Roman Empire,' p. 67, and there I came upon a quotation from Petronius, 'Cena,' 44. Dr. Bigg says: "Let us listen to the Campanian farmer.....He is grumbling about a prolonged drought; the colony, he says, is growing downwards like a cow's tail." Well, I thought, here the learned doctor is playfully paraphrasing. This homely English expression cannot surely be found in Petronius. But there it is, all the same:

"Heu, quotidie pejus: hæc colonia retro-versus crescit, tanquam coda vituli!" The only difference is that in English the calf is represented by his mother. I should like very much to know whether this provincial Latin expression is still heard in Italy or in any other Latin country.

A. L. MAYHEW.

BECKFORD AND RABELAIS.—There is towards the close of 'Vathek' a phrase which recalls, in some measure, a passage in Rabelais which has already been discussed in 'N. & Q.' The implacable Carathis sees Vathek and Nonronihar at the moment when the terror-stricken girl is clinging to the Caliph:—

"Alors Carathis, sans descendre de son chameau, et écumante de rage au spectacle qui s'offrait à sa chaste vue, éclata sans ménagement. 'Monstre à deux têtes et à quatre jambes,' s'écria-t-elle, 'que signifie tout ce bel entortillage? N'as-tu pas honte d'empoigner ce tendron au lieu des sceptres des sultans préadamites?'"

The passage will be found at pp. 158-9 of the edition of 1834. For the Rabelaisian and Shakspearean phrase see 9<sup>th</sup> S. vii. 162.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

WARD FAMILY.—I am afraid it is rather late to reply to a query of forty-five years ago; but I find on looking at 'N. & Q.' for 14 January, 1860 (2<sup>nd</sup> S. ix. 30), a MR. ALEX. J. ELLIS inquired for information relating to the Wards of Burton-on-Trent, one of whom married Anne Pole (a niece of Cardinal Pole). If MR. ELLIS is still living, I shall be pleased to give him what information I can on the matter. I may add that I shall be glad to correspond with any reader who may possess any genealogical information relating to the Wards of Burton-on-Trent, and to give in exchange any details I may have.

FRANK WARD.

38, Wordsworth Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

[If the A. J. ELLIS mentioned is the well-known linguistic scholar, he died in 1890, as the Supplement to the 'D.N.B.' shows.]

BOLLES: CONYERS.—I have some printed notes of the family of George Bolles and Katherine Conyers which were bound up in a Breeches Bible. They date from 1588, and would be interesting to any descendants.

ED. DARKE.

14A, Great Marlborough Street, W.

"TOWERS OF SILENCE."—Sir George Birdwood, in a letter to *The Times*, 8 August, attributes the invention of the phrase "towers of silence," applied to the *dakhmas* (vault, place of the dead, tomb), or bastion-like edifices on which the Parsees of the Dis-

ruption have been accustomed to expose the bodies of their dead, to Robert Xavier Murphy, a talented young Irishman, editor of *The Bombay Times* and Oriental translator to the Indian Government, who died 26 February, 1857, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Murphy was a contributor to *The Dublin University Magazine* from 1847 to 1850, and probably later. Sir George Birdwood suggests that it was in an article in this magazine that the phrase "towers of silence" was first employed, but avows his inability to undertake the task of tracing where and when it was first used, and desires that younger hands may perform this labour of love.

JOHN HEEB.

**NUTTING:** "THE DEVIL'S NUTBAG."—The nuts are ripe, and nutting parties have found pleasure in a day's nutting in the woods in many a Midland district. Each lad and lass carried a nutting bag, and a hooked stick with which to pull within hand-reach the hazel branches loaded with tempting nuts projecting from the beards in which they grow. When the nut-noses begin to brown, and the green beards shrivel and turn grey at the tips, then are they ripe, and then nutting may begin. Sticks and nutbags were often household belongings, handed down from one set of young folks to another, and the crooked stick was as much prized as the nutbag. Why in such an entertainment a nutting bag should be connected in any way with the devil does not appear; but it was common enough, on looking into the bag to find how its filling was going on, to remark that it was "as black as the devil's nutbag." In gathering nuts some are found fair without, and dead within. These are, or at any rate were, called "def" nuts or "det" nuts, and the "def" were said to have been touched by the devil, much as a little later on will be said of blackberries, when frost has nipped them, that the "devil has cast his hoof over them."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

### Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**SYLVAIN MARÉCHAL.**—This man wrote that strange book the '*Dictionnaire des Athées*.' He began as a somewhat successful poet at twenty-one, and was remarkable for the harmony of his versification and the lightness, grace, and gaiety of his manner. His

literary success introduced him to the sub-librarianship at the Collège Mazarin. He immediately took up with erudition deep and varied, which had a most singular effect upon him. The deeper he went the more he lost of grace and simplicity, he became hard and dialectic, and in his clouded imagination sought celebrity as a sage. So at last, says his biographer, he quitted reason altogether. Perhaps we might say rather, that he found Rousseau and Voltaire. He was twenty-eight when Rousseau died, and he managed to embitter completely his life by his writings, especially by his '*Pseauxmes Nouvellement Découverts*,' published as by S. Ar. Lamech, the anagram of his name.

What I want to know of him is this. J. B. L. Germond, who republished the dictionary, writes thus: "Nous avons donc rétabli tous les noms, sauf deux, dont notre gratitude nous a fait un devoir de ne point trahir le secret." Can anybody point out which these two are? The secret of who they were would be of some interest also; and it is possible that in the lapse of time, now more than a century, the secret may have transpired of itself.

C. A. WARD.

Walthamstow.

**DUCHESS OF CANNIZARO.**—In a diary of the year 1831 I find occasional mention of a "Duchess of Cannizaro." I shall be greatly obliged to any of your readers who will tell me who this lady was. She gave parties at Cannizaro, Wimbledon, and I believe her to have been English by birth.

E. M.

**FARRANT'S ANTHEM "LORD, FOR THY TENDER MERCY'S SAKE."**—I have a note that the words of this beautiful anthem are from Lydley's '*Prayers*,' but I cannot find who Lydley was, or the date of his '*Prayers*.' He is not mentioned in the '*D.N.B.*,' or in any other biographical work to which I have access. Can any of your contributors enlighten me? Farrant was Master of the Choristers of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and died in 1580.

J. A. HEWITT.

The Rectory, Cradock, S. Africa.

**CHAUNCY CORRESPONDENCE, &c.**—I am anxious to meet with any letters in the handwriting of Sir Henry Chauncy, the Hertfordshire historian. He must have had an extensive correspondence with persons in the county relating to his work between 1680 and 1700, but the only manuscript I have, up to the present, discovered is the original draft of the preface to his '*History of Hertfordshire*,' in the possession of a descendant. I am loth to believe that all else has perished.

and I shall be very grateful if any possessor would notify me of the existence of letters or other manuscripts and permit me to inspect them.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

OSCAR WILDE BIBLIOGRAPHY. — I am preparing a bibliography of Oscar Wilde's writings. Can you help me to trace the first publication of (1) 'The Harlot's House,' (2) 'Lord Arthur Savile's Crime'? The date of the former is before 13 June, 1885, on which date a parody, called 'The Public-House,' was printed in *The Sporting Times*.

The story of 'Lord Arthur Savile's Crime' appeared in some periodical before July, 1891, when it was issued in book form with other stories. It is possible one or both appeared in *The Court and Society Review* or in *Society*, but I am unable to find either of these publications in the Bodleian, nor does the former seem to be in the British Museum Catalogue.

In 9th S. xii. 85 are three verses of a poem by Wilde, beginning "The Thames Nocturne of Blue and Gold." Can you tell me whence MR. HEBB got this version? It differs very considerably from that given in *The World* for 2 March, 1881, and also from the version in the collected edition of the 'Poems' in the same year.

STUART MASON.

c/o Shelley Book Shop, Oxford.

GEORGE COLMAN'S 'MAN OF THE PEOPLE.' — "Finding that I could tag rhymes," writes George Colman the younger, in his amusing 'Random Records,'

"I sat down, immediately on my return from Laurencekirk [to Old Aberdeen], to write a poem; but I had the same want as a great genius, not then, I believe, born, and since dead,—I wanted a hero. The first at hand—I found him in the last newspaper, lying on my table, which had arrived from London—was the renown'd Orator and Statesman, Charles Fox, who was then term'd, in all Whig publications, the 'Man of the People.' I accordingly gave the same title to my Poem; knowing little more of politicks, and the Man of the People, than the Man in the Moon! In one particular of my work, I follow'd the example of a Poet whose style was somewhat different from my own; I allude to one John Milton. Milton has, in most people's opinion, taken Satan for the Hero of his *Paradise Lost*; I, therefore, made my hero as diabolical as need be,—blackening the Right Honourable Charles James till I made him (only in his politicks remember) as black as the Devil himself;—and, to mend the matter, I praised to the skies Lord North, who had lost us America! This notable effusion I publish'd (but suppress'd my name) at Aberdeen,\*

\* "Some short prefatory matter to the poem was dated Bamf, — a town thirty miles, and upwards, north-west of Aberdeen."

in a small Edition, 'for the Author,'—the Bookseller there (I believe the only one in the Town) wisely declining to purchase the copyright;—of course, he only sold the work by commission, leaving me responsible for the expense of printing. A new Poem publish'd in this corner of the Kingdom was an extraordinary event, and excited some curiosity there. It was thought to contain some smart lines, and was in everybody's hands; but, alas! not at all to the author's profit;—the Aberdeeners were in general like Rory Macleod, great economists;—the prodigal few who had bought my production lent it to their frugal neighbours; who lent it again to others, and the others to others, *ad infinitum*;—so that about one hundred copies were thumb'd through the town, while all the rest remain'd clean and uncut upon the shelf of the bibliopoliſt. He sent me his account, some time afterwards, enclosing the Printer's Bill,—by which it appear'd that I was several pounds debtor for the publication;—but, then, I became sole Proprietor of all the unsold copies, which were return'd to me;—all of which I put into the fire,—save one, which happen'd to turn up a few days ago, in looking over old papers. I found it to be downright schoolboy trash, and consign'd it to the fate of its predecessors. I hope that there is now no trace of this puerile stuff extant."

Has any copy survived of this Aberdeen publication? It is not to be found in the "local" collections of the Aberdeen University Library or Public Library, nor yet in the British Museum, Bodleian, or Advocates' Library.

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE PIGMIES AND THE CRANES.—How can I get a print, drawing, or photograph of this Pompeian fresco?

H. T. BARKER.

SPANISH FOLK-LORE.—Last summer I travelled by night in the company of a muleteer between Avila and Segovia in Spain. To while away the time he told me the story of 'St. Peter and the Charcoal-Burner,' which roughly amounted to the following, of which I should like to know the source, and whether it may be found in print in any Spanish collection of folk-lore. Christ and S. Pedro were wandering one night on the mountains in winter, when the latter spied the hut of a charcoal-burner. They took refuge there from the storm. The charcoal-burner gave them what he had, which was not much. After a time a knock came at the door: it was St. John. And again a knock: it was St. Matthew; and so on all night till there were the twelve apostles in the hut with Christ. In the morning they went away. Only St. Peter remained to thank the charcoal-burner, offering him what he would as payment. After many excuses the charcoal-burner, who guessed who they were, asked that he might always win at cards! This St. Peter granted. When at last the man came to die he found he had done neither

good nor harm with his gift. So he said to his angel, "Take me to the bedside of the first poor soul who is in danger of hell." And his angel took him to the bedside of a lawyer in Madrid, where sat the devil. The charcoal-burner played cards with the devil and won from him the soul of the lawyer. Any information to

EDWARD HUTTON.

32, Ashworth Mansions, Maida Vale, W.

"TINTERERO."—I have come across the word "tinterero," in a French book, as the name of a huge sea-animal. In the vocabulary it gives this as an English word also, but English dictionaries, &c., have been searched in vain for any answer to the question. What is a "tinterero"? I should be grateful for any information on the subject.

R. S. V. P.

SNATH PECULIAR COURT.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where I may find the marriage licences issued by the Peculiar Court of Snaith, in Yorkshire, prior to 1850? After that date they are in known custody.

WM. CLEMENT G. KENDALE.

'BOOK OF LOUGHSCUR.'—Can any one give me a clue to a book, presumably in manuscript, called 'The Book of Loughscur; or, History of the Reynolds Family'? A friend of mine, about a year or eighteen months ago, whilst visiting near Kesh, in co. Fermanagh, heard of it from some one who said she had seen it some years previously; but he was unable to discover anything further about it.

FITZGERALD.

MRS. MARY WILLIAMS.—I have in my possession a will of Mrs. Mary Williams, of Cecil Street, apparently in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. She appears to have been connected by marriage with Mary and Sarah Oldworth, William Avery, Ann, Lydia, the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth, and Capt. Charles Carter, Rebecca Hall, Lady Drake and her sister Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Elizabeth Minshall, Mrs. Mary Savage, Miss Katherine and Miss Ann Money.

I should be obliged if any of your readers could identify the family Carter, Rebecca Hall, or others of those to whom reference is made.

J. C. WHITEBROOK.

FIRST RAILWAY ON THE CONTINENT.—The first Belgian railway, which was also the first railway on the Continent, was inaugurated 5 May, 1835, nearly ten years after the Stockton and Darlington Railway, which was opened in 1825. It ran from Brussels to Malines, a distance of about twenty-one kilometres. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me whether the first engine

used on that line was manufactured in England? Through the instigation of King Leopold I., Messrs. Simonds and De Riddel, two well-known Belgian engineers, were sent over to England to report on the working of the two railways then in existence, and on the strength of this report the Belgian Parliament voted eighteen million francs for the purpose of railway construction in Belgium. A contemporary states that the line was laid by English workmen, and the first engine and carriages were sent over from England. I should like to know if there is any authority for this statement.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

W. R. BEXFIELD, MUS.DOC.—I find in the 'Anthem Book' of Wells Cathedral (Index, p. iv) this composer mentioned as "assistant organist of Norwich Cathedral, died 18—" Can any reader supply the two missing digits?

T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

GLANVILLE, EARL OF SUFFOLK.—In Mr. Glanville-Richards's 'Records of the Anglo-Norman House of Glanville' two or three early members of the Glanville family in England are styled Earls of Suffolk. But G. E. C. knows no Earls of Suffolk of this name, and I had concluded that Mr. Richards had fallen into an error for which he alone was responsible. I chanced, however, the other day upon the following entries in Papworth's 'Ordinary,' which seem to support Mr. Richards's views: "Arg., a chief dancetty az., Glanville, Earl of Suffolk"; "Arg., a chief az., Glanvil, Earl of Suffolk." Turning then to Burke's 'Armory,' I found, *s.v.* Glanville, the following statement: "Ranulph de Glanville, Baron de Bromholme, co. Suffolk, temp. William the Conqueror, ancestor of the Earls of Chester and Suffolk." I should be glad to know how the belief arose that the Glanvilles were ever Earls of Suffolk, and at what date it originated. It appears that their only connexion with this earldom lies in the fact that Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk 1385-8, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Wingfield by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Glanville (G. E. C., 'Complete Peerage').

C. L. GLANVILLE.

RICHARDS BARONETS.—Sir James Richards (son of John Richards) was created a baronet on 22 February, 1683/4, and married twice: by his first wife he was father of Sir John Richards, second baronet, who died *s.p.*, and by his second marriage Sir James had (1) Sir Joseph, who succeeded as third baronet; (2) Sir Philip, who succeeded his brother as

fourth baronet, and married the daughter of the Duke of Montemar in Spain, and had issue; (3) James Richards, of Cadiz; (4) Lewis Richards, who died before March, 1736, leaving five children. I am endeavouring to trace the descendants of Sir Philip, the fourth baronet, and those of his brother Lewis, who died about 1736, and shall feel grateful for any notes or information respecting this family. There is no pedigree of it in *Heralds' College*.

W. W. RICHARDS.

Grenfell House, Mutley, Plymouth.

### Replies.

THOMAS POUNDE, S.J.

(10th S. iv. 184.)

THOMAS was the eldest son of William Pounce, of Belmont or Beamond, near Bedhampton, to the west of Havant, Hants, by his wife Ellen, a sister of the Lord Chancellor who was created Earl of Southampton. His mother survived his father, and remained a widow, with her home at Belmont, until her death, which occurred between 25 September, 1589, the date of her will, and 15 October, 1589, when the will was proved. It appears from this will (P.C.C. 75 Leicester) that Thomas Pounce had three brothers and one sister. The brothers were: 1. Richard, who probably died before his mother, as by her will she entrusted the up-bringing of his two children, Henry and William, to their uncle Thomas; 2. John, to whom a legacy was to be paid "upon his own demand," a condition perhaps inserted on account of doubt whether he was still alive; 3. Henry, who was evidently alive, and who had a wife named Honora. The legacy to Henry was conditional upon his not intermeddling with his mother's estate: so she had probably experienced trouble from him, as well as from Thomas, whose debts to the amount of seven score pounds she had paid, besides bearing "other greates charges" on his account. The sister, who was appointed executrix of the will, was Anne, the wife of George Breton, and the mother by him of four sons—Henry, Dennis, George, and Samuel—and three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Ellen. The testatrix devised to her daughter Anne and her grandchild Elizabeth, for their lives, with remainder in fee to her grandchild Ellen, some land at "Aderton" (Arreton), in the Isle of Wight, which had come to her as a gift from her mother-in-law, Edboroe Upton. She constituted her cousins Thomas Uvedale and Thomas White as the overseers of her will; and she furnished a clue to her connexion

with Thomas Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton, by legacies to Lady Anne Lawrence, whom she twice described as her sister. The biographers of Thomas Pounce who have written his mother down as Anne have confused her, as regards her Christian name, with this sister, the wife and widow of Sir Oliver Lawrence, Knt., of Creech Grange, Dorset, whom MR. WAINWRIGHT has already mentioned.

I am unable to name the year in which William Pounce, Thomas Pounce's father, died; but his burial was evidently at Farlington, which lies west of Bedhampton, as his widow expressed in her will a desire to be buried in Farlington Church, by his side. He had bought from the Crown, in 1540, the manor of Farlington, which had been part of the possessions of the dissolved priory of Southwick ('*Littera and Papers temp. Hen. VIII.*' vol. 2, p. 412); and he was the younger of the sons of the William Pounce, Esq., who, as MR. WAINWRIGHT has stated, died on 5 July 1525. William Pounce, sen., the grandfather of Thomas Pounce, was the son and heir of Sir John Pounce, Knt., and was a person of considerable position and property, particularly in Hampshire, where he was in the commission of the peace. See his will, dated 24 October, 1524, and proved on 20 July, 1525, P.C.C. 36 Bodfelde; and the five inquisitions which in consequence of his death were taken in and between July and October, 1525, at Chelmsford, Andover, Southampton, Newbury, and London, '*Inq. post Mortem*,' vol. xliii. Nos. 29, 30, 42; vol. xlv. Nos. 143 (Record Office). Two only of his children are mentioned by Berry ('*Hants Genealogy*,' 194), viz., his elder son Anthony and his eldest daughter Catharine (whom MR. WAINWRIGHT has converted into Charlotte). These were children he had by his earlier marriage with Mary Heyno. But his will informs us that he had younger daughters by a later marriage with a lady whom he calls Edborowe (Edburga), and also that he had a younger son named William. I infer that this son was Edburga's child. At any rate, certain properties were settled by the will upon Edburga during her widowhood, and next upon the son William as tenant-in-tail; and as the properties so settled included the manor of Belmont, it is clear that this William was the father of Thomas Pounce, who was born at Belmont in 1539. Edburga, who was an executrix of the will, found a later husband in Nicholas Upton, and she died on 14 January, 1552/3. See the inquisition of 1553, mentioned below.

Anthony Pounce, the elder son of William Pounce, sen., inherited from his father properties which included the manors of Drayton, Hants, and Wickford, Essex. In 1525, when his father died, he was twenty-three or twenty-four years old, and he afterwards married Anne Wingfield, who survived him and became wife to John White, of Southwick. He made his will and died in February, 1546/7,\* and the will was proved by his widow on 14 May, 1547 (P.C.C. 35 Alen). He left three children by her, an only son Richard and two daughters, Honora and Mary. Richard married Elizabeth, daughter of William Wayte, of Wymering, Hants, after a deed of settlement between the parents, dated 4 April, 1542, and he died on 28 May, 1548, leaving an only son William, who died on 20 June, the very next month. An inquisition upon this son's death was taken at Winchester on 10 April, 1553, and his aunts Honora and Mary were returned as his co-heirs, 'Inq. post Mortem,' C. vol. xcvi. No. 58 (Record Office). Honora was sixteen and Mary fourteen and a half years old when their nephew died. Honora was married in 1549 to Henry Ratcliffe, afterwards fourth Earl of Sussex (Harl. Soc., xxiv. 14; G. E. C.'s 'Peerage'); and according to Berry (*loc. cit.*), Mary became the wife of her cousin Edward, the eldest son of John White, of Southwick, by his marriage (after the death of his wife Anne, Anthony Pounce's widow) with Catharine, Anthony Pounce's sister, whom I have already mentioned. If this be correct, Edward White must have been considerably younger than his wife Mary, for Anthony Pounce's widow was still alive, as John White's wife, in 1553. See the inquisition of 1553, *supra*.

The above sketch of the family of which Thomas Pounce was a member furnishes a solution to two of the problems set to us by Mr. WAINSWRIGHT. The third problem concerns Thomas Pounce's connexion with Winchester College, the true particulars of which I have long vainly desired to obtain. I hope, however, to be able to tackle this problem also on some future occasion.

H. C.

Beamond, or Belmont, the residence of the Pound family, was situate in the parish of Farlington, some six miles north-east of Portsmouth; and Drayton is a hamlet in the same parish. The present Belmont Castle, on Portsdown Hill, is probably built on or near the site of the old house.

Thomas Pound was the eldest son of Wil-

liam Pound, of Beamond (a younger son of William Pound, of Drayton, by his second wife, Edburga, daughter of Thomas Troyes), by his wife Ellen, eldest daughter of William Wriothesley, York Herald, and sister of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton, and also of the Lady Anne Lawrence.

According to the Farlington register, Thomas Pound was baptized on 29 May, 1538. He had ten brothers and sisters, as will be seen by the following entries, copied by me from the registers at Farlington some thirteen or fourteen years ago:—

#### Baptisms.

1538. Thomas, son of Mr. William and Mrs. Helen Pound, 29 May.

1539. William, son of William and Helen Pound, 24 May.

1541. John, son of William Pound and Helen, 10 Oct.

1543. Richard, son of Mr. William Pound, 9 April.

1544. Anne Pound, daughter of Mr. William, 11 Oct.

1545. Nicholas, son of William Pound, 17 Oct.

1548. Mary, daughter of Mr. William Pound, 23 Dec.

1549. William, son of Mr. William Pound, 15 Sept.

1551. Henry, son of Mr. William Pound, 9 July.

1557. Jane Pound, daughter of William Pound, Esquire, 7 July.

#### Burials.

1546. Joan, daughter of William Pound, July 22.

1547. William, son of Mr. William Pound, 8 Feb.

1559. William Pound, Esquire, of Farlington, ... Feb. ...

1566. Mary Pound, daughter of Ellen Pounce, of Bemonde, buried 20 May.

1589. Ellen Pound, wife of William Pound, Esq., of Beamond, deceased the last day of September, and buried the 14th of October.

1613. Thomas Pound, Esq., was buried by night the 1st of March.

Anne Pound (born 1544), sister of Thomas, married George Breton, or Britton, of Michell Park, co. Sussex, by whom she had issue Henry Breton (living at Soberton, Hants, in 1602, and had a son Beverley), Anne, Dennis, George, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Ellen, all living in 1602.

The Pounds were living at Drayton and Farlington for upwards of two hundred years; but very little, beyond what is given by Berry in his 'Hampshire Pedigrees,' has

\* He also was buried at Farlington. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, lxx. ii. pp. 729 *et seq.*

hitherto appeared in print concerning them. Perhaps, therefore, a few genealogical notes of this once important family will be of interest.

The first of the name to own the manor of Drayton was Thomas Pound, who was M.P. for Hampshire in 1450 (John de Pound was M.P. for Portsmouth 1357-8). Drayton was held from very early times by the service of providing one soldier, and keeping guard over the eastern gate of the Castle of Portchester for five days during war time. It was held by Roger de Merley in 1250, afterwards by the De Saunfords until about 1327, and by the De Pageham family until about 1443. The Pounds held it by the same service.

Thomas Pound married Mercia Uvedale, perhaps a daughter of John Uvedale, of Wickham, Hants, for Thomas was trustee under John Uvedale's will in 1439, and also one of the executors of the will of his son Sir Thomas Uvedale, who died in 1474. Thomas Pound was lord of the manor of Drayton and of Lymborne, both in Hants, and he also held lands at Bere and Southwick in the same county; he died on "the day of St. Clement the Pope, 16 Edward IV." (23 November, 1476), leaving a son John, then thirty years old and more. This John Pound was knighted at the marriage of Prince Arthur in 1501, and his arms are given by Metcalfe as Argent, on a fess gules, between two boars' heads couped sable in chief, and a cross patee fitchee of the third in base, three mullets pierced of the field. Crest, a gourd or, leaved vert.

Sir John Pound married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir (with her sister Christina, wife of Sir Edward Berkeley, of Beverstone, Knt.) of Sir Richard Holt (died 1458), of Colrith, Hants, by his wife Joane, daughter of Robert Collingbourne, of Collingbourne Kingston, Wilts. He was M.P. for Portsmouth in 1472-3, and Sheriff of Hants in 1489, 1496, and 1504. He died on 14 August, 1511, leaving two sons, William and John. John Pound, the younger son, was a Pursuivant in the College of Arms during the reign of Henry VII.; was appointed Somerset Herald, "with 20 marks a year," in 1511, and was one of the Heralds in Henry VIII.'s retinue on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." He was assassinated near Dunbar in 1542, while on a journey to the King of Scotland with a message from Henry VIII.

William Pound, son and heir of Sir John, was born about 1474; he appears on the Sheriff roll for Hants in 1511 and 1512; in 1514 he was living at Southwick, and was exempted from serving on juries, &c. (Pat.

6 Hen. VIII., p. i. m. 22). He was surveyor to Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester; in 'Dom. St. Papers,' vol. ii. p. 1390, is a letter written in October, 1518, to Wolsey, in which the bishop refers to his "surveyor William Pownde being a man of an hundred pound land." In 1522, on the declaration of war with France, he was commissioned, with Sir Arthur Plantagenet (of Drayton), Sir John Lisle (of Wootton, I.W.), and William Uvedale (of Wickham), to muster and array all dwellers on the sea coast near the haven of Portchester; and in the following year he was one of the Commissioners for Hants to collect subsidy. He was twice married: first to Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Heynowe (died 1506), of Stenbury, in the Isle of Wight, by whom he had a son Anthony and a daughter Katherine; and secondly to Edburga, widow of William Benger, of Wilts, and daughter and coheir of Thomas Troyes (died 1508), of Marwell, Hants (her sister Dorothy Troyes was the wife, first of Sir William Uvedale, of Wickham, and secondly of Lord Edmund Howard, father of Catherine Howard, the consort of King Henry VIII.). William Pound had issue by his second wife a son William, hereafter mentioned, and a daughter Clare, who married, before 1542, Ralph Henslowe, of Boarhunt, Hants, M.P. for Portsmouth in 1555. William Pound died on 5 July, 1525, and by his will (P.C.C. 36 Bodfelde), of which he made "my Lord of Wynchester" overseer he left to his younger son William the manor of Hale, in the Isle of Wight, and (after the death, or remarriage, of his wife Edburga the manors of Wilting and Holyngton, co. Sussex, and the manor of Bemond, co. Southampton. To his daughter Katherine he left "the wardship, custody, rule, and marriage of Richard Benger" (his wife Edburga's son by her first husband),

"with the advantages of his lands during his nonage, and if the said Richard Benger and she can be contented to marry together, I will that the said Katherine hath towards her marriage three score and eight pounds that my brother John oweth to me, and my cheyne of golde weighing xxxii. lbs."

Katherine married Richard Benger, and on his dying shortly after without issue, she took for her second husband John White, of Southwick, Hants, Esquire of the Body to Henry VIII. There is a very fine marble altar-tomb to the memory of this couple in Southwick Church, with their effigies, and those of their six sons and four daughters engraved in brass on the flat upper slab with shields of arms and the following inscription:—

"Here reatyth in peace ye bodyes of John White Esquyer fyrst owner of ye Priory & Manor of Southwike aft' ye surrender & dep'tyng of ye Chanons from ye same & Kat'yne his wiff ye only daught' of William Pounde of Drayton Esq' & Mary hys wyff one of the daughters & heyres of Thomas Haynos of th' yle of Wight Esquyer the whiche Kat'yne decessyd ye last day of October Ao Dni 1548 & ye sayd John decessyd the xix day of Juli Ao Dni MCCCCXLVII whose soules Crist take to hys mercy. Amen."

Anthony Pound was born in 1502, and inherited the manors of Drayton and Lymborne, and a fourth part of the manor of Stenbury, in the Isle of Wight, on the death of his father in 1525. He married Anne, daughter of Lewis Wingfield (described in 1513 as "of Southwerk, Surrey," and "Comptroller to Richard, Bishop of Winchester"), and sister of Sir Richard Wingfield, sometime Governor of Portsmouth, by whom he had several children. The eldest son Richard married Elizabeth, daughter of William Wayte, of Wymering; he was aged twenty at the death of his father, but died without issue, two sisters only surviving him, viz., Mary, who married her cousin Edward White, of Southwick (their granddaughter Honora White became the wife of Sir Daniel Norton, and carried the Southwick estates into the Norton family); and Honora Pound, who married in February, 1548/9 ('Lond. Mar. Lic.' Foster), Henry Ratcliffe, afterwards Governor of Portsmouth, fourth Earl of Sussex, and K.G.

Anthony Pound died in 1547; there is a brass in Farlington Church with the Pound arms, as above, and inscribed:—

"Of your charyte pray for ye soule of Antony Pounde of Drayton in the countie of South' Esquyer whiche decessyd the xix day of February in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCXLVII on whose soule Crist have mercy."

In his will (P.C.C. 35 Alen) he leaves marriage portions to his two unmarried daughters, and appoints his wife Anne sole executrix, and his brother-in-law Sir Richard Wingfield overseer. His widow Anne married secondly the before-mentioned John White. Her memorial brass is in Southwick Church, inscribed as follows:—

"Of your charite pray for the soule of Anne Whyte, late the wyff of John Whyte of Southwyke Esquyer somtyme the wyff of Antony Pounde of Drayton Esquyer and one of the daughters of Lewes Wingfield Esquyer whych Anne departed the world the xxiii day of November Ao Dni 1557 on whose soule Crist have mercy."

William Pound, of Beamond, married Ellen Wriothesley, by whom he had eleven children, the eldest son Thomas being the subject of MR. WAINWRIGHT'S article, and the second surviving son John probably the Rev. John

Pounde who was imprisoned in the Clink in 1583. The manor of Farlington, before the dissolution of the monasteries, formed part of the possessions of Southwick Priory. By letters patent bearing date 29 June, 32 Henry VIII. (1540), the king granted the manor, "with its rights and royalties, as well as the advowson of the rectory, to William Pownde, Esquire, and Eleanor his wife, and their heirs" ('Hamp. Repos.', 1800, p. 221). William Pound died in February, 1559, and his wife Ellen on 30 September, 1589. In her will (P.C.C. 75 Leicester) she refers to her sister, the Lady Anne Lawrence; to her sons Thomas, John, and Henry, and to her daughter Anne Breton. She desires her son Thomas to bring up his brother Richard Pound's two children, Henry and William; to Anne Breton and her daughter Elizabeth she bequeaths land, &c., "in Aderton in the Isle of Wight, which I had by gift of Mrs. Ed-borowe Upton, deceased, my mother-in-law."

A pedigree of the family was entered in the Visitation of Hampshire in 1634, but only four children of William and "Ellenor" are mentioned therein, viz., "Thomas Pound, Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth, a Bachelor"; "Anne, marr. to George Britton"; "Richard Pound, of Bondon, 3 son"; and "Henry Pound, marr. Honor Kensall." This last-mentioned Henry had a son "John Pound, of Burhunt, who is married and hath issue." In the list of 'English Catholic Nonjurors of 1715' is "Thomas Pound, of West Boarhunt, gent.—Farm there entailed—22l. 10. 0."

Richard Pound, the third son (who apparently predeceased his mother), married "Anne, daughter of Walter Williams by Mary Byne, daughter of Thomas Byne and Jane Threale," and had issue Henry Pound (d. s.p. 1614) and William Pound. William appears to have inherited Beamond after the death of his uncle Thomas; he was living there in 1634, and probably the following entry in the Farlington register relates to him: "Mr. William Pound, Esquire, of Beamond, was buried March 14th, 1641." He married Mary, daughter of Richard Lane, of Fishborne, co. Sussex, and had issue Thomas, William, Mabel, Philip, and Mary, all living in 1634.

Thomas Pound, the eldest son of William, married as his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Mathew, of Stansted, co. Sussex (she was aged twenty-four and unmarried in 1623); and for his second wife (about 1640) Elizabeth, daughter of John Browne (died January, 1641), of Midhurst, co. Sussex (grandson of Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montague, and brother of Anthony, the second

Viscount). He was probably father of the Henry Pound (*Her. and Gen.*, iii. 415), of Bernons (? Beamond), Hants, who married Dorothy, daughter of Arthur Warren, Esq., of Thorpe Ernold, Leicestershire, and whose daughter Henrietta Pound was one of the English ladies of Pontoise, and died there in 1745, aged seventy-eight.

Tradition says that the last of the Pound family of Farlington sold the estates and adhered to King James when he abdicated the throne; possibly there is some truth in this, for a Mr. Brereton was the patron of the living in 1689, and the name of "Henry Pounds" appears as captain of one of the Independent Companies of Foot raised by King James in 1688 (Dalton's 'English Army Lists,' ii. 180). Capt. Henry Bruning received his commission in one of the same companies at the same time as Henry Pounds; he was probably Henry, second son of Edmund Bruning (died 1706, aged ninety-eight), of Wymering, Hants, about two miles west of Farlington. Henry's stepmother, Elizabeth Bruning, was a daughter of Henry Henslowe, of Boarhunt, and was living a widow at Petersfield in 1715 ('English Catholic Non-jurors,' 1715, p. 239).

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

GIBBON, CH. LVI. NOTE 81: *Ἀστροπελέκυσ* (10th S. iv. 167).—In the 1828 edition of 'The Decline and Fall' the reference is vol. vii. chap. lvi. p. 242, note c.

The quotation from the 'Alexias' is referred to l. iii. pp. 93-5. The expression—*αστροπελέκυν δεδομένον μετα χρυσαφίου*—appears in the note without breathings or accents. According to 'A Greek-English Dictionary,' by A. Kyriakides (Nicosia, Cyprus, Herbert E. Clarke, 1892), *ἀστροπελέκι* is a "vulgar" synonyme for *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt.

In 'A Concise Dictionary of the English and Modern Greek Languages,' by A. N. Jannaris, Ph.D., 'English-Greek' (London, John Murray, 1895), thunderbolt is *κεραυνός*, *αστροπελέκι*, the latter word having the sign of "colloquial or spoken Greek." Kyriakides in his preface says that he has used as the groundwork of his dictionary that of Mr. N. Contopoulos—last edition.

In 'Neohellenica, an Introduction to Modern Greek,' by Prof. Michael Constantinides, translated into English in collaboration with Major-General H. T. Rogers, R.E. (Macmillan & Co., 1892), pp. 213-14, in an extract from the 'Rhetoric' of Francisco Scouphos, is the following:—

συμμαζώνονται μαύρα καὶ πυκνοσύνθετα νέφη, τῶν ὁποίων τὰ σπλάγχνα ξισχίζοντας ἢ ἀστραπαῖς καὶ τὰ ἀστροπελέκια, τυφλώνουν τὰ ὄμματα καθενὸς μὲ τὴν λάμψιν.

Translated thus:—

"Dense black clouds collect, whose entrails the lightning-flashes and the thunderbolts rending asunder, blind the eyes of every one with their glare."

The 'Rhetoric' of Francisco Scouphos, of Crete, was apparently first published in Venice in 1681. He was a "highly educated man, knowing Latin and Italian in addition to Greek. He wrote in the Greek language spoken at the time" (pp. 211-12). On p. 216 Scouphos is spoken of as having written "in the vulgar tongue," and yet having "imparted to his language no little grace and elegance."

In 'Guide de la Conversation en Français et en Grec Moderne' (Paris, Robée et Hingray, 1852), p. 18, τὸ *αστροπελέκι* is a translation of "le coup de tonnerre"; p. 118, τί βροντή! ἔπεσεν ἀστροπελέκι is the translation of "Quel coup de tonnerre! la foudre est tombée."

May not *αστροπελέκυσ* and its more modern form *ἀστροπελέκι* mean a "star-stone"? In 'Precious Stones and Gems,' by Edwin W. Streeter, sixth edition (Bell & Sons, 1898), p. 193, in the chapter on 'Star Stones,' is the following: "A purplish Star Sapphire was known to Pliny as the *Ceraunia*, or 'Lightning-stone,' and it was probably the same stone that was termed *Astrapia*."

Pliny, 'Hist. Nat.' xxxvii. (9), 51, speaks of the *ceraunia* as "fulgorem siderum rapiens," and of a very rare sort as found nowhere but "in loco fulmine icto." The "*ceraunia*" was by Prudentius and Martianus Capella called "*ceraunus*."

It is certain that the modern Greek *ἀστροπελέκι* equals *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt; it is probable that the mediæval Greek *αστροπελέκυσ* also equalled *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt; it appears to be probable that it also equalled "*ceraunus*" and "*ceraunia*," a gem which under the variant "*ceraunium*" is described in the 'Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum' of Pitiscus (1737) as "*gemma ignei coloris, quæ a fulmine nomen sumpsit*."

If these inferences are correct, the translation of the expression quoted by Gibbon would appear to be "a star-stone set in gold": *δεδομένον* (passive participle of *δέναι*, modern Greek) means "set," of jewels; and *χρυσάφι* means "gold."

Mr. Streeter, in his book quoted above, says:—

"Certain varieties of Corundum, especially the greyish-blue semi-transparent Sapphires when cut

en cabochon, shew a star light.....Such stones are therefore commonly called *Star Stones*, whilst by the Ancients they were called *Asterias*. According to Plutarch, the River Sangaris produced a gem called *Aster*, which was luminous in the dark, and was known to the Phrygians as *Ballen*, or 'The King.'

Further on:—

"The purple and reddish Corundums, when judiciously cut, shew Asterism, thus forming *Star Rubies*; and in like manner we may have *Star Emeralds* and *Star Garnets*. The Orientals have ever entertained a peculiar veneration for *Star Stones*, but only of late years have they been of any value in England. The finest *Star Ruby* lately seen was valued at 200*l*."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

GEORGE III.'S CLEVERNESS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 148).—ST. SWITHIN asks, "Has any other candid writer committed himself to such a favourable judgment of the abilities of George III.?" One of the pleasures in store for our posterity is the rehabilitation of the eighteenth century, in the adjustment of the public characters of the men who made the period what it was. King George III. is prominent among those men. The traditions, as we have them from party writers and irresponsible humourists, are as far as possible wide of the truth. There are very many "candid" persons (if not writers) who are prepared in these days to assert that George III. had high abilities. It is clear that Mr. Creevey and some of his friends, albeit good Whigs, considered the king to be a "clever" man; but then his cleverness was exhibited in his "revenge," his "hatred," his "tyranny," and so forth. That is to say, he had made a triumphant effort to rescue his country from that oligarchical set of persons who had come to believe that England was delivered unto them, in whom alone dwelt political wisdom. I notice that the writer in the 'D.N.B.' is a little afraid to justify his necessary approval of many points in the king's character, as though unwilling to oppose the old traditions, and states that "he renounced the proper sphere of a constitutional monarch in favour of that of a party leader." The fact is that King George wanted to be above party-spirit; and that the Whigs never forgave him. He was an intensely conscientious man, pious to an extreme, patient; he had that firmness which is naturally called "obstinate" by his opponents; "slow and prejudiced, yet not without ability," as Mr. Hunt says in the 'D.N.B.' His patriotism was unquestionable—apart from his politics, he was charming to everybody. But, of course, when Francis Place could call him a vulgar-minded man (whom he never met in the flesh); when John Adams, who was received with almost affec-

tionate courtesy, could go home and put it on record that he was slighted; when the late Mr. Thackeray could devote his powers of fiction to writing the most appalling nonsense about King George III., it is not to be wondered at that a vulgar-minded world has been wrongly impressed concerning his character, and continues to hold bigoted and unworthy notions of one of the best men of his time.

In this venture I am a little afraid of being ignorant of ST. SWITHIN's standard of cleverness. For those students who may perhaps be urged to go into the matter, I would suggest that they avoid all writers about George, candid or uncandid, and begin by reading the various collections of his able letters to his ministers and to other persons.

EDWARD SMITH.

Putney.

An editorial note at 2<sup>nd</sup> S. v. 439 says:—

"Huish, in his 'Memoirs of George III.,' p. 562, states that 'The King's letters were seven in number, all of considerable length, and displaying a most profound knowledge of the subject.' The first letter is printed in Young's 'Annals of Agriculture,' vol. vii. p. 65, entitled 'On Mr. Duckett's Mode of Cultivation,' and dated Jan. 1, 1787. The second letter occurs at p. 332 of the same volume, and is entitled 'Further Remarks on Mr. Duckett's Mode of Cultivation.'"

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 10, 158).—The lines commencing,

Sorrow tracketh wrong,

were written by Harriet Martineau. The whole composition (four verses) formed one of the hymns that were sung in the Unitarian Chapel, South Place, Finsbury. The collection, dated 1848, was made by W. J. Fox (the well-known M.P. for Oldham, and Anti-Corn Law writer) for use in that chapel during the period he conducted the services there. The second verse runs thus:—

Yon sheaves were once but seed;  
Will ripens into deed.  
As cave-drops swell the streams,  
Day-thoughts feed nightly dreams;  
And sorrow tracketh wrong,  
As echo follows song.

On, on, for ever.

I will forward a copy of the entire hymn should the contributor desire it.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

"SACRÆ PAGINÆ PROFESSOR" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 188).—This was, no doubt, a formal variation upon the more usual title of the mediæval and later schools, namely, S.P.D., "Sacrae

Paginas Doctor." A doctorate implies the conferring of a degree; not so a professorship, however. In his 'Drummond of Hawthornden' (chap. xi. note), Emeritus-Professor Masson refers to a correspondent of Scot of Scotstarvet as "S.P.D." The correspondent was John Leitch, a Scottish scholar, who took the Latinized name of "Leochæus." Leitch's letters, dated 1618 and 1619, were written from Paris and other foreign towns.

W. B.

SPANISH VERSE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229).—S. J. A. F.'s letter has not reached me. As might be inferred from a brief reference on p. 410 of my 'Spanish Literature,' I quoted from Edward Churton's 'Gongora: an Historical and Critical Essay on the Times of Philip III. and IV. of Spain, with Translations.' The work, which is in two volumes, was published by Murray in 1862. It is easily obtainable. See also Churton's 'Poetical Remains.'

JAMES FITZMAURICE-KELLY.

SCOTTISH NAVAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 148, 209; iv. 212).—I am much indebted to W. S. for the information kindly given, and as I am still endeavouring to gather what further knowledge I can respecting this Academy, I gladly avail myself of the offer of the loan of the pamphlet referred to. When recently in Edinburgh I made inquiries of the late Capt. Orr's relatives there, but they were unable to give me any very definite particulars or statistics concerning the Academy. From a reference to Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanacs, I gather that Capt. Orr was appointed Superintendent in 1832, as his name appears for the first time in that year. His Majesty King William IV. appears as patron, and the presidents are Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., &c., and General his Grace the Duke of Gordon, G.C.B., &c.

In 1860 the only reference I can find, from the same source, is under the heading 'The Scottish Institute for Civil, Commercial, and Military Education,' Royal Academy Buildings, Lothian Road. I shall be glad of any further particulars with which readers are able to supply me. CHARLES E. HEWITT.

20, Cyril Mansions, S.W.

"THE FATE OF THE TRACYS" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 128, 192).—The "tradition" connecting Morthoe with the murderer of St. Thomas is not older, it is to be feared, than the nineteenth century, and probably originated in the lively imagination of the writer whom Mr. HEMS has quoted. There is no connexion between the priest Sir William de Traci, rector of Morthoe 1257-1322, and Sir William

de Traci, the archbishop's assassin, who died in 1176. There are two Traci families, one descended in the maternal line from the Domesday baron Jubel of Totnes, the other descended from William de Traci, stated to be a natural son of Henry I.

A descendant of Jubel, Sir Henry de Traci, was in 1241 *overlord* of the manors belonging to the barony of Barnstaple, amongst which Morthoe was one. The *manorial lord* of Morthoe at the same date was "the heir of Ralf de Bray" ('Testa Nevil,' p. 175a). Sir Henry de Traci, who in 1257 presented a relative of his own, called Sir William de Traci, to Morthoe, did so not in his own right, but as "guardian of the lands and of the heir of Ralf de Bray" ('Bronscombe Registers,' p. 157). The presentee is called "Sir," because that prefix was usually applied to clergy in priest's orders who were not university graduates. This "Sir" William de Traci died 12 September, 1323 ('Stapeldon's Registers,' p. 256), and is the person whose tomb is shown at Morthoe.

The murderer of St. Thomas was the younger son of Sir John de Sudeley, who took the name of Traci when he married Grace, the daughter of William de Traci, natural son of Henry I. He is the William de Traci of the Black Book, who held the honour of Braneys or Bradninch in 1168 ('Lib. Nig.' p. 121), and was justiciar of Normandy in 1174 (Ramsay's 'Angevin Kings,' p. 157). He died in 1176, one hundred and forty-six years before his namesake at Morthoe, leaving an only daughter Eva, who married William, son of Sir Gervase de Courtney. This William took his wife's name of Traci, and is the William de Traci who held the honour of Braneys in 1196. In 1203 Henry, the son of Earl Reginald, gave 1,200 marks for the land of William de Traci (Dugdale's 'Baronage,' i. 610), and in 1207 bestowed on Ford Abbey "Countisbury and all the lands which [it held] of the fee of Braneys before he recovered his inheritance" (Oliver, 'Mon.' p. 347).

To which of these families does the saying apply that the Tracys have the wind in their faces? OSWALD J. REICHEL.

A la Ronde, Lympstone, Devon.

"BEAR BIBLE," SPANISH (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 189).—Mathias Bienenvater (Apriarius) introduced printing into Berne and was at the same time an agent of the Protestant propaganda. The first edition of the "Bear Bible" has the following title:—

"La Biblia que es los sacros libros del viejo y nuevo testamento. Tradladada en Español [by

Cassiodoro de Reina]. 3 parts. [Berne, printed by Sam. Apiarius for Thomas Guarinus] 1569," 4to.

The printer's device of Apiarius was a bear. Complete accounts of this Bible may be found in Boehmer, 'Bibl. Wiffen.,' ii. pp. 235-240; 'Bibl. Sussex,' ii. pp. 227-30; Brunet, i. col. 896; Ebert, 2262.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL.

Hildegardstr. 16, Munich.

GORDON OF THE WEST INDIES (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 108).—In the Ebenezer Burial-Ground, Kingston, Jamaica, there was, and is yet, I dare say, this monumental inscription: "Ellen Gordon, died 8 June, 1839, aged 72 years." See L. Archer's 'Monumental Inscriptions in the British West Indies.' There are many other Gordon inscriptions, but no others between 1838 and 1844.

M.A. OXON.

ROGER ASCHAM: "SCHEDULE" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 169, 216).—With all due deference to MR. PLATT, I cannot agree that "*shedule* is difficult to explain, and not to be recommended." It is the only pronunciation I have ever heard, and the only pronunciation given in Chambers's 'Twentieth Century Dictionary'; and if the "popular Latin *scedula*" were to be found in the ecclesiastical Latin of to-day it would certainly be pronounced "*shedula*" in Rome. The Roman pronunciation of "*Gloria in excelsis*" is "*Gloria in eggshelsis*."

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

TRANSLATED SURNAMES (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 205).—At the end of the eighteenth century, when the proceedings in Paris made Frenchmen and French names notorious in Great Britain, many Huguenots resident in London changed their names to the English equivalents, thus Lefevre, Smith; Le Noir, Black. To-day the children of aliens often assume less continental-sounding surnames; thus MacLow was a few years ago Michaelowski.

MEDICULUS.

FADED DAGUERREOTYPES (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 208).—What is sometimes spoken of as the "fading" of daguerreotypes is in reality a tarnishing of their silver surfaces similar to that which may be observed on any silver-ware; but whereas the latter is amenable to the discipline of plate-powder and brush, the daguerreotype can be easily ruined by a touch of the finger, and its restoration when tarnished is best entrusted to skilled hands. Few professional portrait photographers have now any practical acquaintance with the process by which such pictures are produced; but some of the larger photographic dealers, such as those in the Charing

less undertake the renovation, which only needs a little dexterity. The tarnish is removed by treating the daguerreotype with a solution of about ten grains of cyanide of potassium to the ounce of distilled water; and a detailed description of the method employed may be found in, e.g., *The British Journal of Photography*, July, 1902, p. 585, the best way of resealing (with Canada balsam) being also described therein on p. 263. This latter operation, by the way, is of the utmost importance, for the daguerreotype is strictly anaërobic, and flourishes in hermetic seclusion.

J. DORMER.

DUMAS: ITS PRONUNCIATION (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 189).—In the following lines, quoted by Sainte-Beuve in his '*Causeries du Lundi*,' the pronunciation is Duma. The Dumas is a river of the Isle of Bourbon:—

Sous la tranquille azur du plus doux des climats,  
Une humble maisonnette aux bords de la Dumas, &c.  
M. Lacausade wrote the verses.

E. YARDLEY.

On reading MR. PLATT'S query, I at once asked two Parisian friends how they pronounce Dumas, Barras, and Genlis. The answer was given without hesitation, *Duma, Barrasse, Genlisse*. One of them added that he did not think it possible for any Frenchman to call the well-known author *Dumas*. If Dumas had so pronounced his own name, the fact would surely be known.

M. HAULTMONT.

HENRY SANDERSON, CLOCKMAKER (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 148).—Quoting from '*Kent's Directory*' for 1781, Wood, in his interesting book entitled '*Curiosities of Clocks and Watches from the Earliest Times*,' 1866, at pp. 346-8, gives a list of sixty-seven watch and clock makers, in which the name of Henry Sanderson, of 301, Strand, duly appears, but there are no further particulars of him. The number given seems be very small for those following this useful craft only a century and a quarter ago.

One of the craftsmen whose names are in this list would appear to have been something of a mechanical genius, and rather more than an ordinary watchmaker. This was Ralph Gout, of 6, Norman Street, Old Street, and Mr. Wood says that one of his watches was of more than usual merit, for on it "time and measure were united"; while a gold watch now in South Kensington Museum contains also the mechanism of a pedometer, the latter being purchased for 20*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Wood does not mention any of the others as having been conspicuous for

In view of the greatly altered aspect of the Strand, it would be interesting to know in what part of that thoroughfare the house then numbered 301 was situated; whether the period comprised within the years 1778-81, given in the editorial note, was the whole time of Sanderson's business connexion therewith, or whether he removed in the latter year; or if his occupancy was ended by death or some other cause. The history of the Strand will have to be written some day, and such particulars will be very useful.

W. E. HARLAND-OXLEY.

Westminster.

I think the above personage is identical with the Henry Sanderson of the parish of St. Clement Danes, administration of whose goods was granted to his widow, Christian Sanderson, on 15 January, 1785.

CHAS. H. CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

BISHOPS' SIGNATURES: THEIR PUNCTUATION (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 487; iv. 55).—It appears to me that the fact of an archbishop using a period, colon, or semicolon to indicate that a word is abbreviated, is not in any way an authority for the customary or correct use. The illustrations Mr. HOWARD COLLINS gives go back to 1877; now in 1600 Archbishop Whitgift wrote "Jo: Cantuar:." Previous to this date, when he used "Cant" for "Cantuariensis," he did not always use either a colon or period as a symbol of contraction. In Whitgift's 'Defense of the Answers to the Admonition,' printed in 1674, we find "Jo." with a period as the abbreviation sign. A hundred years afterwards Archbishop Sheldon signed "Gilb. Cant." making the period serve the duty of a contraction mark. In a document preserved by the Warden of Whitgift's Hospital, Croydon, the benefactor mentioned therein was Mr. Edward Aylworth, and that gentleman in 1597 signed his name "Ed: Aylworth," using a colon as an abbreviation sign.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Thornton Heath.

"NEWLANDS," CHALFONT ST. PETER (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 148, 213).—There appears to be no foundation for the statement that this was the seat of Abraham Newland. The title-deeds show that in 1659 Newland House was sold to Thomas Saunders, in whose family it remained until 1754, when it was sold to Henry Thomas Gott (afterwards knighted). Sir Henry Gott appears to have lived in the house until his death, which took place either in 1808 or 1809. In 1812 the house was sold by his representatives to Thomas Allen, in whose family it remained until a few years

ago. The house has been variously called Newland, Newland House, Great Newland, Newlands, and Newland Park.

MR. ABRAHAM SAYS that the house at Newlands is evidently of a much later date than 1807. I believe that Thomas Allen immediately on purchasing the house made the alterations and additions to which the house owes its present appearance. The story of its having belonged to Abraham Newland probably arises merely from the similarity of name.

H. A. HARBEN.

Newland Park, Chalfont St. Giles.

TO MR. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN'S interesting note relative to Abraham Newland may be added some remarks that occur in an article upon 'Highbury' in *The Idling Gazette* for 22 August:—

"The houses in Highbury Place were built in 1779 by John Spiller, who lived and died at No. 23, next door to Abraham Newland. These houses were first let at from 34*l.* to 36*l.* per annum. It is said of Mr. Newland that, though quite a rich man—he left 200,000*l.*—he lived in the most economical fashion. When he left the Bank of England through declining health, he was offered a pension, but declined it. He, however, consented to accept a service of plate, valued at 1,000*l.*—'as a tribute of respect for long and faithful service'—but did not live to receive it. By his will he left the interest on 60,000*l.* and cash (5,000*l.*) to his housekeeper. The remainder of his fortune was divided between his relatives, who were mostly in necessitous circumstances."

HARRY HEN.

Fair Park, Exeter.

HAROLD II. AND THE ROYAL HOUSES OF ENGLAND, DENMARK, AND RUSSIA (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 188).—The following passage from 'The Historie of Great Britaine under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans, &c.,' by John Speed, third edition, 1632, p. 411, will, I think, answer your correspondent's question:—

"Another daughter of King Harold, not named by any Story-writer of our owne nation, is mentioned by Saxo Grammaticus, in his Danish history, to have come into Denmark, with her two brethren, to have bin very honourably entertained by King Swain the yonger, her kinsman, and afterwards to have bin as honourably placed in marriage with Gereslef, called in latin Iarislaves, and of the Danes Waldemar, King of the Russia's: & by him to have had a daughter, that was ye mother of Waldemar, the first of that name King of Denmark, from whom all the Danish Kings for many ages since succeeded."

REUBEN.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

GALLOWS OF ALABASTER (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 120).—My friend Comm. Giacomo Boni, the director of the excavations at the Forum, is a Venetian, suggests that?

lous fair pair of gallows.....wrought with many curious borders and works," Coryat, not being an antiquary, may have intended to describe the two columns in the Piazzetta at Venice, between which it was customary to execute criminals, although, as he says, the columns are not alabaster, but of red and grey Egyptian granite respectively.

The explanation appears to me to be a plausible one.

JOHN HEBB.

DANTE'S SONNET TO GUIDO CAVALCANTI (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 207).—In Mr. W. M. Rossetti's two-volume edition of D. G. Rossetti's 'Collected Works,' 1888, vol. ii. p. 126, a translation of this sonnet is given. To the lines—

And Lady Joan, and Lady Beatrice,  
And her the thirtieth on my roll,

a foot-note is appended to the following effect:—

"That is, his list of the sixty most beautiful ladies of Florence, referred to in the 'Vita Nuova,' among whom Lapo Gianni's lady, Lagia, would seem to have stood thirtieth."

And compare with this the sonnet and note on p. 69 *ante* (the 'New Life').

A. R. BAYLEY.

The probability is that Bice is an abbreviation of Beatrice. In 'What I Remember,' vol. ii. p. 368, by my friend T. A. Trollope, he gives the name Bice to his little girl:—

"But the picture of child and nurse—how life-like none can tell but I—was the picture of her 'baby Beatrice,' and the description simply the reproduction of things seen."

Bice was married to Mr. Charles Stuart Wortley, and died 26 July, 1881.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

THE DUKE'S BAGNIO IN LONG ACRE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 24, 115, 217).—Before this subject is closed I would ask, What is known of Mr. Henry Amy, or Ayme, or Aimes, who is described as "the Surgeon at the Bagnio in Long Acre," and as "a Surgeon in Long Acre who kept a bath," and who advertised it in *The Tailor* on 1 December, 1709? Was he a Huguenot? In which part of Long Acre was it situated? Who was the Duke after whom it took its name of "The Duke's Bagnio" in 1683?

C. MASON.

29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

[It was the last question answered by MR. ELTON HODGKIN at the first reference.]

INDEX OF PROBATES (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 183).  
LUM's suggestion, if practical, would be a boon to genealogists and others. A small proportion of people interested in recent probates would hardly

libraries in purchasing these annual printed lists, even if they could be bought. The official objection to issuing the lists to libraries would be on the ground of consequent loss of revenue, for one shilling is charged for each name *searched for*, whether a will is traced or not. If these books were at a library any one might avoid these fees, which amount to several thousand pounds annually. Only recently the Clerk of the Calendars at Somerset House objected to a gentleman searching the printed index of wills (1398 to 1604) himself for fear that the list would give him at a glance more information than the shilling entitled him to see. This seems a little arbitrary, for at the Record Office the printed index of these old wills can be seen and examined at leisure, without fee or difficulty. These printed lists of ancient P.C.C. wills can, of course, be bought from the British Record Society, and one hopes that the index for later years will be printed by the same society at no very distant time. The annual list of wills proved in the various Probate Courts is officially printed, and appears in five or six large volumes eight or nine months after the close of the year. Of this annual only some fifty copies are printed; of these forty go to the forty district registries, one to the Probate Court, Dublin, and one to Edinburgh, leaving a few copies at Somerset House for reference. The cost of production must be very considerable, and the price would be proportionately great. The present generation of officials are unlikely to give copies away.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

6, Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

So long as the Government charge a search fee, copies of the calendars cannot be placed in the libraries. When the Probate practice was taken over in 1858, it was promised that one index should be made and printed of all the wills in each of the old courts. Nothing has been done except the P.C.C. was printed back to 1850. The least the authorities could do would be to buy copies of the grand indexes to the P.C.C. wills of the British Record Society, and send a copy to each district registry. I understand that fees are not charged in America, and they bear very heavily on the public here. I ought to have said that.

Chatto & Windus, 1888). Another, with many "spoken" interpolations, appears, with the music, in "Davidson's Musical Miracles: 120 Comic Songs sung by Sam Cowell," no date, but published somewhere in the early sixties of last century. A third, and I think the most common, is in a quarto comic song-book, with music, published about the same time as Sam Cowell's, but upon which for the moment I cannot lay my hands. The favourite comic songs of forty-five to fifty years ago were 'Villikins,' 'Lord Lovel,' 'Billy Barlow,' 'The Ratcatcher's Daughter,' and 'The Cork Leg.' These had a long run, especially 'Villikins,' 'Lord Lovel,' and 'The Ratcatcher's Daughter.' Within the last five years I have heard the two former given as recitations by an elderly K.C., who remembers their popularity.

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THOMAS A BECKET (10th S. iv. 147, 214).—It would vastly surprise me if I could be convinced that "the present family.....claim descent from the martyr." In my opinion, THE RECTOR OF SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL is utterly mistaken. JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

RUSHBEARING (10th S. iv. 87, 216).—A well-illustrated work entitled 'Rush-Bearing,' written by Alfred Burton, was published in Manchester in 1891. It contains a complete history of the custom and its origin, and records where the rush-cart was annually dragged through the street, and also where the custom is still kept up, or was until recently.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS (10th S. iii. 287, 337, 355).—A diary such as asked for will be found in the 'Justice's Note-Book of Capt. John Pickering, 1656-60.' See Thoresby Society, vol. xi.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Works of Thomas Nashe.* Edited from the Original Texts by Ronald B. McKerrow.—Text. Vol. III. (A. H. Bullen.)

WITH the third volume, now issued, the text of Mr. McKerrow's admirable edition of Nashe is complete. A fourth volume, yet to appear, will be occupied with a memoir, notes, and a glossary. Vol. iii. opens with 'Have with you to Saffron-Walden,' and contains 'Nashe's Lenten Stvffe' and 'Summer's Last Will and Testament,' together with 'Shorter Pieces' and 'Doubtful Works.' Saffron Walden was the birthplace of Gabriel Harvey, against whom, and his brothers Richard and John, Nashe's satire is constantly directed. 'Have with

you to Saffron-Walden' probably contributed more than any other work of Nashe to the formal prohibition of the printing of his works and those of Gabriel Harvey. With the feud generally, though it looms large in Tudor literature, and brings on the stage many Elizabethan celebrities, we may not concern ourselves. Philologically, Nashe's tract is of extreme interest, and it is doubtful where, outside Urquhart's Rabelais, instances can be afforded of such "excremental concepts and stinking kennel-rakt vp invention"—to use Nashe's own words—as are employed. For this reason we look with much interest for the forthcoming glossary and notes. That Nashe copied directly from Rabelais we will not say, and his knowledge of language unclean or vituperative may well have been a gift. We seem, however, to trace Rabelaisian influences. These are specially noticeable in 'Nashe's Lenten Stvffe,' which is devoted to the praise of the red herring, and is a monstrosity of clever piece of extravagance, owing something, doubtless, to those praises of the ass, the flea, and so forth, which in Latin were a favourite amusement of Dutch humourists and grammarians. Nashe was born at Lowestoft, hence his familiarity with his subject. In this work appears his allusion to his ill-starred and unprinted play 'The Isle of Dogs,' which involved him in so much trouble, and which he here calls the "imperfitt Embrion" of his idle hours. In it, too, appears the word "Honorificabilitudinitatibus," used in an abridged form by Shakespeare. Innumerable quaint words and allusions are to be found. Turban, a Turkish head-gear, is spelt as "turbanto." A pleasing reference appears (p. 195) to Christopher Marlowe: "Let me see, hath any bodie in Yarmouth heard of Leander and Hero of whom divine *Muscalia* sung, and a diviner Muse than him, Kit Marlow?" 'Summer's Last Will and Testament' is more accessible than Nashe's other works, but is necessarily included. It is of no particular significance as a drama, but has some good lyrics. It is, however, too familiar to call for comment. Among the doubtful works appears the licentious 'Choise of Valentines,' which bears on it the name of Nashe, and may well have been one of the indecencies he owns to have written for the delectation of his aristocratic patrons. It has been recently reprinted by Mr. Farmer. 'As Almond for a Parrat' has many signs of Nashe's style. In any case, we are in favour of liberal treatment in such matters, and would rather that a work curious in itself should be erroneously ascribed than that we did without it altogether. Much desirable bibliographical information is supplied in what is really an ideal edition. For the fourth volume we wait with some impatience. There are few writers who stand more in need of illustrative comment and of glossarial explanation than Nashe. Mr. McKerrow is rendering invaluable service. It is needless to state, in the case of a work issued by Mr. Bullen, that it is artistic and luxurious in all typographical and other respects, and is a thing to be treated with reverence and love.

*Hakluytus Posthumus; or, Purchas His Pilgrimes.* By Samuel Purchas, B.D. Vols. VII. and VIII. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

TWO further volumes of the great and spirited undertaking of Messrs. MacLehose have seen the light, and we are in the way, with what is given and promised, of speedily possessing a complete

library of adventure. Not wholly English are the discoveries recorded in vol. vii., which is mainly occupied with the explorations of the Portuguese, our great rivals, and often our predecessors, in travel. First in the volume comes 'The Voyage of Sir Francis Alvarez, a Portugall, made unto the Court of Prete Janni, the great Christian Emperour of Ethiopia.' Of this—which, greatly reduced as it is, occupies much over two hundred pages—we learn in vol. vi., in which the opening chapters appear, that the translation is anonymous, the book having been found "in Master Hackluyt's papers." Prete, otherwise Priest or Presbyter, John is so called in obedience to a vulgar error, according to which the title, assigned at a much earlier date to Prester John in Asia, was bestowed upon the Negus of Ethiopia. The English title of "Sir," conferred upon the celebrated priest and traveller Alvarez, we must suppose to have been bestowed in the same fashion as that in which it is assigned to clergymen, such as Sir Hugh Evans. Purchas apologizes for the dullness of the narration. It constitutes, however, a deeply interesting record, though there is nothing in it to flatter English vanity. The general title of Purchas describes his 'Pilgrimes' as depicting sea voyages and land travels by Englishmen and others. Francisco Alvarez appears to have received, like Herodotus, with some credulity the information given him by travellers and priests, especially concerning gold, with dreams of which early discoverers were always flattered. There were those, too, who assured him they had seen tritons and mermaids. The Nubians near Suaguen (Suakin) are said, through lack of bishops, to have fallen off from Christianity. A story as to the death of the King of Zeilei (vii. 341) seems to belong to the general domain of folklore. This is told in the record of Don John Bermudez, in which narratives concerning the phoenix and the griffons are treated with incredulity, which, though theological in basis, is not characteristic of the age. Under the name Abassia, Abyssinia is described, a curious account being given of the camelopard. At p. 420 the eighth book begins a history, by Robert, "whom some call the Englishman," of the First Crusade. The illustrations to vol. vii. consist of the maps of Hondius of Abyssinia, Asia, Asia Minor, the Holy Land, Sicily, Cyprus, Spain, Italy, and Germany.

An eminently controversial account of the advance of the Papal Monarchy, which opens out vol. viii., is followed by large excerpts from the four books of George Sandys constituting 'A Relation of a Journey began A.D. 1610,' descriptive of the Turkish Empire, Egypt, the Holy Land, and remote parts of Italy and islands adjoining. When introducing this well-known and valuable portion of his work, Purchas says, "I present men rather as Travellers, then as Scholars: and in the Historicall Stage produce them, telling what they haue seene; not what they can say." Sandys's style, especially when referring to the Hellespont and the fate of Ino or Leucæa, and Hero and Leander, is eminently poetical. Writing from Aleppo, Master William Biddulph describes coffee under the name of "Coffe," "a blacke kinde of drinke made of a kinde of Pulse like Pease called Coava, which being ground in the Mill, and boiled in water, they drinke it as hot as they can suffer it." 'A Briefe Compendium of the Historie of Sir Anthony Sherley's Travels into Persia' has much interest. Among the maps of Hondius in this volume is one,

on p. 520, of Paradise, which is placed in Mesopotamia and Chaldea, with another of the Peregrinations of the Israelites in the Desert. A picture of a Turkish woman is also supplied. The book continues to be a mine of information and adventure.

*Abraham Cowley: Poems, Miscellanies, The Mistressse, Pindarique Odes, Davideis, Verses.* The Text edited by A. R. Waller, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)

A FIFTH volume, consisting of the English poems of Abraham Cowley, has been added to the scholarly and appetizing series of "Cambridge English Classics." The text of the new Cowley is that of the folio edition of 1668, published a year after the poet's death, containing, presumably, his latest corrections, and supplying for the first time the life (not now reprinted) by Thomas Sprat, subsequently Bishop of Rochester. It preserves, as do the earlier volumes, the old orthography, the use of capital letters and italics, and all the features of a seventeenth-century press, and is an edition to gladden the heart of the scholar. In the present volume are comprised the four parts which constituted the first folio of 1656 as well as the 'Verses written on Several Occasions,' of which two editions in 1663, one in small 8vo and another in 15mo (*sic*), followed the appearance of a surreptitious imprint in Dublin. A companion volume is promised, and will contain the 'Several Discourses by way of Essays in Verse and Prose' (perhaps the most generally prized of his works), Cowley's juvenile writings, and his English plays. Everything of the poet's, with the exception of his Latin works, which are not included in the scheme, will be supplied in the most convenient, attractive, and scholarly of shapes. To the present volume are affixed indexes of titles and of first lines, and notes comprising various readings from 'The Mistressse' of 1647, the first folio of the works of 1656, the second folio of 1668, and the 'Verses' of 1663. A revival of interest in Cowley has been inspired of late years, and is a hopeful sign. This the appearance of the present edition will do something to foster. Cowley is a genuine poet, and the best translator of his epoch. Let those unwilling to take our words on trust look at the 'Anacreontiques,' that especially on drinking (p. 51), and on the rendering from Catullus of 'Acme and Septimius' (p. 419). His 'On the Death of Mr. William Hervey,' with its

Ye fields of Cambridge, our dear Cambridge, say,  
seems to have influenced both Gray and Matthew Arnold. 'The Change,' beginning

Love in her Sunny Eyes does basking play, &c.,  
inspired Gay's "Love in her eyes sits playing," while 'The Inconstant' supplied Sheridan with the idea for the best-known of his lyrics. The best-known of all Cowley's poems is perhaps that 'On the Death of Mr. Crashaw,' commencing:—

Poet and Saint! to thee alone are given  
The two most sacred Names of Earth and Heaven.  
Cowley is to be restudied in this fascinating edition.

*Calendar of Letter-Books of the City of London preserved at the Guildhall. — Letter-Book G.* Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. (Printed by Order of the Corporation.)

THE seventh volume of the Letter-Books printed by order of the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London differs from all its

predecessors in having connected with it no name of any colour, as the White, Black, or Red Book. It covers a longer period than Letter-Book F, which extends from *circa* 1337 to 1352, and embraces the period from the last-named date to 1374. We are still in the long reign of Edward III., which, however, is approaching its close, and the wars with France culminate in the field of Poitiers and the subsequent arrival of the French king, a prisoner, at the Savoy. In October, 1355, the City equipped 20 men-at-arms and 500 archers for service in France. The results of the war were not always successful, and in 1373 the Parliament hesitated to furnish money for its further prosecution. A menaced invasion of England took place, indeed, and for a short time Winchelsea was in the possession of the French. The most interesting literary record is the grant (pp. 327-8) by the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty to Geoffrey Chaucer of the mansion over Algate, together with the houses built thereon, and a cellar beneath the said gate, to hold the same for life. The grantors covenant not to use the gate as a prison during Chaucer's lifetime, but reserve to themselves the right of entry into and disposal of the premises for safeguarding the City if necessary. This is dated 1374, and has already been printed in Riley's 'Memorials' and elsewhere. An early mention of the Apothecaries is found at p. 204.

Dr. Sharpe's introduction serves all the purpose the name denotes, and, besides being a guide to the contents, is a valuable contribution to history. Its composition must be counted with the other important services rendered by one of the most exact and erudite of antiquaries. On 4 December, 38 Edward III. (A.D. 1364), John Penrose was found guilty, by the surveyors of the sale of wine in the City, of selling unwholesome wine. He was condemned to drink a draught of his own wine, the remainder to be poured on his head, and he was to forswear the calling of vintner unless he obtained the king's favour. The price of wine was fixed, in the case of Vernage, at 2s. a gallon; in that of Ryvere, Mawvesie (? Malmsey), and Romeneye (Romanée) at 16d.; and Trubidiane, Mountrosse, Candye, Greek, Creet, Province, and Clarre at 12d. William Fissehe, appropriately named, was elected by good men of the mystery of Stokfishmongers to be meter of eels ("mensurator ceparum"). The phrase "any vadlet [presumably valet] or servant" is of frequent occurrence. John Chaucere, mentioned (p. 59) as collector, is supposed to be the father of the poet.

*Neolithic Dew-Ponds and Cattle-Ways.* By Arthur John Hubbard, M.D., and George Hubbard, F.S.A. (Longmans & Co.)

We have here a short but important contribution to our knowledge of the works of prehistoric man. It is the result of the researches of two men—brothers, apparently—among the gigantic earthworks of the South of England Downs, notably at Cissbury Ring and Chanetonbury Ring, near Worthing, and Maiden Castle, near Dorchester. A special form of knowledge is necessary to judge of the conclusions of the writers, who hold the earthworks with which they are concerned to be long prior to the building of Stonehenge, and possibly even of the same date as the Pyramids. What are dew-ponds is explained in the volume, to which our readers must be referred. The word itself is, so far as we can trace, not to be found in the 'N.E.D.'

Opportunity for its appearance will be found under 'Pond,' and of this, it is to be hoped, advantage will be taken. A series of admirably executed illustrations adds to the beauty and utility of a book which demands close study. At Maumbury Ring is an oval structure the orientation of which coincides accurately with that of Stonehenge. There is held to be a probability that the first solar temples of prehistoric man were built in a manner similar to the hill settlements.

An interesting addition is contemplated to the final volume of the "Stratford Town Shakespeare," now being published by the Shakespeare Head Press of Stratford-on-Avon. This consists of a series of essays on Shakespearean subjects by well-known scholars. The services of the following have been secured:—Mr. Robert Bridges, who will write on 'Shakespeare revealed in his Art'; Dr. Richard Garnett, 'Cymbeline and Tragi-Comedy'; Mr. E. K. Chambers, 'The Elizabethan and Jacobean Stage'; and Mr. Charles Crawford, 'The Three Parts of Henry VI.' M. Jusserand will write on 'Ben Jonson's Views of Shakespeare's Art'; while German scholarship will be represented by Prof. Brandl, of Berlin, who will contribute notes on the source of each play. The editor, Mr. A. H. Bullen, will write critical notes on the disputed passages in the text. Other names will be announced later.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. In each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the exact heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

R. A. P. ("I live for those who love me").—The late Miss Powley, whose signature M. P. was familiar in 'N. & Q.' for many years, stated at 5<sup>th</sup> S. vii. 179 that these lines were from 'What I Live For,' by G. Linneus Banks.

PIERM ("Chess").—Anticipated *ante*, p. 255.

R. DE CORDOVA ("Famous Pictures as Signs").—This query was inserted *ante*, p. 169, and a reply appeared at p. 218.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

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### THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

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## Notes.

## THE TWO SIR THOMAS ARMSTRONGS.

(See 3<sup>rd</sup> S. x. 353.)

THE 'Biographia Britannica,' quoting from Bishop Burnet's 'Memoirs,' states that the father of Sir Thomas Armstrong, who suffered death as a conspirator in 1684, was in the king's service in Holland. The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' amplifies this assertion by adding that Armstrong's father was a soldier in an English regiment sent on an expedition to Holland *temp.* James I. These statements are both vague and misleading; it is the object of this article to prove, indisputably, that the unfortunate Sir Thomas Armstrong was the son of a distinguished cavalry leader, whose name stands out in bold relief in the annals of the Irish Rebellion, and who, for services rendered to Charles I.'s cause, was knighted about 1644.

In 1638 Thomas Armstrong the elder was appointed Governor of Culmore Fort,\* and on 7 February, 1640, was, by the king's orders, made Quartermaster-General of the

Horse in Ireland, at ten shillings per diem.\* In 1641 Thomas Armstrong was commissioned by Ormond to raise a troop of horse in Leinster, consisting of fifty light horse and fifty dragoons, for which he received 500*l.*† Armstrong's troop did excellent service at the relief of Athy, Birr, and Burrish in Upper Ossory. Sir John Veel (Commissary-General in Ireland), writing to Major William Cadogan, under date of 20 April, 1642, says of this expedition:—

"This was a dangerous piece of service, for our men were fought withal upon great disadvantage ..... in their return out of the bogs and roads..... There was Captain Armstrong shot three times, but the bullets being spent did him little hurt, only one pierced to his navel, where it made a bunch as big as a hen's egg and fell out at his knees."‡

On 23 May, 1642, the House of Commons voted 1,000*l.* to Capt. Thomas Armstrong and twenty-seven officers.§ In the following year we find a "grant to Captain Thomas Armstrong of the lands of Corbellis, co. Dublin, which he gallantly recovered from the rebel Luke Nettervill.<sup>¶</sup> Within a few months of this grant Armstrong was knighted;<sup>||</sup> but whether by the king (to whom he may have been sent on a mission) or by Ormond does not appear. In a short journal of warlike occurrences in Ireland, for the year 1647, reference is made to Sir Thomas Armstrong's services with his troop at the siege and capture of Athboy; after which events Armstrong was sent in command of 500 horse to raid the country, and returned to camp with 800 cattle.\*\* In the 'List of the [Royalist] Army in Ireland, 1649,' preserved at Trinity College, Dublin, "Colonel Sir Thomas Armstrong's Regiment of Horse" is given as being 200 strong. For the next ten years there is a hiatus in the Irish State Papers so far as Sir Thomas Armstrong's doings are concerned; but this blank was most happily filled up by the report printed in the 'House of Commons' Journals,' under date of 31 May, 1659, which report gives the examination of Sir Thomas Armstrong before a committee of the Council of State at Westminster, and is as follows:—

\* 'Cal. S. P. Dom.'

† 'Cal. S. P. Ireland,' under date of 11 December, 1641.

‡ 'Ormonde Papers,' Old Series, vol. ii. p. 6.

§ 'House of Lords' Calendar' (printed by the Hist. MSS. Commission).

¶ 'Cal. S. P. Ireland,' under date of 18 November, 1643. Luke Nettervill was second son of Viscount Nettervill.

|| 'Ormonde Papers,' New Series, *passim*.

\*\* 'Captain Stewart's MSS.' (Hist. MSS. Com., Tenth Report, Appendix, Part 4).

\* 'Cal. S. P. Ireland,' under general date of 8 April, 1631.

"Committed prisoner to the Gatehouse 13 April, 1655, by a Warrant from the late Lord Protector, signed 'Oliver P.,' in which warrant no cause of commitment is mentioned.

"After three years' imprisonment removed to the Tower of London, where he continued two nights, from whence he was sent to Jersey, in company with Major-General Overton, where he remained six months.

"He saith that he served the King and Parliament in arms in Ireland; and raised a troop of horse and troop of dragoons at the beginning of the Rebellion.

"Served the King under the Lord of Ormond and was major-general of his horse.

"That he was a prisoner in Ireland.

"That he had his liberty to go into Holland.

"That he never gave any parole.

"Going for Holland was by stress of weather driven into the Isle of Man.

"When that Island was taken made the articles for Lady Derby for the deliverance thereof, and had then articles for himself to live in any part of the Dominions of the Commonwealth without molestation.

"Denied that he was at Worcester with the King of Scots.

"That he would give his parole, or such security as shall be demanded, for his further peaceable behaviour."

Sir Thomas Armstrong was discharged on 30 June, 1659. In his bond\* he described himself "of Waliva [*sic*], Cumberland"; and Philip Armstrong and Matthew Clifford, both of Westminster, were sureties "in 1,000*l.* that Sir Thomas shall do nothing prejudicial to the peace of the Commonwealth."† After the Restoration Sir Thomas Armstrong petitioned Charles II. that his former military posts in Ireland might be again conferred on him.‡ This petition was granted, and Armstrong not only obtained a troop of horse, but was restored to his post as Quartermaster-General of the Cavalry in Ireland.§ And as a reward for his loyalty the king granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong, by patent, dated 14 December, 1660, "power to coin farthing tokens of copper for Ireland."|| This grant was for twenty-one years.

The gallant Sir Thomas died in Dublin, — November, 1662. His will¶ is dated 19 November, 1662, and after mentioning that he is "sick in body, but of sound and perfect memory," he continues, "I give all my estate both reall and personall to my well-

\* 'Cal. S. P. Dom.,' 1659.

† *Ibid.*

‡ 'Cal. S. P. Ireland,' under general date of 8 April, 1661.

§ *Ibid.*

|| Quoted in 'N. & Q.' 3<sup>rd</sup> S. x. 353.

¶ A certified copy of this will, from the Record Office of Ireland, Dublin, is in the writer's possession. Said will was proved by Capt. Thos. Armstrong, the sole executor, 31 January, 1662/3.

beeloved sonne Captaine Thomas Armstronge." Here we have positive proof that in November, 1662, Thomas Armstrong the younger—the future victim of the Rye House Plot—had not been knighted by Charles II. when in exile, as suggested in the 'Biographia Britannica,' or a month after the Restoration, as stated in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' The fact remains that it has never been discovered when the second Sir Thomas Armstrong was knighted, but it is believed to have been soon after his father's death. Another important point is proved by the first Sir Thomas Armstrong's will, as the testator makes special mention of the aforesaid grant to coin farthings for Ireland:—

"Item I leave and bequeath to Colonel William Legg the full halfe and moyetie of all the benefit and profit that shall hereafter growe due and accure for or by reason of a grant to mee from his Majesty for twentie one yeares for the uttering of toakins and farthings."

This bequest quashes the idea that it was the second Sir Thomas Armstrong on whom the patent for coining farthings was conferred in 1660. Ruding (quoting from Simon) thus refers to the original patent granted by Charles II. for coining farthings in Ireland:

"In 1680, the son of Sir Thomas Armstrong stated in a petition to the King that neither his father nor himself were ever admitted to make use of this grant nor to obtain allowance from the chief governor of Ireland to issue the said tokens."

On 18 May, 1680, a second patent for twenty-one years was granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong, Knt., and Col. George Legge (afterwards Lord Dartmouth). These two grantees sold their patent in June, 1680, to John Knox, Alderman of Dublin.

CHARLES DALTON.

32, West Cromwell Road, S W.

#### CONSUL SMITH AND HIS WILL.

(See *ante*, p. 221.)

THE will was opened by the Notary Gabrieli, and translated into Italian. This translation was certified as literal and accurate by William Ouchterlony and Richard Doyle, on 7 January, 1770 *more Veneto*, that is 1771. Both translation and original are among the Notary Gabrieli's papers (Archivio di Stato, Venice, Sezione Notarile, Testamenti, Atti Lodovico Gabrieli, Busta 500. No. 184). The will runs thus:—

I Joseph Smith late Consul of his Britannic Majesty to the most Serene Republic of Venice humbly acknowledging the many and great mercies that God of his infinite goodness hath been pleased

\* Quoted at 3<sup>rd</sup> S. x. 353.

to bestow on me, Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament all written with my own hand and with a reserve to myself of a Power to make therein such alterations and additions as I shall hereafter think fitt, which I will be deem'd of the same validity and force as if [they] were inserted in the Body of the writing.

First I give to my Nephew Samuel Bagwell the sum of one thousand Pounds sterling, and to his sisters my Nieces, that is to such of them as at the time of my Decease shall not have been married, to each of them Two hundred Pounds sterling: these summs to be paid to them or to their Lawful Assigns, within the space of twelve months after my decease, and if any of them, Brother or Sisters, shall dye within the time of the said Twelve months, before these Legacys become payable Then my will is that the portion of the deceased shall be divided among the survivors according to the proportion of their respective Legacys.

Secondly I give and forgive to my nieces Catherine Goodenough and Esther Henley and to each of them, all and every sum and summs of money it may appear they be owing to me as heirs to my late Brother John Smith, upon Mortgage, Bond, Note or otherwise with all interests due thereon.

Thirdly I give three months wages to such of my domestic servants at Venice as shall have liv'd with me for the space of one year and likewise I give to my two Boatmen Thirty currant ducats each provided that they also shall have been one year in my service, and upon the same conditions I give to my servants at Moggiano to wit Coachman, Postillion, Antonio Pasqualati and Santo, Helper in the Garden, to each of these four three months salary and to Paulo Campelli Head Servant at Moggiano I give two hundred ducats curr. All these legacys to be paid to them within a month after my decease.

Fourthly And my will is that five hundred currant ducats be given to the Pievano of the Parish of the SS. Apostoli. where I have always dwelt from my first coming to Venice, to be by him distributed to such as shall appear to him to be fit objects of Charity, particularly recommending to his prudence to have in view and to prefer such Poor as may be infirm, of either sex not under fifty years of age of which charity so distributed he is to produce proof of its being comply'd with, and this sum of five hundred ducats to be paid within two months of my decease.

Fifthly In regard that through some error, neglect or mismanagement voluntary or otherwise, during my apprenticeship with the late Mr. Thomas Williams any loss may have happened to his Estate which because of the misfortunes which afterwards oppressed him, and his Death, cannot be made good as ought and as I desired, for satisfaction of my Conscience in this Point I will that the sum of one hundred pounds sterling be apply'd to such Pious Use or Uses as my Executrix shall think fitt and within such time as may be convenient for her to do it.

Sixthly To John Yersin, to whom I have been a sincere well wisher, for which his letters, which will be found among my papers, are a sufficient Testimony, I give and forgive what he may appear from my Books in his own handwriting, to be owing to me.

Seventhy Whereas I have a debt to Mr. Santino Cambiaso, circulating by Exchange on Amsterdam,

of sixteen Thousand Bank ducats\* for security whereof I have deposited in his hands Effects in Jewels, Gold coins, Cameos and Intaglios, which by my books appear to have been purchased (and without vanity I may say with good skill) as occasions have presented in a course of many years, and though bought with advantage, cost a much greater sum, and particularly the antient Imperial medals; the quadruple of what is assigned as their value in the note delivered to the said Cambiaso; in which among other things the Cameos and intaglios are esteemed at D. 7000 curr<sup>t</sup>, which on account of the singular excellency of many of them, and others very estimable for their fine workmanship, so that on the whole I compute this collection to be really worth double the sum expressed in the Note formed at the time this deposit was made and the delivery of the Effects to the said Cambiaso by the hands of Sig. Giovanni Antonio Albinoni according to his declaration signed and sealed, which will be found among my papers, to be confronted at the restitution of these Effects, as Sig. Cambiaso refus'd to give himself any writing or receipt when they were delivered to him by the above said Albinoni. Now my intention always was and still is, that this debt be discharged by part of the Money that will be produced from the Sale of the Books assign'd to and received by me for Capital and Profit arising from the Buissness of Bookseller and Printer carry'd on for my account by Giambattista Pasquali for the space of 24 years, amounting to the real cost nigh D. 140000 curr<sup>t</sup>. according to the distinct Catalogues and Inventories in my possession and existing in three warehouses, to wit in the warehouses at S. Gio. Crisostomo di Ca' Ruzzini in calle della Testa and alli Mendicanti all conformably to the Lists and Accounts deliver'd in by the said Pasquali, Director of the said Buissness, and the final settlement made with him and the passing of reciprocal discharges for balance whereof he remains D<sup>r</sup> to me the sum of D 10,000 curr<sup>t</sup> to be paid in proportionate summs in the space of six years.

Eighthly I give to the Lady Bridget Wentworth one hundred Guineas which I desire she would accept to be employed in the purchase of a Ring and wear as a Testimony of my respect and Esteem and grateful sense of the Friendship she has honoured me with.

Ninthly To John Murray Esq<sup>r</sup> His Majestie's Resident at Venice I leave my gold repeating watch, made by Graham, valuable being made by that excellent artist and may be considered the more so as it was the last he made!

Tenthly To the Reverend Mr. Thomas Murray I give one hundred Pounds sterling as a mark of my esteem for a very worthy man and if he consents his daughter shall live with her Aunt Elizabeth she I know will very gladly receive her and employ every proper and affectionate regard in her Education, than whom I know none more capable, in every respect, both by precept and example.

XI<sup>thly</sup> To Mr. John Udny,† Brittish Consul, I give the two Portraits and their frames, one representing the last Doge Cornaro, painted by Pietro Uberti, the other my Predecessor Mr. Thomas Williams, painted by the celebrated Dahl, not improper ornaments (as I hope hee'l judge) for a

\* The Ducato di Banco was worth lire 9.12.

† Smith does not call him "Esquire," being, no doubt, of the Foreign Office view that "consuls are not technically gentlemen."

Place in the House he inhabits, formerly possessed by the said Mr. Williams and afterwards by myself till my removal to the house I built contiguous to it.

XII<sup>thly</sup> Any and every just debt may appear I may be owing I desire be discharg'd, which without my recommending to my Widow I am certain shee'l take care to do, some there may be that I don't recollect.

XIII<sup>thly</sup> I bequeath to Mrs. Eliza Agoin of Dublin, my lesser Yellow Diamond Ring as to a person I very much esteem for her own great merit and a most intimate, loving and beloved Friend of my Wife, and provided their respective conveniencies will permit it, as I am fully persuaded would correspond to their mutual desire, I recommend to them to live together, in such place as they shall both determine.

XIV<sup>thly</sup> After the payment of my Lawfull Debts and the several Legacies herein mentioned I give and bequeath all the Residue of my real and Personal Estate wherever situated and in whatever manner compos'd and of whatever kind it may be, unto my dear wife Mrs. Elizabeth Smith whom I wish long to survive me in the enjoyment of every solid Felicity, which while I liv'd my only aim and desire was to procure to her, and I constitute and appoint my said dear wife Elizabeth Smith sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, and in regard of the trouble it must entail I desire my friends Mr. John Udry, Brittish Consul, and Mr. Conrad Martens, Consul of Denmark, to be assisting to her herein, with their friendly advice and aid in order to realize such Part of my Effects as she shall judge proper to form a settlement for her, in such Place the most to her comfort and satisfaction where [she] shall chose to reside; this Trouble I desire they would moderate and each of them to accept of one hundred ounces of silver wrought Plate and understand it to be a Testimony of Esteem and Friendship of their departed Friend.

HORATIO F. BROWN.

(To be continued.)

#### SHAKESPEARIANA.

'LEAR,' I. i. 71-7, Furness edition, reads:—

*Regan.* In my true heart  
I find she names my very deed of love;  
Only she comes too short; that I profess  
Myself an enemy to all other joys  
Which the most precious square of sense possesses,  
And find I am alone felicitate  
In your dear highness' love.

In the interpretation of this passage the editors have held generally to three views: square, a space, held by Wright, and *Blackwood's Magazine*, October, 1853; square, a capacity, held by Johnson, Edwards, Capell, and Hudson; square, a figure of symmetry, held by Warburton, Holt, Smith, and Schmidt. Moberly explains it as "estimate," and Collier, Singer, Keightley, and Bailey alter the text.

Has not this passage fallen prey to the symbolism which is the besetting sin of Shakespeare commentators? Why not ex-

plain this as simply a concrete figure from chess? Chess is mentioned in 'The Tempest,' V. i. 198, where Prospero discovers to Alonso, Ferdinand and Miranda playing at chess. In 'The Taming of the Shrew,' I. i. 58, there is a pun on the expression "to stalemate," when Katherine says, "Sir, is it your will to make a stale of me among these mates?" Shakespeare is possibly thinking of check-mate when Macbeth is made to say, "My mind she hath mated, and amazed my sight," V. i. 86. Also we have in 'King John,' II. i. 123, "That thou mayst be a queen and check the world." Also in '2 Henry VI.,' III. i. 264,

— that is good deceit

Which mates him first that first intends deceit.

The senses of the Persian "mate" in "check-mate," and of the Teutonic "mate," to match, are played upon in 'The Comedy of Errors,' III. ii. 54, where Antipholus of Syracuse replies to Luciana's "What, are you mad, that you do reason so?" with "Not mad, but mated." Again, may not the passage in 'Troilus and Cressida,' IV. iv. 89, "I cannot.....play at subtle games to which the Grecians.....are most prompt," refer to the supposed invention of chess by Palamedes?

So much for Shakespeare's allusions to chess. In the light of them our passage may be interpreted: the most precious square, the most advantageous position upon the board, from which one has the board at his command. The joys accruing from having full control over sense, feeling, reason, appreciation of all things, are as naught in comparison with your dear highness' love. The scheming Regan compares her position to the playing of a game of chance and skill.

This interpretation casts light on another passage in the same scene. In lines 154-6 Kent uses the figure of chess, possibly with Regan's speech in mind:—

My life I never held but as a pawn  
To wage against thy enemies, nor fear to lose it,  
Thy safety being the motive.

Furness takes this to mean simply a "pledge," yet how much more effective it is to explain the passage as an allusion to chess, since it is the office of the pawn to keep the king from falling!

May not the reference to *primero* in I. i. 122, "I thought to set my rest on her kind nursery," have been attracted by the figure of the game? Such attraction is common in Shakespeare, and we find an unequivocal example of it in this very Act, I. iv. 81-3, where "bandy," a term from tennis, is quickly followed by "base football player."

From the time of Haroun al Raschid to the time of Queen Elizabeth, chess was the

game of kings, and this tragedy is a regal one. Further, chess is pre-eminently an intellectual game, and this drama is a struggle of intellects, in which the dynamic point is the breaking down of a noble mind.

'THE TEMPEST,' V. i. 199-203:—

*Mir.* Sweet lord, you play me false.

*Per.* No, my dear'st love, I would not for the world.

*Mir.* Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should wrangle,

And I would call it fair play.

Furness cites the following interpretations:—

"Warburton: 'That is, if the subject or bet were kingdoms.' Dr. Johnson: 'I take the sense to be only this: Ferdinand would not, he says, play her false for the world; yes, answers she, I would allow you to do it for something less than the world, for twenty kingdoms, and I wish you well enough to allow you, after a little wrangle, that your play was fair.'"

"W. A. Wright: 'The usage of *should* and *would* in this sentence becomes like our own by a very slight change, "for a score of kingdoms should you wrangle, I would call it fair play." This is merely an illustration of the manner in which the sentence would be changed in adopting it to modern habit. Another modern form would be obtained by substituting "might" for "should."'"

These interpretations do not only seem strained and obscure, but they fail to take into account Miranda's character. She, of royal birth, being brought up without the effeminating influence of women, is not the woman weakly to tell her lover that matters of State importance might cause him to be untrue to her and she would smile acquiescence. She is a girl of fine womanly instinct, yet with all a man's openness of mind and freedom from suspicion, and she is not any more likely to suppose Ferdinand, whom she regards as the soul of princely honour, guilty of dishonesty, than is Ferdinand likely to cheat her in a game.

The passage has no reference to weak submission on her part. She and her love have been playing a game at which we may be sure she has become a skilful opponent to her father. Ferdinand has been putting up no defence, supposing that an easy victory will please her. She is piqued at his slight of her ability: "Sweet lord, you play me false." You wrong me in so doing. Ferdinand, in his most sentimental manner, assures his dearest love that he would not for the world. "Yes," says she, "it is a game of chess, a royal game; the score is of kingdoms, and you should wrangle, you should contest your point, as a true king defend your side, and that I would call fair play." "Yes, for a

score of kingdoms you should wrangle, and I would call it fair play." R. M. GARRETT.  
Seattle High School, Seattle, Wash., U.S.

'LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST,' IV. iii. 335-6:—

A lover's ear will hear the lowest sound,  
When the suspicious head of theft is stopp'd.

The page of quoted critical comment given in the 'New Variorum' proves the second line of this passage to have been a fruitful source of controversy. The point is, Shall we take the meaning, "Head of theft (thief) suspicious," where "suspicious" modifies "Head of theft (thief)"? or is the meaning, "Head suspicious of theft"—a departure from the verbal order of the text? Furness agrees with Farmer, who declares for the latter explanation. I hardly think we are justified in assuming an inversion to be intended where a much clearer sense can be obtained without it. The mental picture of a thief, listening for any sound to warn him of possible detection and the frustration of his designs, is very vivid. The thief may be supposed to work silently, but the approach of an intruder upon the scene would likely be heralded by some sound. The head suspicious of theft is the exception, while the suspicious head of theft is the rule.

E. MERTON DEY.

St. Louis.

'HAMLET,' I. iv. 36: "DRAM OF EALE."—That "eale" is "evil" is certain, from "devil" being twice spelt "deale" in the same Second Quarto in which "eale" appears; but confirmation of this is afforded by the occurrence of "ele" for "evil" in Mirk's 'Festial' or 'Liber Festivalis,' now in the press for the Early English Text Society, under the editorship of Dr. Erbe: "Teching hem to have deth in mynde, and þe hylling of hure [covering of their] grave, and so, for drede, leuon þe *ele* and done þe gode" (p. 291, ll. 24-6). F. J. FURNIVALL.

'TIMON OF ATHENS,' I. ii. 251-4:—

"Thou givest so long, Timon, I fear me thou wilt give away thyself in paper shortly: what need these feasts, pomps, and vain-glories?"

A number of alterations and improvements upon the words "in paper" have been suggested here: *in proper* (Warburton), *in perpetuum* (Hanmer), *in person* (Kinnear), *in querpo* (Deighton, "Arden" edition, p. 39).

I think the old pun *paper* and *pauper*, which is often met with, explains the situation. Compare Webster's 'Westward Ho!' II. i.: "more suppliant than clients that sue in forma paper." Dyce, in a note here, gives another example from Rowley's 'When you

see the *you know me!* And I can refer for a proof to Skinner's 'Triumph of Peace' (Glasgow's 'Skinner,' vol. 280, 1822).

H. C. HAERT.

**ROSE-PIERRE'S ARREST AND THE MOON.**—In that interesting book 'Rose-pierre and the Red Terror,' by Dr. Jan ten Brink, translated from the Dutch by J. Hedenan, there is a picture of the scene outside the Hôtel de Ville on the night of 9 Thermidor (27 July, 1794), the night that Rose-pierre was arrested by the National Convention. In this picture a full moon is shown high in the sky. Now I find by calculation that there was a *new moon* on 27 July, 1794. The full moon shown in the picture had therefore no existence except in the mind of the artist, and this shows how little reliance can be placed on the accuracy of historical pictures.

J. ELLARD GORE.

Dublin.

**LAURENCE WASHINGTON'S DEATH.**—I have discovered at Dr. Plume's Library, Maldon, Essex, in a certified copy of the parish registers, this entry, amongst the burials: "Mr Laurence Washington 21 January 1653."

This is a piece of information lacking in any of the literature which I have found on the subject. There can be no doubt that this is the entry of the burial of the erstwhile rector of Purlieigh. His widow was buried at Tring in the following year (19 Jan., 1654).

R. T. LOVE, Rector of Purlieigh.

**"DRAPER": OMISSION FROM THE 'N.E.D.'**—The 'N.E.D.' strangely omits the form 'draper,' which seems to have been the spelling usual in the eighteenth century. The form is immortalized in the title of Swift's work 'The Drapier's Letters.'

ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

**"POTTO": ITS ETYMOLOGY.**—It seems highly probable that this popular and well-known name for an animal found both in the West Indies and in Africa will turn out to be a 'ghost word.' Our only authority for it is Bosman, who was chief Dutch factor at Elmina, and made a memorable voyage along the Guinea coast in 1698. In his letters, original Dutch edition of 1704, p. 32, he speaks of "een beest, 'tgeen by de negers de naam van *potto* draegt." This is the source of the modern usage of the term by naturalists, but I find no trace of it in any dictionary of the Gold Coast tongues. On the other hand, Mr. Skues, in his account of an independent investigation (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1869, p. 2),

says, "The natives call the *Potto potto*;" and similarly in Cassell's 'Natural History,' 1862, vol. 1, p. 243 it is stated, "The negroes seemed to be much afraid of the *Potto*, which they called *potto*." I am driven to the conclusion that either Bosman wrongly apprehended the word, or his printer misread his manuscript.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

**FOXES AS FOOD FOR MEN.**—On p. 5 of *The Starling*, 8 September, and under the heading 'Parisian Topics,' it is stated:—

"I found out to-day that foxes are classed as game in France and are poached as such, but whether for their pelts or their flesh, or merely in sport, I could not ascertain. But the poachers of the Seine et Marne district have a special way of their own for getting Reynard out of his den, which is so contrary to the elementary rules of sport that I must conclude that in their case, at least, the sporting instinct is absent. A rag soaked in petroleum is tied to the tail of a live rat, and lighted just as the animal is thrust into a hole where a fox has been located. The tortured beast rushes about until he comes to the fox's nest, which generally takes fire, sending its scared occupant out into the open. There the poacher is waiting, finger on trigger, and 'he never misses.' I am curious to know what punishment our hunting squires at home would reserve for these individuals."

I have been told that the flesh of the fox is used for food in some parts of Spain, and also that broth made of dogs' flesh is given to delicate children. MR. J. PLATT, in his recent letter on 'Vixens and Drunkenness' (19th S. iii. 437), has not proved that the Catalan for fox, *guineu*, cannot be a first cousin to Castilian *viñero*, i.e., in a joking sense, a *viner*.

E. S. DODGSON.

**"CATAMARAN."**—In the latest book on the great Douglas cause the author tells us that the Duke of Douglas "had something wild and barbarous in his nature—something of the old type of Highland chief or *catamaran*." Highland chiefs were never Madras surf boatmen, but even if the printer is responsible for the longer word, still caterans were never chiefs, nor was the Duke a Highlander. The sentence which follows is a gem of its kind: "He was long unmarried, and remained so for the greater portion of his life."

A. T. M.

[*Catamaran* is applied to a cross-grained person. See 'N.E.D.' (3). We are familiar with its use in this sense.]

**WELSH MUTATIONS.**—Mr. Charles G. Harper, in his delightful 'The Oxford, Gloucester, and Milford Road,' makes a curious slip, apparently owing to his ignorance of the law of mutation of the initial consonant in Welsh, whereby *c* becomes *g*, and sometimes *ch* or *ng*. Speaking of *Dafydd*

thought to be the prototype of Shakespeare's Fluellen, he rightly states that Gam was a nickname meaning 'the crooked,' but he adds, "I do not find the word *gam* in a modern Welsh dictionary, but it is often heard in Shropshire and on the borders to-day, where a person is said to have a 'gammy leg.'" Elsewhere he should have looked under *cam* for the word, when he would have had no difficulty in finding it.

D. M. R.  
This is in the 'N.E.D.' as dialectal and

N. OSTERMAYER.—Dr. Naylor in his 'Elizabethan Virginal Book' (London, 1881) prints a galliard by "Jehan Oyster" (sixteenth century), and gives in a note, "for what it is worth," a statement about a musician of the same name (the Christian name Jerome) from 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie.' He has consulted Robert Eitner's 'Biographisch-Bibliographisches Lexikon' in the National Library of the British Museum, where he could have found some information about Jehan and Jerome Ostermayer, or two musicians of the same name.

L. L. K.

Margaret's Bay, Kent.

JOHN CRUSOE, 1619.—In this year Robinson was admitted into Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and his surety was John Cruso ('Admissions,' by J. and W. C. B., 1887, p. 141).

W. C. B.

GENIUS BY COUNTIES.—An article so entitled appeared in *The Strand Magazine* for August. Genius was attributed to men of energy and distinction, as well as to those possessed of the intangible gift which comes itself independently of physical power or of the favour of fortune. The author begins with Yorkshire, which he credited to Lord Lawrence, Wilberforce, Capt. Cook, Lord Leighton, Flaxman, Charlotte Brontë, and Smeaton. In Lincolnshire he named Lord Burleigh, Algernon Sidney, Newton, John Wesley, and Lord Tennyson. I cannot but think that he has materially underrated the output of illustrious men and women from both of these vigorous shires, and should like to know if there be readers of *Q.* who share my opinion. Many names occur to me which ought to be added to such a list, and I feel that there are some of Lincolnshire quite worthy to add to the five which Mr. Gordon Colburn has brought together, though he has only picked out those which are most

famous. Is it possible that Derbyshire has nobody but Samuel Richardson and Herbert Spencer, and that Archbishop Cranmer is the only illustrious man who may be claimed by Nottinghamshire? Macaulay represents Leicester, and Drayton Northamptonshire. Huntingdonshire took many centuries to produce that really great man Oliver Cromwell, and having produced him was so exhausted that she has achieved nothing since but mediocrity in genius. Rutland is still hatching her swan." Apparently, many of the southern counties have been very richly dowered, and probably more so than Mr. Gordon Colborne is aware of. I leave their case to somebody who is better versed in their history than I can claim to be, and offer, above, sufficient matter for discussion.

ST. SWITHIN.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"THE MOST ELOQUENT OF ANCIENT WRITERS."  
—I am anxious to trace the author alluded to in the following passage from Lord Charles Somerset's proclamation (issued in 1818) establishing the Public Library at Cape Town, and declaring the design of the library to be

"to lay the foundation of a system which shall place the means of knowledge within the reach of the youth of this remote corner of the globe, and bring within their reach what the most eloquent of ancient writers has considered to be one of the first blessings of life—Home Education."

The only passage of an ancient writer which occurs to me as referred to here is Pliny the Younger's "Children should be brought up where they are born, and should accustom themselves from earliest infancy to love their native soil and make it their home." But is Pliny the Younger ever described elsewhere as the most eloquent of ancient writers? Any references to such description or to other passages will be much appreciated.

B. L. DYER.

Public Library, Kimberley, S.A.

TOUCHING FOR THE KING'S EVIL.—I am anxious, before publication, to make as complete as possible a collection of records of this ancient practice, and shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will be good enough to furnish me with extracts upon the subject from parish regis-

ters or other unprinted documents. Please forward direct.

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.  
Royal Societies' Club, St. James's Street, S.W.

APPLEBY MAGNA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—I desire information relating to the Appleby Grammar School, Appleby Magna, Atherstone, Leicestershire, especially the names of scholars between 1833 and 1845, when my late father was head master. One pupil of his was Cosmo Holbech; there were also two brothers Baker, a Needham, and, I think, an Ambrose Cave, and, of course, many others. I shall be pleased if any survivor will communicate with me.

The school dates from the time of William III., and was founded by Sir John Moore, Bart., whose statue stands in the schoolroom.

C. STRICKLAND MACKIE.  
The Croft, Rye, Sussex.

THE POUND, ROCHESTER ROW.—At the junction of Rochester Row, Greycoat Place, and Old Rochester Row, now incorporated with the previous thoroughfare under that name, the Pound formerly stood. I shall be pleased to receive information as to where I can see a picture of it if one should be in existence, and also to hear if there is any likelihood that one can be purchased.

EDWARD TANSLEY.  
Warwick Street, South Belgravia.

LONDON PAROCHIAL HISTORY.—May I be permitted to state that I am endeavouring to compile a history of the two (now united) City parishes of SS. Anne and Agnes, and St. John Zachary, and that I shall be extremely obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who will be kind enough to put me on the track of any out-of-the-way references to either of these parishes? I may mention that the former parish is often referred to in records prior to the sixteenth century as "S. Agnes" parish, and afterwards (for some three centuries or so) as "St. Anne's, Aldersgate."

W. McMURRAY.  
6, Clovelly Road, S. Ealing, W.

HENRY PALMER, of Wanlip, who died 1773, married Elizabeth Borrett, of Shoreham Castle, Kent. Whose daughter was she? She does not appear in the pedigree of Borrett of Shoreham in Hasted.

ALLANBANK.

HENRY HUDSON'S DESCENDANTS.—Writing now from Romeo, near the city of Detroit, in Michigan, I have to make some inquiries regarding the possible existence in Yorkshire, *circa* 1800-25, of descendants of Henry Hudson, the famous discoverer of

Hudson Bay. Mrs. McPike's maternal grand-uncle, the late Mr. Isaac Brabb[s], who died in Romeo in 1875, married, *circa* 1817, one Hannah Hudson, the nuptial ceremony probably being performed in North Cave or one of the neighbouring towns in Yorkshire.

There is a family tradition that this Hannah Hudson was descended from the celebrated navigator. The name and address of a local Yorkshire antiquary would be appreciated.

EUGENE FAIRFIELD MCPIKE.  
1, Park Row, Chicago, U.S.

"PUDDING."—In Banks's 'Labrador and Newfoundland Journal' a strange kind of "pudding" is mentioned as being always found in the huts of the Indians. It was composed "of eggs and deer's hair, to make it hang together, as we put hair into our mortar, and baked in the sun. Our people [*i.e.*, the fishermen] believe it to be part of their food, but do not seem certain whether it is intended for that or any other use." I shall be grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can suggest an explanation.

HENRY SCHERREK.

CROMWELL SWORDS.—How many swords known to have been used by Cromwell are in existence? His Naseby sword is, I believe, preserved at Dinton Hall, co. Buckingham; that used at Marston Moor is at Chequer Court; and the one he wielded at the siege of Drogheda may be seen at the United Service Museum.

On looking through 'N. & Q.' I find references to Cromwell swords at 7th S. viii. 507; ix. 52, 151; x. 407; 8th S. x. 508.

JOHN T. PAGE.  
West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

NUMISMATIC.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' recommend a cheap and simple guide to coins? It is wanted for a small private collection, owned by a friend.

FRANCESCA.

SHAW, A BENGAL LAWYER.—In a 1797 epistle of my great-grandfather, the Rev. G. Cupples (1727-98), minister of Swinton, in Scotland, this reference is made to his sister-in-law and her son:—

"I was almost once every day in Mrs. Shaw's house, then 100, Gerrard Street, Soho, when I was in London in 1769. Mrs. Shaw is now a widow from India, where her son is one of the greatest lawyers and richest men in Bengal."

Now who was Mrs. Shaw's son?

J. G. CUPPLES.  
Boston, U.S.

BOWES CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.—The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society

visited this ruin on 14 September. The information vouchsafed about it by the Rev. Ernest J. Frost, vicar of Bowes, was by no means exhaustive. Can any Yorkshire antiquary direct me to a proper account of it, which surely must exist, with a plan of the site, and also particulars of the excavation of the adjacent Roman station of Lavatré? The like information as to the Roman camp adjoining the "Morritt Arms" Hotel at Greta Bridge would be interesting. Are any good photographs obtainable of the Roman altars to be seen at Rokeby? It is a great pity they are not placed in the Tullie House Museum at Carlisle (several were found at Naworth), or some other safer depository than they are in at present, exposed to damage alike from the climate and mischievous persons.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

**MOON NAMES.**—Can any of your readers furnish information on the names of the different moons? The following are, I believe, correct: 1. September, Harvest Moon; 2. October, Apple Moon; 3. November, Hunter's Moon. Have the remaining nine any particular names? VALTYNE.

[March seems likely to be known, from Tennyson, as the "roaring moon of daffodil."]

**"FOUNTAIN" TAVERN.**—When was this tavern built? and what was the exact location in the Strand? Was Simpson's tavern, lately demolished, originally the "Fountain" of Jacobite times? Is there a picture of the tavern extant? and, if so, where may it be found? J. E. HOLLAND.

**ROUSE DAVYE.**—Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' kindly give me particulars of the ancestry or descendants of a Rouse Davye or Davis, of Kilmainham, co. Dublin, gent., whose will was proved in the Prerogative Court, Ireland, c. 1672? His wife was named Anne. WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

**JOHN DANISTER, WYKEHAMIST.**—Dr. Nicholas Sander's report to Cardinal Moroni, which, though undated, is by internal evidence clearly to be assigned to the middle of 1561, has at last been printed in the first volume of the Catholic Record Society's publications (pp. 1-23). Under the heading "Quid ii ob fidem passi sunt qui ad episcopatus nominabantur," he gives an account of six worthies, only one of whom, Maurice Clenock, was in point of fact a bishop-nominate at Queen Mary's death, and first in the list comes John Danister. I translate the passage myself, but another translation

will be found on p. 46 of the volume above cited:—

"John Danister, priest, is deserving of first mention, in that he is almost the only confessor among those who managed to flee the realm: for, while he was waiting to cross the sea, he was apprehended and thrown into the meanest of prisons. To the same prison, at about the same time, came another priest, who by the influence of friends had obtained an order for his release. The governor of the prison, mistaking the identity of his prisoners, gave Danister an opportunity to escape, which his honesty forbade him to utilize. He indicated the proper person to be set free, and the governor, in admiration of his straightforwardness, worried the Council into liberating Danister also. Our hero was educated in boyhood at Winchester, and in youth at Oxford. Everywhere he has surpassed his contemporaries: as a boy, in writing verses and in everything appertaining to poetry; as a youth, in rhetoric and civil law; and, finally, as a young man, in theology, as he has recently shown at Louvain, where his preaching last Lent won universal applause. Already, too, his fixed habit of seriousness has earned for him the nickname of Cato."

This account suggests intimate personal knowledge of the subject, and as Dr. Sander himself was educated at Winchester and Oxford, it is most improbable that John Danister is a character of fiction. Nevertheless his name does not occur either in Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars' or in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.' The Rev. Henry Gee, B.D., in his 'Elizabethan Clergy,' has been unable to identify him in any way; and in 'The Marian Reaction,' by the Rev. W. H. Frere, his name is to be sought in vain. It seems to me probable that he had another name, as so many persons had at that time, e.g., the Richard Clare *alias* Dominick mentioned by Mr. Gee (*op. cit.*, p. 255); John Devon *alias* Cox, imprisoned in the Marshalsea, 15 April, 1561 (P.R.O., 'S. P. Dom. Eliz.,' xviii. 2); and Bishop Turberville, who frequently appears as Troblefield. Can any one help me to identify "John Danister"?

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**FERMOR.**—Can any one give me the name of the wife of Sir John Fermor (*temp.* Henry VIII.)? His daughter Catherine married Henry D'Arcy, a grandson of Thomas, first Lord D'Arcy, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1538. KATHLEEN WARD.

**GIFFARD.**—John Giffard was admitted to Westminster School 24 September, 1778, and James Giffard 3 July, 1783. Particulars of their parentage and career are desired.

G. F. R. B.

**HARDING FAMILY.**—Several members of this family were engaged in paper-making in the south-west corner of Surrey in the eigh-

teenth and early nineteenth century. Is anything known of the antecedents of this branch of the Hardings? HARDINGCOURT.

GENERAL SIMCOE AND ST. DOMINGO.—General Simcoe, of Wolford, near Honiton, was sent by the British Government to St. Domingo in March, 1797, as commander of the forces. What ship—man-of-war presumably—did he sail in? He returned in August, 1797. What ship did he return in?

J. E. HOLLAND.

SHERIFF'S CHALLENGE IN DOMESDAY.—When the sheriff challenged a manor "for the king's farm," what was the nature of his claim? Was it a sufficient answer that Elgar, Earl of Mercia, had held the manor?

A. T. M.

OXFORD MATRICULATIONS.—Can any of your readers refer me to a work of recent date containing the names of those students who have matriculated at Oxford, with particulars of their parentage, public school, &c., after the plan of the late Joseph Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' and 'Oxford Men, 1880-1892'? Has any work appeared since the latter publication? I am unable to trace such at the British Museum.

J. A. NORRIS.

2, Kennington Park Gardens, S.E.

### Replies.

#### DETACHED BELFRIES.

(10th S. iv. 207.)

THIS question has frequently appeared in 'N. & Q.,' the first time even as far back as 1853. For MR. RANDOLPH'S benefit I have compiled the following list from the replies.

Bedford.—Woburn. Elstow. Marston-Morteyn.

Berks.—Theale.

Cambridge.—Tid St. Giles.

Cheshire.—St. John's, Chester. Congleton.

Cornwall.—Mylor. Launceston. Gwennap.

Cumberland.—Kirkoswald.

Denbigh.—Henllan.

Devon.—Chittlehampton.

Essex.—Wix. Wrabness.

Glamorgan.—Llangyfelach.

Gloucs.—Berkeley. Westbury.

Hereford.—Ledbury. Pembridge. Bosbury.

Holmer. Richard's Castle. Yarpole.

Kent.—Brookland.

Lincoln.—Fleet. Flixbrough.

Middlesex.—St. George's, Tufnell Park, N.

Norfolk.—Walton. Terrington. West

Walton. East Dereham.

Northumberland.—Morpeth.

Oxford.—New College.

Somerset.—Westbury-on-Severn.

Suffolk.—Beccles. Bramfield. East Bergholt.

Surrey.—All Saints', Lambeth.

Sussex.—The Cathedral, Chichester.

Warwick.—Lapworth.

Worcester.—Evesham.

Ireland.—Baltinglass.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

Detached belfries were once very common. St. Paul's had one, and Westminster Abbey had one; and the remains of the "Five Bell Tower" on the north side of the choir of Rochester are still to be seen.

St. Edmund's Abbey had two, one of which is used for St. James's Church, and a similar tower at the west end of St. Margaret's Church, for which it was used as a campanile. This is shown in a plan in the *East Angles Magazine*, published at Lowestoft thirty years ago.

I suppose the old tower at Hackney is still in existence, though the bells have long since been removed to the west tower of the modern church.

The Salisbury tower was restored by Wren, but never used, and was taken down by order of the Prince Regent. The site was shut off by an iron balustrade from the rest of the Close, and has since been called "the Dead Sea." The tower was so much lower than the clerestory of the cathedral that the bells were quite inaudible on the other side. I think this was the real reason for removing it.

WALTER SCARGILL.

Colchester.

In the 'History of Bosbury,' by the Rev. Samuel Bentley, it is mentioned (p. 17) that in Herefordshire there are seven churches with detached towers, viz., at Bosbury, Garway, Holmer, Ledbury, Pembridge, Yarpole, and Richard's Castle.

"They are generally supposed to have been built for defensive purposes, as predatory excursions were frequently made by the Welsh into Herefordshire, both before and after the period of their erection."

R. B.

I have notes of the following instances of detached church towers. Whether every tower contains a belfry or not I am unable to say:—

Warmsworth, Yorkshire.

West Walton and Little Shoring, Norfolk.

Ormskirk, Lancashire.

Hackney, Middlesex.

Tydd St. Giles, Cambridge.

Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire.

Sutton St. Mary, Lincolnshire.

ce writing the above I find that the  
et was very fully discussed at the follow-  
ferences: 7<sup>th</sup> S. ix. 107, 169, 277; x. 18,  
JOHN T. PAGE.

t Haddon, Northamptonshire.

l Middleton, in Teesdale. R. B.—R.  
h Shields.

Cornwall are several, *e.g.*, at Mylor, Tal-  
Gunwalloe, Gwennap, and Feock. At  
rran an old tower has been allowed to  
when a new church was built close by,  
ne same has occurred at Illogan.

YGREC.

quaint belfry of Brookland (Romney  
s, Kent) has been sketched and de-  
d by Mr. C. G. Harper in his recent  
on 'The Ingoldsby Country.' "Imagine,"  
78,

s old-fashioned candle-extinguishers, placed  
pon the other, and you have that odd  
ille very closely imitated. It stands apart  
the church, is of massive oak framing,  
er-boarded, and thickly and most liberally

arper thinks "the real reason for this  
ed wooden belfry" is the waterlogged  
ot being "capable of giving support to  
vy a structure as a stone tower," and  
ds a local legend which all Brookland  
s will thank me for not repeating here.

F. A. W.

ve seen the following:—

Mary's, Marston Morteyne, Beds.

Mary and Helena, Elstow, Beds.

Mary Magd., Fleet, Lincs (with spire).

Mary, West Walton, Norfolk (very

Clement, Terrington, Norfolk.

Mary, Long Sutton, Lincs (with spire).

ast-named is not absolutely detached,  
st touches the south-west angle of the  
aisle.

cause of the detachment of Terrington  
ement's and its prospect of reattach-  
must be learnt from local informants.

H. K. ST. J. S.

ord.

cles, in Suffolk, must be added to the  
churches having a detached bell-tower  
ient date.

wooden structures carrying the bell, or  
were included in the inquiry, many  
ples could probably be given.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

ne forty or fifty years ago, when I used  
ercise my tutor's gay little pony in  
ordshire, I remember exploring Pem-  
e, Titley, &c., and, if my memory does

not play me false, the steeple at Pembridge  
stood detached, like an Italian campanile.

W. K. W. CHAFY.

At Lapworth, in Warwickshire, the belfry  
is connected with the church by a covered  
passage.

At Pembridge, in Herts, the detached  
belfry is built entirely of wood, the frame in  
which the bells are hung rising at once from  
the ground, with merely a casing of boards.

A. R. BAYLEY.

[MR. G. A. AUDEN, MR. W. M. BYWATER, MR. J.  
DORMER, B. W., and DR. GREVILLE WALPOLE are  
also thanked for replies.]

GEORGE III.'S DAUGHTERS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 167,  
236).—To any one fairly acquainted with the  
history of George III.'s Court, the story of  
the lives of the six beautiful golden-haired  
princesses must appeal, entailing mingled  
feelings of interest and sympathy.

Their fair faces, as they appeared in youth,  
depicted by Gainsborough, Hoppner, and  
Beechey, still gaze from the walls of Windsor  
Castle and Buckingham Palace, and as each  
grew up, gracious and graceful, suitors were  
talked of for their respective hands; but  
years sped by and they remained long unwed.  
Perhaps their royal father shuddered at the  
prospect of any repetition of the disastrous  
Danish marriage of his younger sister Matilda,  
or the loveless union of his elder sister  
Augusta to the Duke of Brunswick. Or  
perhaps the prudent Queen Charlotte re-  
flected in those revolutionary days that no  
continental Courts offered any prospect of a  
peaceful or permanent establishment for her  
children.

Whatever the causes, however, may have  
been, it was not till 1797 that the Princess  
Royal, then in her thirty-first year, was  
married to the Hereditary Prince of Wurtem-  
berg, a widower, whose first wife had perished  
under sinister circumstances, boding little  
happiness for the English bride; but the  
alliance proved fortunate in all respects,  
the princess quickly acquiring esteem and  
popularity in her adopted country, where  
she died as Queen-Dowager, 6 Oct., 1828.

Princess Augusta, born in 1768, was two  
years junior to the Princess Royal. She  
lived and died an old maid; plump, good-  
natured, not averse to the pleasures of the  
table, she appears to have been perhaps the  
most amiable member of the whole royal  
family. When her brother William became  
king, she was invited to become a regular  
inmate of his Court, where she remained  
installed throughout his reign. She died

at her own residence of Clarence House, 22 Sept., 1840.

Next of the sisters in order of birth was the Princess Elizabeth, born 22 May, 1770. H.R.H. possessed a pretty taste for art, and the American Minister Rush records that she it was who chiefly assisted the Queen to "do the honours" in the days of the Regency. Princess Elizabeth had long been considered a confirmed spinster, when irreverent courtiers received with considerable mirth the news of her engagement, at the mature age of forty-seven, to the Prince of Hesse-Homburg, of whose person and manners the caustic Creevey paints a very unattractive picture in his biting memoirs. But there seems no doubt that Queen Charlotte had been unfortunate in her attempts to make their home a happy one for her daughters; though the Princess Elizabeth did not escape the comments of a censorious world for quitting the aged and dying queen.

It must be admitted that as Landgravine of Hesse-Homburg the princess's many excellent qualities were displayed in later life to great advantage. A volume of correspondence dealing with her last years was published not long ago. H.R.H. died 10 Jan., 1840.

The Princess Mary followed Elizabeth in seniority. Born in 1776, she formed an early attachment to her cousin Prince William, afterwards Duke of Gloucester. It is said that reasons of State prevented for many years the royal sanction to their union, the ruling powers having decided that the prince must be kept in reserve as a possible husband for the Heiress-Presumptive, the Princess Charlotte. No sooner had the marriage of the latter with Leopold of Coburg taken place than Princess Mary's dreary period of waiting came to an end. Her union with the Duke of Gloucester was celebrated 22 July, 1816, and she died his widow 30 April, 1857.

The fifth daughter was the Princess Sophia, born 3 Nov., 1777. To disinter dead-and-gone scandals is an ungrateful task, but it is undeniable that gossip made free with the good name of this princess; Creevey's pages again supply the details. Her royal highness lived in great retirement for a series of years, and died in her apartments at Kensington Palace, 27 May, 1848.

The youngest of the sisters, and the darling of her father's heart, was the Princess Amelia, born 7 Aug., 1783; but she in her turn was fated to know misfortune. She expired after a rather mysterious illness on 2 Nov., 1810, and it appears certain that she had some time previously contracted a secret marriage with

General FitzRoy, to whom her will bequeathed all her jewels and personal property.

So many years have elapsed since all these princesses were in the heyday of youth and beauty that the real facts relating to the romances of their lives are now little likely to be ever fully disclosed; but should the whole truth become known, it will be probably learnt that beneath the demure roof of the austere Charlotte it was not her wild sons only who sought and encountered many strange adventures. H.

TRIPOS VERSES (10th S. iv. 124, 172).—For this subject see 'A Short Manual of Comparative Philology,' by P. Giles (Macmillan, 1895), p. 58, and Wordsworth's 'Scholæ Academicæ,' pp. 17-21. The former says, "The honour-lists were printed on the back of the sheet containing these verses." In the copy I possess (1886) this is undoubtedly so. I very much regret that the practice has lapsed.

H. K. ST. J. S.

FRENCH REVOLUTION POTTERY (10th S. iv. 228, 252).—If J. F. R. will refer to the May number of *The Connoisseur*, he will find on p. 15 an excellent article on 'Speaking Pottery of France,' by L. Solon. It also contains interesting illustrations of the ware referred to.

CHARLES GREEN.

Full information as to the patriotic Revolution pottery may be found in Champfleury, 'Histoire des Faïences Patriotiques de la Révolution,' Paris, 1867.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL.

Hildegardstrasse 16, Munich.

DOWRIES FOR UGLY WOMEN (10th S. iv. 247).—See Herodotus, bk. i. ch. cxcvi., and No. 511 of *The Spectator*. The account in Herodotus is the subject of a well-known picture by the late Edwin Long, R.A., 'The Babylonian Marriage Market,' now in the Royal Holloway College, Egham.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aldeburgh.

The quotation sought for is from Herodotus. The idea has probably done service often in fiction. In 'The Marriage Act,' a farce by Charles Dibdin, the plot turns on an edict by the governor of an imaginary island that all the celibate inhabitants are to be married forthwith:—

"The maidens shall assemble this day in the garden of the castle, there to be ranged and bid for by the young men, according to their different degrees of beauty.....Whoever would make a choice, must give more or less for his wife in proportion as she is handsome or ugly.....The money given to purchase the handsome goes to portion the ugly, that so they may easier get husbands."

farce, produced at Covent Garden re on 17 Sept., 1781, was made out of derplot of Charles Dibdin's comic opera *Islanders*, produced at Covent Garden re on 25 November, 1780. The text of tter was not printed. Two pieces by ix, 'L'Isle Sauvage' and 'La Colonie,' drawn on for the plot.

EDW. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.  
ingside, Sudworth Road, New Brighton.  
eral other correspondents supply the refer-  
We have forwarded to MR. KING the long  
from Beloe's translation copied out by  
PAL SALMON.]

UGHAM CASTLE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229).—MR.  
AUM will find a very good paper upon  
astle in the *Archæologia* of the Society  
tiquaries, vol. lviii., by Mr. E. Towry  
e. The owner is Lord Hothfield.

F. G. HILTON PRICE.

he time of Edward the Confessor the  
f the manor was Walter de Burgham,  
male descendants held it till the reign  
ward III., when the succession ended in  
coheirresses, whose issue inherited it in  
portions till 1676, when it was united  
es Bird, Esq. At his death the estate  
ld to John Brougham, Esq., descended  
younger branch of the ancient lords,  
pparently it thus became the property  
e distinguished statesman Henry  
Brougham. Much concerning the old  
will be found in James Dugdale's  
th Traveller,' 1819, vol. iv. p. 441;  
utchinson's 'Excursion to the Lakes,  
' Tour through Part of the North of  
nd in 1773-4,' also his 'History of  
erland'; Lewis's 'Topographical Dic-  
y,' s.v. 'Brougham' and 'Penrith'; and  
at not least, Burke's 'Peerage.' There  
a 'History of Penrith,' which I have  
n.  
J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

in Court, W.

BIENBAUM will find two papers on this  
ting castle in the *Transactions* of the  
rland and Westmorland Antiquarian  
chæological Society—(1) by the Rev.  
Simpson, F.S.A., M.A. (vicar of Kirkby  
m), vol. i. (O.S.), p. 60; (2) by G. T.  
F.S.A., vol. vi. (O.S.), p. 15. The  
was visited by the Society in 1893.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

after.

re is a view of Brougham Castle, drawn  
, in 'The Antiquities of England and  
' by Francis Grose (London, 1776),  
, with more than a page of letterpress,  
in the river is called "Eimot, vul-  
pronounced Yeoman." Most of the

account is taken from "a late publication,  
intituled 'An Excursion to the Lakes.'" In  
that the river's name is spelt "Yeoman."  
See also Murray's 'Handbook to Westmore-  
land, Cumberland,' &c.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[S. H. and W. B. H. are also thanked for replies.]

SWEDISH ROYAL FAMILY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 409,  
456; iv. 91, 196).—Failing any possible de-  
scendants of Prince Gustavus, the son of  
Eric XIV.—the eldest son and heir of Gus-  
tavus (Vasa) I.—the Czar is undoubtedly  
heir general of the original house of Vasa, the  
wife of his ancestor Frederick IV., Duke of  
Holstein Gottorp, having been the eldest  
daughter of Charles X., and sister, and in  
her issue heir, to Charles XI. The descend-  
ants of Charles X.'s sisters can have no claim  
to the representation of this family while  
those of his daughter exist. Eric XIV. was  
dethroned by his brothers in 1568, and his  
son took refuge with the Emperor, and, I  
believe, died unmarried, but I have never  
been able to ascertain this for certain.

RUIGNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

A NAMELESS BOOK (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 123, 176).—  
Since I sent a note about this volume, a brief  
surcease from business has afforded me an  
opportunity of looking through Simon  
Wilkin's edition of Sir Thomas Browne's  
'Works,' first published in 1836, and re-  
printed ten years afterwards in Bohn's "*Ant-  
iquarian Library*." In the second of these,  
on pp. 171-2, mention is made of the book,  
which bears the following title, "*Περὶ ἁμα-  
ρτιῶν ἢ Ἐπιδημιον*:" or, *Vulgar Errors in Practise*  
*Answered*. London, Royston, 1659, pp. 112." Then follows a summary of the seven chapters,  
but the author's name is not stated. All this  
proves that the volume had an independent  
existence when first published. Further-  
more, the dates do not favour the sug-  
gestion of our learned correspondent MR.  
EDWARD BENSLEY, who, to our advantage,  
is no longer an Antipodean, for it is  
clear that a book printed in 1659 could  
not have accompanied another that ap-  
peared three years before, the original  
title of which is, according to Lowndes, "*A*  
*Discourse of Auxiliary Beauty, or Artificial*  
*Handsomeness, in Point of Conscience be-  
tween Two Ladies*. London, 1656." The  
words "With some Satyrical Censures on  
the Vulgar Errors of these Times" would  
seem to have been added to the edition of  
1662 by the publisher, R. Royston, who may  
have reprinted the little work as being of  
a similar character to the larger book, and,

possibly, by the same author, who, in that case, would be Dr. John Gauden, according to Anthony Wood. JOHN T. CURRY.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 168, 197, 237).—Most probably LORD ALDENHAM is correct in his emendation. I transcribed the duet "Could a man be secure," &c., from the 'Memoir of William Bullock' in Jerdan's 'Men I have Known' (p. 80).

Tom Moore in one of his lyrics has the same idea:—

The best of all ways  
To lengthen your days

Is to steal a few hours from the night, my dear.

Harold Skimpole (supposed to be Leigh Hunt), in 'Bleak House,' issued in 1852, quotes these lines. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

I possess a copy of the duet beginning, "Could a man be secure." The title is, "Could a man be secure: Duet, originally sung at the Je ne sçais quoi Club; composed by Starling Goodwin; with an express Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. London; Printed and Sold by Birchall and Co., 110, New Bond Street. Price 1s. 6d." Undated.

The words are:—

Could a Man be secure  
That his Life would endure,  
As of old, for a thousand, a thousand long years;  
What arts might he know,  
What acts might he do,  
And all without hurry, all, all without hurry or care!  
But we that have but span-long, span-long Lives,  
The thicker must lay on the Pleasure;  
And since Time will not, Time will not stay,  
We'll add the night, We'll add the night unto the Day,  
And thus we'll fill, thus, thus we'll fill the Measure.

Many a time have I heard my father sustain the bass part in it. WALTER W. SKEAT.

[Mr. J. STERMIN is also thanked for a reply.]

"CORRECT" (10th S. iv. 189).—If GYPSY will kindly refer to my note (*ante*, p. 66), he will see that the responsibility for the use of the expressions "more correct" or "less correct" rests not on me, but on the Secretary of State for India, or the "high authority" whom he consulted with regard to the transliteration of the Amir of Afghanistan's name. Personally, I am of opinion that the adjective "correct" is not susceptible of degrees of comparison. I am therefore compelled to disagree with GYPSY in his tolerance of the use of "most" for the purpose of emphasis, though "perfectly" and "quite," having merely an expletive force, may be admissible.

Nor can I be quite sure if it is allowable to employ the words "more nearly" or "nearly." A fact, or the expression of a fact, can only be correct in one way. Any other expression may be incorrect in a thousand ways. Suppose a class of boys is asked to spell a difficult word. A has one letter wrong, B has two letters wrong, and C has three letters wrong. May B be described as "nearly correct," while A is "more correct," and C is "less nearly correct"? I should prefer to say that they are all incorrect, but A is less so than B, and B more so. Or take a similar word—D has a decidedly *retroussé* nose. F demands that we should call it "straight," while in strict accuracy it is "slightly crooked." Logically, I think we can qualify adjectives of an absolute nature, although a strict adherence to the rule might curtail our power of expression.

There is another common fault, which writers with a high reputation for accuracy are occasionally guilty of. This morning I saw a copy of Stevenson's 'Essays in Criticism and Writing.' On cutting the pages I came across the following sentence in the essay on 'The Canon Elements of Style' (p. 33): "In the first [selections], one in prose, one in verse, I chose without previous analysis." Here we ought to read "the first two," not "the two first." One selection is in prose, the other, and they are read in succession. There is, by the way, an unpardonable error in print on p. 35, where "Xanadu" from Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan' is spelt "Xanadu." W. F. PIERCE.

It would be foolish to say that the writers had not both judgment and accuracy, and if we follow the analogy of their use in regard to such a word as "correct," we shall see that it was their custom to use the adjective "rectus." Horace has "rectius istis." And Quintilian, the grammarian, uses the expression "rectius." ratio."

CUMBERLAND DIALECT (10th S. iv. 189). I may guess, I should say that the train would run, "Thy thigh tickles, what do you do with it?" "Scratch it."

ST. SW.

Intending to cross the Spey by way of the bridge, I was told it would take me to the bridge, which I saw must mean thigh. This made me say that "Theau thee kittle mun ye do wi' it? Scratch it," must be English, "Thy thigh tickles, what do you do with it? Scratch it." I never heard of "thou," "thine," "thee," or "thy."

Scotland, so the query cannot have come from a Scotsman.

JOHN MILNE.

"Thoo kittles, what mun you do with it? Scrat it." This is not very "pure" Cumbrian, but it means, "What must you do if you tickle? Scratch."

MISTLETOE.

If MR. HENRY SMYTH will send me his address, I think I can supply an answer to his query privately.

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK.

Wakefield Grammar School.

ROMANOFF AND STUART PEDIGREE (10th S. iv. 108, 157, 197).—The Czar Nicholas II. has *seven*, not *three*, descents from King James I. and VI., and consequently fourteen from Henry VII. As the Czarina has also three descents from King James, their children have ten lines of descent from James I. and VI., a Stuart paternally and maternally. See 'The Blood Royal of Britain.'

RUVINNY.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

COPENHAGEN HOUSE (10th S. iv. 205).—The entry in Francis Place's 'Diary' would seem to convey an erroneous impression as to the state of this pleasure resort in 1824. One dead dog, although a promising symptom, does not make a decayed tea-garden. In 1815, according to the author of 'The Epicure's Almanack,' the house was famous for its ales, "which served as an excellent stimulus to those who halt.....preparatory to the ascent of Highgate Hill." Then from 1816 to 1830 Copenhagen House was a favourite Sunday tea-garden with the middle classes ('Picture of London' for 1823 and 1829), who flocked there, especially in the summer time, during the hay harvest in the fields around. Although the builders were making their way up to Copenhagen House from London, says Mr. Warwick Wroth in his invaluable 'London Pleasure-Gardens' (1896), it still commanded an extensive view of the metropolis and western suburbs, with the heights of Hampstead and Highgate "and the rich intervening meadows." In 1841 the tavern and tea-gardens were yet in existence, and the space between them and Highgate was still open fields (plan of Lewis's 'Islington'). Attached to the house at that time was a well-known cricket-ground (J. Hollingshead's 'My Lifetime,' i. 13, quoted in Wroth's 'Pleasure-Gardens'). This cricket-ground was between Copenhagen House and Maiden Lane.

A correspondent (J. C. P.) of *The Builder*, 30 October, 1847, seems to mark the then

languishing condition of the house and its surroundings. "Recently walking in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen Fields," he says,

"I was much grieved to see the alteration in appearance of this once delightful spot. Verdure is now almost destroyed, and clumps of burning bricks occupy the spot where the weary citizen, after the toils of the day in the close counting-house, used to refresh himself with a mouthful of fresh air. In a few months it will probably be covered with a parcel of flimsy houses, run up with rubbishing materials; and the poor, worn-out clerk and artisan will have to walk an additional mile or two to get a sight of a green field.....Perhaps some may recollect that most delightful rural lane, called Hagbush Lane, which used to run in a northern direction from near Copenhagen House towards Highgate. This lane was an ancient packhorse road, and before the use of vehicles was the great northern road. This thoroughfare was closed some few years since by a system of gradual encroachment, in the most unjustifiable manner, and all signs of its former existence destroyed."—P. 533.

Then, according to Tomlins's 'Perambulation of Islington,' the Corporation of London purchased Copenhagen House and grounds and the large fields in the front thereof to the southward, about 75 acres in all, and converted the same into a cattle market, which was opened on 13 June, 1855. Hence the present Metropolitan Cattle Market, between the York and Caledonian Roads. The site of the old tea-gardens, says Mr. Warwick Wroth, is approximately marked by the great clock-tower in the market.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Pleasant personal recollections are entertained of Copenhagen House in the late forties and early fifties. It was then well known for its tea-gardens, but was more famous for its pedestrian matches. Copenhagen Fields, where the latter were run (the site of the present Cattle Market), adjoined the house, and were enclosed by a high hoarding of deal boards. We schoolboys used to cut holes in these with our pocket knives, the better—as outsiders—to view the fun going on within.

Nelson, in his 'History of Islington' (1823), says one story of the origin of its name was that a Danish prince, or ambassador, resided there during the Great Plague; and another that in the beginning of the seventeenth century it was first opened as a place of entertainment by a Dane, that being about the time the King of Denmark paid his visit to James I. "Coopen-Hagen" is the name given it in the map that accompanies Camden's 'Britannia' (1695). In 1812, Nelson remarks, a company was formed for establishing a sea-water bathing-place, the salt water

to be brought through iron pipes from "the coast of Essex to Copenhagen Fields"; but the project proved a failure.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"COOP," TO TRAP (10th S. iv. 165).—Bailey's 'Dictionary' (1733) does not give *coop* as a verb, but two of his nouns give the sense of a trap, or a place to be caught, viz.: "*A Fish Coop*, a vessel of twigs with which they catch fish in the Humber"; and "*Coopertura*, a thicket or covert of wood."

The derivative of the modern slang "to do a coup," that is to get the best of a deal, Bailey marks as a *country* phrase thus: "*To Coup*, to exchange or swap"; while with his mark for an *old word* we get "*Coupe*, a piece cut off or out," and "*Coupegorge*, a cut throat," the latter being marked as from Chaucer.

As an analogous expression to *silver-cooped* I might again quote Bailey: "*Silver squinsey* [Law Term] is when a Lawyer, bribed by the adverse party, feigns himself sick, or not able to speak." G. YARROW BALDOCK.

In the West Yorkshire dialect *cop*, not *coop*, means catch, and is used actively, as of "coppin' buzzards" (=catching butterflies or moths), or passively, as "Tha'll cop it when thi mother knows abah it." Is not the same meaning common all over the country? A policeman is very generally known as a "copper" (or catcher), which is contracted (especially when used for detectives) into "cop." H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Hadlow, Kent.

*Cop* (not *coop*) is a word in very general use amongst the working classes. "Cop" means to "catch on the hop." The common term "copper," a policeman, comes from it.

HARRY HEMS.

CHARLES READE'S GRANDMOTHER (10th S. ii. 344; iv. 190).—The third Mrs. Scott-Waring (formerly Mrs. Esten) died at Kensington, a reputed centenarian, on 29 April, 1865 (*Gent. Mag.*, June, 1865, p. 803), leaving her large fortune to the Coventry family. As Miss Harriet Bennet, she was married by banns, on 24 February, 1784, at Lower Tooting Graveney, Surrey, to James Esten, with the consent of her mother, Mrs. Anna Maria Bennet, of Bennet Street, Bath. Esten was a purser to the Quebec, but as she was not in commission his funds were soon exhausted, and his wife went on the stage. A deed of separation was executed in July, 1789, when Mrs. Esten was acting at the Dublin Theatre, and Esten sought refuge from his creditors in France, where for a while he was sup-

ported by his mother-in-law. He eventually got appointed to a ship, settled in St. Domingo, W.I., and did well. In February, 1798, he was granted leave to bring in a Bill to dissolve his marriage, but after hearing his witnesses the House of Lords rejected it ('*Lords' Journals*,' xli. 471, 485-7; *Sporting Mag.*, March, 1798).

The Miss Scott-Waring who became Mrs. Frye never acted; but her niece Harriet, the daughter of Lieut. John T. Scott-Waring, did, she having married, as his second wife, an actor-manager at Newcastle-on-Tyne named Haddy, the son of a Dissenting minister. By his first wife he had two daughters, both actresses, one of whom, as Miss Carlotta Addison, still adorns the stage.

GORDON GOODWIN.

GIBBETS (10th S. iv. 229, 251).—The real Caxton Gibbet, mentioned by E. W. B., had disappeared before—perhaps, long before—1849, in the early part of which year I first passed that way. What "is still to be seen" is a sham one, erected some forty years ago, or less, not so much to mark the site of the original as for the convenience of those who attend a well-known "meet" of the Cambridgeshire hounds. A. N.

Two valuable papers on 'Some Norfolk Gibbets,' by Mr. W. G. Clarke, were printed in *The Norwich Mercury* of 27 June and 11 July, 1903.

In *The Times* of 15 November, 1895, appeared a note entitled 'A Unique Relic.' It contained the following paragraph:—

"On the summit of the Hampshire and Berkshire range of hills, at an altitude of about a thousand feet above sea-level—the greatest elevation of the chalk in England—stands a solitary gibbet known far and wide around the country-side as 'Coke's Gallows,' where a man and woman were hanged for murder on the 7th of March, 1676."

Then follows an interesting story.

The last case of gibbeting took place at Leicester in 1834. The irons in which the body was suspended are still preserved. In the current issue of *The Northampton Mercury* (15 September) occurs the following paragraph:—

"The last gibbet used in England is stored away in Leicester Gaol. The local and British Museum authorities have both failed in their efforts to obtain possession of the relic, and to a correspondent who expressed a desire to photograph it the Secretary of State has just replied regretting that he cannot accede to the application."

See 6th S. viii. 394.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR VERSES (10th S. iv. 229).—In reply to J. E. H. I send the poem

down by my late father during his South Carolina in 1862, and published his 'Errand to the South' by Bentley, New Burlington Street, in that year :—

## I.

Along the Potōmac," they say,  
Now and then a stray picket  
He walks on his beat to and fro,  
Nan hid in the thicket."  
—a private or two now and then  
Count in the news of the battle ;  
Fier lost—only one of the men—  
Out, all alone, the death rattle.

## II.

Along the Potōmac to-night,  
The soldiers lie peacefully dreaming,  
Lost in the rays of the clear autumn moon,  
Out of the watch-fires, are gleaming.  
A sigh of the gentle night wind  
The forest-leaves slowly is creeping :  
The stars up above, with their glittering eyes,  
Lie dead—for the army is sleeping.

## III.

Only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,  
Steps from the rock to the fountain,  
The kiss of the two on the low trundle-bed,  
In the cot on the mountain :  
The net falls slack—his face dark and grim  
Struggle with memories tender,  
He utters a prayer for the children asleep—  
Mother—may Heaven defend her !

## IV.

It seems to shine as brightly as then,  
The time when the love yet unspoken  
Spoke to his lips, and when low murmured vows  
Were pledged, to be ever unbroken ;  
Swinging his sleeve roughly over his eyes,  
The off tears that are welling,  
He presses his gun closely up to its place,  
He keeps down the heart-swelling.

## V.

Along the fountain, the blasted pine tree,  
The steps are lagging and weary,  
And he goes, through the broad belt of light,  
The shades of a wood dark and dreary.  
The night wind that rustled the leaves ?  
The moonlight so wondrously flashing ?  
Like a rifle—" Ha !—Mary, good-bye !"  
The life-blood is ebbing and plashing.

## VI.

Along the Potōmac to-night,  
I save the rush of the river ;  
The net falls the dew on the face of the dead—  
The off duty for ever !

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

Here are some verses by Bret Harte some of those quoted :—

Half an hour ago, a Star was falling,  
The star ! There's nothing strange in that,  
Nothing ; but above the thicket,  
I saw how it seemed to me that God  
Somewhere had just relieved a picket.  
The leading is ' Relieving Guard. T. S. K.

obit March 4. 1864.' (See 'That Heathen Chinese, and other Poems,' by F. Bret Harte, p. 94 ; or 'The Select Works of Bret Harte,' p. 472.)

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[MR. W. C. L. FLOYD also forwards a copy of the verses.]

MOTOR INDEX MARKS (10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 468 ; iii. 153).—The explanation of the letters on motor-cars given at the latter reference is wrong. The population of a town or county originally fixed the letter which was to designate it. London, having the largest population, is marked by A. Then came Lancashire with B, and the West Riding with C. When the single letters were exhausted two letters were used. Where the first letter is A it shows that the place of registration is larger than where the first letter is B. The smallest English place with its own mark is Rutland, which has the letters FP. All Irish places have I for their first letter, and Scottish ones have S, except Edinburgh and Glasgow, which are represented by the single letters S and G respectively, while Lanark has V.

The letters do not show where the owner of the car lives, but only where he registered it, and he may do this in any district he likes. If, therefore, a man lives in Devon and buys a car in Coventry which he wishes to drive home, he may register it in Coventry and have the letters DU assigned him, though the letter for Devon is T. The letters LC have lately been introduced, and refer to London County.

Private motors use white letters on a black ground. Hired motors have a coloured ground, on which are not only the ordinary registration letters, but also some others which especially mark the man who lets out the cars.

A. A. K.

TESTOUT (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 69, 131).—The English names Tait and Tate are probably derived from *teste* or *tête*. We have also the name Head. In this connexion we may recall the honoured name of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln 1235-53. How should it be pronounced ?

W. R. H.

LAMB'S PANOPTICON (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 127, 215).—It should be noted that there was a "Panopticon" projected by one of the Pinchbecks in Cockspur Street, which I have mentioned in connexion with that thoroughfare, in the last of my series of articles on 'Charing Cross and its Neighbourhood' in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (probably November). The handbill and a long letter from Pinchbeck relating to it may be seen in Mr. Mason's very

valuable 'St. Martin's Scrap-Book' in the St. Martin's Library, but I forget which volume. I think the date of this handbill is about 1780. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

PREMONSTRATENSIAN ABBEYS (10th S. iv. 169, 231).—There appears to be only one more house to add to the list of Premonstratensian abbeys in order to render it complete, and that is Stirwold or Stykeswold, in Lincolnshire. Originally a Cistercian nunnery, it was suppressed 27 Hen. VIII, but refounded by the king for a prioress and nuns of the Premonstratensian Order. After two years' existence it was finally suppressed with the greater monasteries.

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### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Pedantius: a Latin Comedy formerly acted in Trinity College, Cambridge.* Edited by G. C. Moore Smith. (Louvain, Uystprayst; London, Nutt.)

*Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humor.* Reprinted from the Quarto of 1601 by W. Bang and W. W. Greg. (Same publishers.)

*Studien über Shakespeares Wirkung auf zeitgenössische Dramatiker.* Von E. Koepfel. (Same publishers.)

THESE three works constitute the latest additions to the "Materialien zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas" of Prof. W. Bang, to the merits of which we drew attention 10th S. iii. 138. As we have stated, they are issued under the sanction of the University of Louvain, in which great institution Herr Bang is Professor of English Philology. Among the many claims of the series must now be mentioned the rapidity of production, the quickness with which separate publications succeed each other setting an example to our English publishing societies. First printed in 12mo in 1631, 'Pedantius' is known to be forty years—Mr. Moore Smith will have it fifty years—earlier in date. A fairly full account of the play is given in the 'Biographia Dramatica' of Baker, Reed, and Jones, 1812, a work of more authority than is generally assigned it (see under 'Latin Plays written by English Authors,' vol. iii. p. 438). The latest editor has, however, added greatly to the information previously supplied, and has furnished a long and erudite introduction, which is sound in view and ingenious in conjecture. A reference to the first performance of 'Pedantius' is found in the fourteenth book of Harington's translation of the 'Orlando Furioso,' 1591. The performance in question took place in Trinity College, Cambridge, at what date is not known. Sir John says concerning it that he "remembers" that "the noble Earle of Essex that now is was present," a form of speech which Mr. Moore Smith rightly construes as meaning that it took place at some date no longer recent. 'Pedantius' is, as Nashe tells us in his 'Have with you to Saffron'

Walden,' a satire on Gabriel Harvey, who time conjecturally assigned to the performance at the height of his well-earned unpopularity in Cambridge. 'Pedantius' is ascribed by Nashe to 'Strange News,' to M. Wingfield or Winkfield, M. being erroneously extended to Mattheus; the other hand, the Caius MS. of the play assigns it to M<sup>re</sup> Forcet, in whom our editor finds, as Forsett, a controversialist, and opponent of Parsons. Other claims to authorship are admitted, but Mr. Moore Smith holds that the respect belongs to Anthony Wingfield or Edward Forcet, without deciding which. In favour of the latter, Walter Hawkesworth may be cited the 'Cantabrigienses' and Mr. Gordon Goodall, writer of the memoir of Hawkesworth, 'D.N.B.' A good case is made out by the writer, who supplies a curious chapter of history. A facsimile of the title-page of the 'Pedantius' is given, as is a second of a tradition presenting the portraits of Pedantius and Dromodotus.

In reprinting the 1601 quarto of Jonson's 'Every Man in his Humor' Messrs. Bang and Greg have rendered a signal service to the stage. The play is included in the reprint of the 1616 Ben Jonson, the second instalment of which was eagerly expected. We dare not assume that the difference exists between the quarto and the 1616 edition, but The Master of Peterhouse holds that the former was surreptitious. This may or may not be, though we should be glad to know the reasons existing for the supposition. In the 1616 edition, the scene of the action is now reissued, the characters subsequently known as Brayne-worm, Kitley, and so forth, and the dialogue is also different, passages of exhortation appearing in one and being excluded in the other. A prologue, which first appeared in the 1616 edition, is eminently Jonsonian, and contains a number of references to Shakespeare. The title-page, indeed, too numerous to be included.

No less important, in a different way, are the Shakespearian studies of Herr Koepfel, which merit the close consideration of our readers, and show a wide range of study.

It is difficult to overestimate the value of the work that Prof. Bang is accomplishing, and we can only commend to our readers a publication of which from our own press we do not yet

*Essays in the Art of Writing.* By Robert Stevenson. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE new volume added to the author's works of Stevenson consists of a collection of essays published between 1881 and 1889 in *The Review*, *The Contemporary*, *The Magazine*, and other periodicals. So far as these essays are biographical—and they are so to a great extent—they are valuable as well as delightful. They are expository or instructive, and worthy of attention, though not very convincing. The opening sentence in the first article in which is 'On some Elements of Style in Literature,' is exaggerated and inaccurate. It runs: "It is nothing more disenchanted to be shown the springs and mechanism of things infinitely more disenchanted."

many men such a process is not disenchanting at all. Such a sentence is, in fact, an instance of the kind of verbiage that is produced when everything a man writes finds immediate acceptance and prompt remuneration. We could advance other instances of writing equally glib. When, however, Stevenson proceeds to talk about himself he is as pleasing and attractive as ever, and the book, of which this is virtually the first edition, constitutes a welcome and considerable addition to Stevenson literature. There is, of course, in the opening portion much judicious criticism and sapient observation; and when we come to 'Books which have Influenced Me' and subsequent essays, including 'My First Book,' we are in a world of enchantment. Few subjects are pleasanter in themselves or constitute more suggestive reading than the account of the influences to which a writer of intelligence and repute has been subject. Concerning himself Stevenson is often charmingly expansive, and in some of his present contributions he is at his best. Lovers of literature generally, and admirers of Stevenson in particular, must at once give these characteristic essays a home in their affections and memories, and the volume containing them a place on their shelves.

*The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs* opens with an essay by Prof. C. J. Holmes on 'The Use of Japanese Art to Modern Europe.' Little but good as come, Prof. Holmes thinks, to Europeans, with their inborn hold on facts, from the study of the art of the East, with "its suggestiveness, its abstraction, its feeling for space and pigment and colour, and, above all, its never-failing sense of nature as living organism." A contribution meritorious in itself receives enhanced value from the illustrations. Gabriel Metsu's 'Letter Reader' constitutes a fine centispiece. Part iii. of the 'Life of a Dutch Artist in the Seventeenth Century' maintains the high level of interest and value already reached. Late i. by Van Mieris the elder, showing a handsome and gallant artist painting a lady, is very effective. 'Some Notes on Mediæval Palermo,' article iv. on 'Ecclesiastical Dress in Art,' and a newly discovered 'Altarpiece by Alessio Baldovinetti,' are all excellent.

In *The Fortnightly* appears the second and concluding portion of Mr. W. L. Courtney's tribute to Christopher Marlowe. The essayist notes many interesting points of resemblance between Marlowe and Shakespeare, and quotes many gracious things said concerning the "dead shepherd" by his contemporaries and successors. To these might conceivably be added the utterances of Thomas Heywood and Thomas Nashe. Mr. Minchin writes on Sir Thomas Browne and his family, supplying many interesting passages from the 'Urn Burial,' the 'Religio Medici,' and other works. We wonder whether it is by accident or design that the name of Coryate appears as Coryot, and that the famous Boston "Stump" is called "Tump." We do not echo Mr. Findon's 'Plea for the Religious Drama,' nor accept some of the opinions expressed. We read with pleasure Mr. Macdonald's 'French Life and the French Stage,' and accompany Miss Harriet Munroe to the pagan festival described as the Snake Dance.—Mrs. Maxwell Scott, of Abbotsford, writes in *The Nineteenth Century* on 'Sir Walter Scott on his "Gabions".' "Gabions" are volumes not prized so much for the value of their contents as because the individual copy is in some respects unique.

The paper consists of further extracts from the 'Reliquiæ Trottoensenses; or, the Gabions of the late Jonathan Oldbuck, Esq.,' as Scott called his catalogue of his Abbotsford antiquities and curiosities. Some of the books named are neither very rare nor in very good condition. Durfey's 'Wit and Mirth' is thus announced as being in five volumes, instead of six, and being made up from more editions than one, which grievously reduces its value. Scott's comments are, however, always delightful. 'An Eighteenth-Century Episode in Viennese Court Life' deals with the Princess Eleonore Liechtenstein, a singularly interesting creature, who, good Catholic as she was, left behind her this significant utterance: "When one sees the bishops, how they think only of money and lands, one must acknowledge that religion is only preserved by a miracle." 'An Indian Retrospect and Some Comments,' by Ameer Ali, C.I.E., deserves close study. 'History in Public Schools,' by C. H. K. Marten, History Master at Eton, also repays study.—'Reminiscences of a Diplomatist' begin in *The Cornhill*. They depict life at St. Petersburg near the middle of last century, and may be read with advantage as well as interest. The Rev. W. H. Fitchett gives, in 'The Picturesque Side of Trafalgar,' one of his characteristic naval articles, describing with remarkable fidelity and animation the progress of the battle. The same ground is, to a certain extent, covered by Mr. David Hannay in his 'Napoleon and Nelson,' a well-conceived paper, dealing with the expression of the Emperor concerning his great opponent. Mr. A. G. Bradley writes of 'The Peninsula of Gower,' and gives a striking account of the Culver Hole, one of the most mysterious of places on the English or Welsh coast. 'From a College Window' (vi.) opens out the question concerning the instinct for admiring beauty. Mr. Shenstone sends part iii. of his 'New Chemistry.'—'Mediæval Cookery,' in *The Gentleman's*, is an interesting subject capably treated. What is said is partly drawn from 'The Forme of Curv,' a fourteenth-century book, first printed by Pegge. Mr. MacMichael's 'Charing Cross,' a further instalment of which appears, is, we are glad to hear, to be reprinted. In 'A Chat about Snuff' a story often ascribed to Foote is mistold. In 'The Realm of Poetry' the "up-to-date compiler" is credited with spoiling the child's song of "Hey diddle-diddle." The compiler in question is oral repetition. We remember for sixty years the version now branded as modern.—The last number is issued of *Longman's*. For this we are sorry. Apart from Mr. Lang's lucubrations, amusing or erudite, which we have always been glad to hail, the general contributions have been admirably selected. Its disappearance is a sign of the times. Magazines themselves took the place of more solid literature, and are now, in turn, being supplanted by something more trivial and ephemeral than themselves. If we may read and interpret what we see, other non-illustrated magazines will in time follow in the wake, and the field will be left to the reviews and the cheap illustrated periodicals which appeal to the least exigent palates. *Salut d'adieu!* Our own memory can count many magazines, from *Fraser* and *Douglas Jerrold's*, which have anticipated by a long period the disappearance of *Longman's*.—In addition to fiction, which continues its speciality, *The Idler* has a good description of Burford; 'A Scramble on High Mountains,' by E. Elliot Stoddart, and 'The Idler's Club.'

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—OCTOBER.

MR. THOMAS BAKER has a Special Clearance Catalogue. Among the items we note the Sixtine Bible, 10l. 15s.; works of Albertus Magnus, Paris, 1890, 36 vols., 4to, 40l.; Duns Scotus, of the same date, 38l.; Skeat's 'Chaucer,' 4l.; and Creighton's 'History of the Papacy,' 5l. 15s. There are also a number of items under Jesuits.

Catalogue No. CIII. of Mr. B. H. Blackwell, of Oxford, is devoted to Educational Books, second-hand and new. We have received Part L, Classical Literature.

Messrs. Browne & Browne, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have the first folio edition of 'Don Quixote' in English, 1652, 5l. 5s.; a first edition of Dickens's 'Sketches of Young Ladies,' 1837, 4l.; a complete set of Bohn's Extra Series, 3l. 10s.; a set of *The Illustrated London News*, 1842-98, 10l.; Jesse's 'Literary and Historical Memorials of London,' the two series, 1847-50, 6l. 12s.; Kirby's 'Eccentric Museum,' 1820, 3l. 10s.; 'Old Wedgwood,' by Rathbone, 1893-8, 9l. 15s. (only 200 copies of this were printed); Knight's 'Gallery of Portraits,' 1833, 42s.; Rowlandson's 'Westminster Election,' 1784, 3l. 3s.; and the forty-eight-volume edition of Waverley, 1829-32, 4l. 10s. The third edition of Montaigne, small folio, original calf, 1632, is 10l. This copy has the rare leaf before title "To the beholder of this title." Under Coloured Plates is *The New Bon Ton Magazine*, 1818-21, marked very rare, 5l. There is a large-paper set of 'Books about Books,' 1893, 7l. 10s. Under America is a copy of 'The Poems of Philip Freneau,' first edition, very rare, Philadelphia, 1786, 5l. 5s. There are also items of special interest relating to Newcastle.

Mr. Thomas Carver, of Hereford, sends list No. 37, containing a large number of works under Hereford. These include a choice and complete copy of Duncumb's 'Herefordshire,' the price of the five handsome volumes, royal 4to, being 15l. Among general items are the *édition de luxe* of Kingsley's 'Works,' 9l. 19s. 6d.; the large-paper edition of Boswell, with introduction by Mr. Austin Dobson, 4l. 4s.; Dixon's 'Game Birds,' 2l. 17s. 6d.; Cripps's 'Old English Plate,' 15s. 6d.; 'English Minstrelsie,' edited by Baring-Gould, 1l. 7s. 6d.; 'Cambrian Minstrelsie,' edited by Dr. Parry, 1l.; 'The Decameron,' Bullen, 1903, 35s.; Lamb's 'Works,' edited by E. V. Lucas, 2l.; Meredith's 'Tale of Chloe,' &c., 1894, 30s.; and Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' illustrated by Strang, 2l. 12s. 6d. There are items on Free Trade and medical works.

Mr. Carver also issues an Educational Catalogue containing over 1,700 items to select from.

Messrs. Galloway & Porter, of Cambridge, send Catalogue No. 28, which contains many items under Classics, Mathematics, and Theology, as well as under Cambridge. There are also some shilling volumes and works in general literature at higher prices.

Mr. Charles Higham's Michaelmas Catalogue includes recent purchases of second-hand theological works, also some new books at reduced prices. Among these we note a complete set of *The Ancestor*, 12 vols., 2l. 2s.; also 'The Church of our Fathers,' 4 vols., 2l. 8s.

The catalogue of Mr. John Hitchman, of Birmingham, contains a complete copy of Duncumb's 'Herefordshire,' 10l. 10s.; Shaw's 'Antiquities of Staffordshire,' 14l. 14s.; Smith's 'Collectanea

Antiqua,' 7 vols., 6l. 6s.; Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower,' 28s.; Kingsley's 'Life and Works,' *édition de luxe*, 6l. 6s.; 'Cheshire Ballads,' 35s.; Shropshire Archaeological Society's *Transactions*, 10l. 10s.; Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum,' 1662, 5l. 5s.; 'Burlington Fine-Arts Club Exhibition of Bookbindings,' 10l. 10s.; Humphreys's 'Art of Printing,' 2l. 2s.; Robson's 'Scenery of the Grampian Mountains,' 1819, 3l. 10s.; and 'Walpole's Letters,' Peter Cunningham's edition, 5l. 10s.

Mr. Walter T. Spencer's new catalogue of over two thousand items abounds in first editions. These include Ainsworth, 92 vols., 80l.; 'Ingolf,' 15l. 15s.; Bewick's 'Birds,' 8l. 8s.; 'Lorna Doone,' 20l.; Mrs. Browning's 'Prometheus Bound,' 10s.; 'The Seraphim,' in one volume, 18l. 18s.; Robert Browning's 'Paracelsus,' 2l. 10s.; 'Strafford,' 3l. 12s. 6d.; and 'Fetters of the Fancies,' 11l. 11s.; 'Alice in Wonderland,' in French, 6l. 6s.; and 'Olney Hymns,' 5l. 5s. Under Dickens is a long list, comprising 'The Village Coquettes,' 14l. 14s.; 'Over Twist,' 5l. 5s.; 'Christmas Carol,' 8l. 8s.; and 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' 7l. 7s. Beaconsfield's novels, 36 vols., are 26l.; 'Life in London,' 17l. 17s.; 'Adam Bede,' 3l. 18s. 6d.; Ferrier's 'Marriage,' 2l.; and 'The Lady of Fife,' 3l.; George Meredith's 'Poems,' 18l. 18s.; 'Humphry Clinker,' 5l. 5s.; and Sheridan's 'Critic,' 3l. 3s. Mr. Spencer has under Shakespeare a *Second Folio* in a Bedford-binding, 115l.; and under Scott 'Cleopatra,' Hotten, 1866, 8l. 8s. There is a long list under Alken, including 'Real Life in London,' in parts, uncut, 30l. The catalogue is rich in Cruikshanks and in coloured plates.

## Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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P. M. ("Tithe Barns").—See 3rd S. vii.; 8th S. ii., iii.; 9th S. vi.

W. HARTE ("Titian's 'Venus with Mirror'").—Your query was inserted *ante*, p. 127.

H. R. D. ANDERS, Jena ("King John poisoned by a Toad").—Your reply was printed *ante*, p. 236.

B. L. McQUILLIN, T. MATHEWSON, H. K. ST. J. S.—Forwarded.

NORTHUMBRIAN ("Reversion of Seeds and Fruits to Original Type").—Two replies were printed at 10th S. ii. 153.

E. S. DODGSON ("Miching mallico").—Shall appear with the next Shakespeariana.

CORRIGENDA.—P. 272, col. 2, l. 2, for *y* read *j*; and l. 12 from foot for "Romanorum" read *Romanarum*.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

[10<sup>th</sup> S. IV. OCT. 24, 1905.]

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## Notes.

## HOOKES'S 'AMANDA.'

(See 6<sup>th</sup> S. vii. 7, 36, 117, 129.)

may be remembered that in the begin- of 1883 this scarce book formed the et of a correspondence in these columns. I recently purchased a copy from the y of the late Mr. F. Ouvry; and although s generally in very fine condition, I had picion that in some respects it was not perfect. So uncertain, however, were ibliographers on the subject that the neers, in cataloguing the book, failed cord any imperfections. The corre- ence, though inconclusive to some ex- was of use in enabling me to assure f of the true condition of the book, and, rification of the old saying "Tout vient nt à qui sait attendre," I have been sful, after the lapse of two-and-twenty , in completing my copy from other rfect examples, and converting it into ap as fine a copy as there is in existence. fficulty arose from the fact that Mr. itt, in his 'Collections and Notes,' p. 176, ded a leaf of *Errata*. I have convinced lf, after an examination of several copies, no separate leaf of *Errata* ever belonged e book. The *Errata* are, in fact, printed

at the bottom of the leaf a4, verso; and, as an old and respected correspondent of 'N. & Q.' R. R. (the late Mr. Robert Roberts, of Boston), pointed out, if the *Errata* had been printed subsequently on a separate leaf, leaf a4 would have been cancelled. But it is a curious fact, which has hitherto escaped the notice of bibliographers, that the first impression of this leaf actually was cancelled, and an addition to the *Errata* was made in the leaf that replaced it. In the first impression the *Errata* were printed in six lines, the last entry being "in the Epist. Dedic. *blab-cheek't* for *blub-cheek't*." In the revised leaf another line, containing the following entries, is added to the *Errata*, making seven lines in all: "p. 80, l. 23, *Tradesmen* for *Aradesmen*, *ibid*, *Querp.* coat for *Querpo* coat." Over the *Errata* there is a poem of sixteen lines, headed 'The Authour to the Ladies.' In the cancelled leaf the thirteenth line runs,

With the most heav'nly sweetest lovely, she—  
while in the revised leaf commas are inserted as under:—

With the most heav'nly, sweetest, lovely, she—  
All the copies that I have seen, except that which I obtained from Mr. Ouvry's collection, have the revised leaf, and, by a stroke of luck, I have been able to make up my own copy with both the cancelled and the substituted leaves.

The title and correct collation of the book are as follows:—

"Amanda, | A | Sacrifice | To an Unknown | Goddesses, | or, | A Free-will Offering | Of a loving Heart to a | Sweet-Heart. | By N. H. of Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge. | —*Unus & alter* | *Forsitan hæc spernet juvenis*— | —*Sed quisquis es accipe chartas*, | Scribe.— | London, Printed by T. R. and E. M. for Hum- | phrey Tuckey, at the signe of the black 'Spread- | Eagle, near St. Dunstons Church. 1653."

Collation: Small octavo, pp. [xxiv] + 192, consisting of half-title, "Amanda," pp. [i, ii], verso blank; frontispiece inserted, and not included in register, facing title-page; title, as above, pp. [iii, iv], verso blank; dedication "To the Honourable Edward Mountague," &c., pp. [v, xiii]; p. [xiv] blank; Complimentary Verses, pp. [xv-xxi]; 'The Author to the Reader,' pp. [xxii, xxiii]; 'The Authour to the Ladies,' p. [xxiv], with *Errata* at foot of page; 'Amanda,' pp. 1-88; pp. [89, 90] blank; title-page, "Miscellanea Poetica," &c., pp. [91, 92]; dedication "Ornatissimo viro, M<sup>ro</sup> Alexandro Akehurst," &c., pp. 93-96; pp. [97, 98] blank, with the exception of letter H on recto; Poems, pp. 99 (misprinted 299)—191; p. [192] blank. The signatures are A1—A8, a1—a4, B—N in eight, comprising

12 preliminary leaves, exclusive of the frontispiece, and 96 leaves of text, aggregating 108 leaves. The blank leaves noted in the collation are G5 and H1. The following pages are misnumbered, the correct figures being given in brackets: [99], 299; [102], 202; [103], 203; [106], 206; [107], 207; [110], 210; [111], 211.

Perfect copies of 'Amanda' are of great rarity,\* and even that in the British Museum lacks the half-title, and is in generally poor condition, the frontispiece turning its back upon the title-page, instead of facing it. This half-title has the word "Amanda" printed vertically upon it, the type, with a comma after the name, being the same setting as that of the name on the title-page. The frontispiece is said by a former possessor of my copy to be "the *chef-d'œuvre* of Faithorne, the best engraver of his day." Copies either without the half-title or the frontispiece, or the blank leaves G5 and H1, are not infrequently met with; and the last perfect copy which contained all these desiderata that I can trace in the sales realized 37*l.* at Sotheby's on 17 May, 1901 (lot 311), and has probably gone to America.

An excellent account of 'Amanda' was given in the New York *Philobiblion*, 1863, ii. 87, 105. Though the literary interest of the book is small, Hookes was a reader of Shakespeare, and several faint echoes of the great dramatist were pointed out by R. R. at the last reference that I have cited at the head of this note. Hookes draws his allusions from the most recondite quarters, and I will conclude with a passage that might give some trouble to a conscientious editor:

We have good *Musick* and *Musicians* here,  
If not the best, as good as any where:  
A brave old *Irish Harper*, and you know  
*English* or *French* way few or none out-go  
Our *Lutanists*; the *Lusemores* too I think  
For *Organists*, the *Sack-buts* breath may stink,  
And yet old *Brownes* be sweet, o' th *Violin*  
*Saunders* plays well, where *Magge* or *Mel* han't  
been.

Then on his *Cornet* brave *thanksgiving Mun*,  
Plays on *Kings Chappel* after *Sermon's* done:  
At those *loud blasts*, though he's out-gone by none,  
Yet *Cambridge* glories in *your self* alone:  
No more but thus, he that heares only you,  
Heares *Lillie* play, and *Doctor Coleman* too.

These lines are from a poem addressed to "Mr. Lilly, Musick-Master at Cambridge." Dr. Charles Coleman is commemorated in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' as well as Davis Mell; and doubtless Saunders, Magge, and Mun are not forgotten in musical circles at the University.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

\* They will be found in the Bodleian and in the Dyce Library at South Kensington.

MONTAIGNE, WEBSTER, AND MARSTON:  
DR. DONNE AND WEBSTER.

(See *ante*, pp. 41, 121, 201.)

THE parallels in Montaigne and Marston are so numerous and so close that I find it will save time and labour to students if I record them as they occur in Marston's work. Only close or interesting coincidences in the two authors will be noticed, and those that have already been dealt with will, of course, be excluded from this list, which is far from being complete.

Several of Montaigne's quotations from Latin and other authors are used by Marston and Webster:—

*Malheureux. O miseri quorum gaudia crui habent.*—"The Dutch Courtezan," II. i. 82.

This sentence occurs in the 'Essays,' book ii. chap. v. p. 448, col. 1, the reference being to Cor. 'Gal. El.' I. 183.

We can confidently assume that Marston did not consult the original in the above case; and it is still more unlikely that he went to St. Jerome for the following, which Montaigne cites in the same chapter, p. 435, col. 2:—

*Diaboli virtus in lumbis est!*—"The Dutch Courtezan," II. i. 92.

Now, this quotation from St. Jerome comes immediately after matter in Montaigne that Marston has copied literally in 'The Fawn,' III. i. 227-36, as will appear in the proper place.

Following the saying of St. Jerome is the question of Malheureux as to whether or not a wise man may be in love; and then we come to Freevill's saying about living upon the smoke of roast-meat. As I have shown already, both passages copy Montaigne, still the same chapter:—

*Freevill.* No matter, sir; insufficiency and sottishness are much commendable in a most discommendable action.—II. 115-17.

Literally from Montaigne, same book and chapter:—

And yet if I were to beginne anew, it should bee by the very same path and progresse, how fruitlesse soever it might prove unto me, *insufficiency* and *sottishnesse* are commendable in a *discommendable* action.—P. 453, col. 2.

Montaigne says that love "is a matter everywhere infused, and a centre whereto all lines come, all things looke."—P. 436, col. 1.

*Freevill.* Love is the centre in which all lines close, the common bond of being.—II. 121-2.

*Freevill.* Incontinence will force a continence;  
Heat wasteth heat, light defaceth light, &c.

II. 123-7.

*Nimirum propter continentiam incontinentia necessaria est, incendium ignibus extinguitur:*—"Belike

we must be incontinent that we may be continent, burning is quenched by fire."—P. 436, col. 2.

*Absentem marmoreamque putes.*

Martial, xi. 60.

Here again Marston and Montaigne cite the same passage, the latter in p. 449, col. 1, and the former in l. 145.

*Malheureux.* To kill my friend! O 'tis to kill myself!

Yet man's but man's excrement—man breeding man As he does worms; or this, to spoil this nothing.

[*He spits.*]

'The Dutch Courtezan,' II. ii. 213-15.

Mr. K. Deighton thinks that the reading of this passage should be:—

Yet man's but excrement—man breeding man, As he does worms, or this [*He spits*], to spoil this nothing.

'The Old Dramatists, Conjectural Readings,' p. 7.

I agree with the emendation, which is supported by the passage which Marston copied:

There have Philosophers beene found disdaining this naturall conjunction: wnesse Aristippus, who being urged with the affection he ought his children, as proceeding from his loyns, began to spit, saying, That also that excrement proceeded from him, and that also we engenderd wormes and lice.—Book i. chap. xxvii. p. 84, col. 1.

Montaigne declares that the affection between man and woman is not to be compared with the real friendship that sometimes exists between man and man; the former

"languisheth and vanisheth away: enjoying doth lose it, as having a corporall end, and subject to satietie."—Book i. chap. xxvii. p. 84, col. 2.

*Malheureux.* — to kill a friend

To gain a woman! to lose a virtuous self For appetite and sensual end, whose very having Loseth all appetite, and gives satiety! That corporall end, &c.

'The Dutch Courtezan,' II. ii. 221-5.

Montaigne and Marston are both very outspoken, they call a spade a spade; but the Frenchman is more refined in his speech than his imitator, who—to use a pet phrase of his own—is "gross-jawed":—

*Non pudeat dicere, quod non pudet sentire.* Let us not bee ashamed to speake what we shame not to thinke.....For my part I am resolved to dare speake whatsoever I dare do.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 429, col. 2.

*Bontice.* Fie, Crispinella, you speake too broad.

*Crisp.* No jot, sister; let's ne'er be ashamed to speake what we be not ashamed to thinke: I dare as boldly speake venery as thinke venery.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' III. i. 26-9.

Why was the acte of generation made so naturall, so necessary and so just, seeing we feare to speake of it without shame, and exclude it from our serious and regular discourses; we pronounce to rob, to murder, to betray: and this we dare not but betwene our teeth.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 431, col. 1.

*Crispinella.* Now bashfulness seize you, we pronounce boldly, robbery, murder, treason, which

deeds must needs be far more loathsome than an act which is so natural, just, and necessary, as that of procreation; you shall have an hypocritical vestal virgin speake that with close teeth publicly, which she will receive with open mouth privately; &c.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' III. i.

The worst of my actions or condicions seeme not so ugly unto me as I finde it both ugly and base not to dare to avouch them. Every one is wary in the confession; we should be as heady in the action.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 429, col. 2.

*Crispinella.* I give thoughts words, and words truth, and truth boldness; she whose honest freeness makes it her virtue to speake what she thinks will make it her necessity to thinke what is good.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' III. i. 39-42.

Is it not herein as in matters of books, which being once called in and forbidden, become more saleable and publik?—Book iii. chap. v. p. 431, col. 1.

*Crispinella.* I love no prohibited things, and yet I would have nothing prohibited by policy, but by virtue; for as in the fashion of time those books that are call'd in are most in sale and request, so in nature those actions that are most prohibited are most desired.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' III. i. 42-7.

I love a lightsome and civil discretion, and loathe a roughnes and austerity of behaviour.....Socrates had a constant countenance, but lightsome and smyling; not frowardly constant, as old Crassus, who was never seene to laugh. Vertue is a pleasant and buxom quality.—Book iii. chap. v. page 429, col. 2.

*Crispinella.* Fie, fie! virtue is a free, pleasant, buxom quality. I love a constant countenance well; but this froward ignorant coyness, sour austere lumpish uncivil privateness, that promises nothing but rough skins and hard stools; ha! fie on't, good for nothing but for nothing.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' III. i. 51-6.

*Crisp.* Virtuous marriage! there is no more affinity betwixt virtue and marriage than betwixt a man and his horse; &c.—'The Dutch Courtezan,' III. i. 88-90.

Those who thinke to honour marriage by joyning love unto it (in mine opinion) doe as those who, to doe vertue a favour, holde that nobilitie is no other thing then vertue. Indeed, these things have affinitie, but therewithall great difference; their names and titles should not thus be commixt; both are wronged so to be confounded.—Book iii. chap. v. p. 432, col. 1.

See also 'The Fawn,' III. i. 212, where Marston says that "love or vertue are not of the essence of marriage."

CHARLES CRAWFORD.

(To be continued.)

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THE following list of books occurs in an inventory of the goods of Edward Russell, Esq., "late clerk of his Majesties Accatery," dated 23 October, 1639, among the records of the Court of Requests:—

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2. B<sup>pp</sup> Andrewes Sermons in one volume.
3. The Historie of Josephus.
4. The Councell of Trent in English.
5. Shakspears Workes.
6. Et Governador Christiano.
7. Mich de Montayne his Essays.
8. The diall of Princes, 1 qt. vol.
9. Discourses of Michaell and Overment.
10. S<sup>r</sup> Phillipp Sidneis Arcadia.
11. Love and Reveing by Pyondy.
12. The Triumphs of Gods Reveing by Jo: Renolds.
13. The Arch B<sup>pp</sup>'s relaçon 1639.
14. Bapnells History of England.
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16. B<sup>pp</sup> of Exeters Paraphrase upon S<sup>t</sup> John.
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21. M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Austens Meditacons.
22. Riders Dictionarie w<sup>th</sup> a Thornatius.  
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24. S<sup>r</sup> Richard Bakers Meditacons upon the Lordes prayer.
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30. A Defence of Eternitie.
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[Many of these titles are, of course, mis-  
"Anglaura" for 'Aglaura,' "Remembrance  
Withers's 'Remembrancer,' "Argulus and  
thenei" for 'Argalus and Parthenia,' &c  
also 'Library of a Gentleman of the Seven  
Century,' ante, p. 222.]

"PAGAN."—It is, of course, agreed by  
one that "pagan," meaning heathen,  
identical with Latin *paganus*. But w  
the sense-development of the English  
The Latin *paganus* was used in many  
From which of these senses was "pag  
the sense of heathen, derived? Two an  
have been given to this question.  
usual answer is that the English me  
of "pagan" is derived directly from pa  
in the sense of "villager, countryman  
in the 'Oxford Dictionary' says Dr. M  
who remarks that the derived sen  
"heathen" "indicates the fact tha  
ancient idolatry lingered on in the v  
and hamlets after Christianity had  
generally accepted in the towns and ci  
the Roman Empire," and quotes in st  
of this view a passage from Orosius  
locorum agrestium compitis et pagis  
vocantur." This explanation is reject  
many modern ecclesiastical historian  
example, by Harnack and Zahn (see  
lectures on 'The Church's Task,' 1905.  
The other answer is that our "pag  
directly derived from *paganus*, in the  
of "a civilian" as opposed to "a sold  
sense to be found in Pliny, Juvenal, T  
and Tertullian. Christians were regar  
soldiers of Christ, bound to His servie

*sacramentum* (a military oath). To them the outside world were simply "civilians," or *pagani*. It is suggested by historians that the use of "pagan" as opposed to "Christian" may be found nearly two hundred years before "Christianity had been generally accepted in the towns and cities of the Roman Empire." Dr. Bigg thinks that the first instance of this use is to be found in an inscription of the second century, given by Lanciani ('Pagan and Christian Rome,' p. 15). This inscription was written on the tomb of a daughter, of whom the father says, "quod inter fideles fidelis fuit, inter alienos pagana fuit." But is *fidelis* here equivalent to "Christian"? This sense of the word *fidelis* does not appear to have come into general use before the time of St. Ambrose and St. Augustine. If Dr. Bigg is right, we have in this inscription a very early instance of the use not only of *paganus*, but of *fidelis*, with a Christian connotation.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

ST. LUKE'S DAY, 18 OCTOBER.—In 1677 one John Smith, of Greatham, was charged in the Court of the Archdeacon of Durham with "plowing on St. Luke's day" (Surtees Soc., vol. xlvii. p. 228).

W. C. B.

"BELAPPIT."—In 'The Oxford Book of English Verse,' p. 69, Mr. Quiller-Couch gives Alexander Scott's "Hence, Hairt, with Hir that most Departe," assigning it the title 'A Bequest of his Heart.' The third stanza of the lyric, as modernized by the anthologist, opens thus:—

Though this belappit body here  
Be bound to servitude and thrall;  
My faithful heart is free entier  
And mind to serve my lady at all.

In a foot-note Mr. Quiller-Couch explains that "belappit" means "downtrodden." What should have induced him to think so is not very clear, especially with the context to suggest lapping or wrapping round and the thralldom of a bond slave. "Lap," no doubt, is also the past tense of "leap"; but in this sense it needs some such particle as "on" or "upon" to impart to it a transitive force. In its intransitive application it was never better illustrated than in the report given by a Scottish farmer of his experiences in taking the village schoolmaster home from the public-house. At one stage in the proceedings the shoe of the tipsy dominie, having come off in the mud, had to be readjusted; "and then," afterwards said his comrade, "he jump an' he lap, an' he ture an' he swore," the whole animated display

being strictly subjective, and only indirectly affecting others. Had the guide tumbled and been trampled on during such an effervescence of ecstatic rapture, it would have been hopelessly inaccurate to say that he was "belappit." On the other hand, Gavin Douglas's rendering of Virgil's *genua amplexus*, in the form "he lappit me fast by baith the theis" ('Æneid,' iii. 607), has direct kinship with Scott's terminology.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Glasgow.

BLACK IMAGES OF THE MADONNA. (See 9th S. ii., iii., iv. *passim*.)—A letter in a London daily paper revives an old controversy. It seems incredible that there should exist people who still think, as this writer appears to believe, that the "Black Madonnas" were invented by missionaries of the Western Church as a means of making converts among Eastern peoples. The researches of Prof. Kondakoff on the miniatures of the Christian world produced before the eleventh century, and the numerous works on mosaic and on Byzantine painting, have evidently produced no effect on the general public. What are commonly called "Black Virgins" are not only known among the most celebrated representations of "the Mother of God" in Spain, France, and Russia, but their history can be traced from the very earliest dates down to the eikons (almost exactly identical) which are still produced at Mount Athos for sale at Kiev and Moscow. The type is that of the Syrians, numerous in the Holy Land, to the present day. B. I. O.

"THE FIRST WARLIKE KING."—No doubt there were many warlike kings before Agamemnon, but who was the first it would be hard to say, notwithstanding all our modern knowledge of ancient history. In 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates,' however, we are told, under 'War' (twenty-third edition, p. 1368), that it was Osymandyas of Egypt. The only ancient historian who mentions this king is Diodorus Siculus, who places him eighth before the founder of Memphis, whom he calls Uchoveus. Twelve generations after the latter, he says, came Mæris, and seven generations after him a king called by him Sesosis, evidently intended to be the same whom Herodotus calls Sesostris, and whose legend (it is really no more) became so famous, depicting him as the conqueror of a great part of Asia. As to Osymandyas, Herodotus makes no mention of him, nor of any king except Mæris, between Menes and Sesostris. Diodorus gives a very elaborate account of a monument erected to Oes-

mandyas at Thebes, which is really that of Rameses II., the Pharaoh of the oppression. The former cannot, therefore, be recognized as an historical personage, and probably Thothmes I. was the first Egyptian king who led an army beyond that country.

W. T. LYNN.

RODERIGO LOPEZ.—Lopez the Jew, who became chief physician to Queen Elizabeth in 1586, and was executed in 1594 on a charge of conspiring to poison her, was at one time undoubtedly very high in her favour. She granted him leases of the estates of the bishops of Worcester, known as "Lopez-leases," which Bishop Thomas (1683-9) used to call "hopeless leases" (Oxf. Hist. Soc., xvi. 397). The people were loud in expressing their satisfaction at his fate. Bishop John King records that when "D. Lopus and his fellows" were "executed at Tyborne" there was "such a showte of the people to seale their affections and assentes, as if they had gained an harvest, or were deviding a spoile," and his own opinion is that their ends were "too too merciful for traitors.....and I doubt not but the Angelles in heaven reioyce" ('Lectvres vpon Ionas, at Yorke, 1594,' 1597, p. 138). All that the 'D.N.B.' (xxxiv. 134) knows of his wife is that her name was Sara, and that she came from Antwerp. She was a daughter of Dunstan Anes, purveyor of the Queen's grocery, who was the son of George Anes, of Valladolid in Spain (Harl. Soc., i. 65).

W. C. B.

METROPOLITAN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.—It is generally thought that municipal bodies, other than the Corporation of the City and the London County Council, were unknown in the capital before the passing of the London Government Act of 1899; but this idea evidently was not shared by the editor of the now long defunct *Morning Herald*, a report in which, on 19 November, 1855, thus commenced:—

"Marylebone Municipal Council.—The first sitting of the new vestry, or more properly speaking 'Municipal Council,' of St. Marylebone, under Sir Benjamin Hall's Metropolis Local Management Act, was held, on Saturday, at the Marylebone Court House."

But the name "Municipal Council," as thus applied to the metropolitan vestries, never took root; and it was as "vestries" that they were always known until the end.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

"BESIDE."—I have noticed frequently of late this word used instead of or for "besides." Thus in an English journal of large circulation I find, "The industry is now firmly established in almost every country beside

France." It seems to me that the writer means countries besides France, and not those that are at the side of France. I quite agree with the idea of getting rid of the "s," whenever possible, and accordingly I always write *amid*, *among*, &c.; but the writer quoted has no such idea, for a few lines below he uses the word "towards"—"do very little towards further developing."

RALPH THOMAS.

THE HARE AND EASTER.—An instance of the association of the hare with Easter is that of the tenure of the glebe at Coleshill, in Warwickshire. The vicar of this parish holds—or used to hold—his glebe on the condition that if the young men of the parish were able to catch a hare and bring it to him before ten o'clock on Easter Monday morning, he was bound to give them a calf's head and a hundred eggs for their breakfast. This curious connexion of the hare with Easter is still exemplified in the representations of a hare dancing on its hind legs and holding a pair of cymbals, which are often to be met with on Belgian and French Easter cards.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

"DROWN" = DEERHOUND.—In Wright's 'English Dialect Dictionary' it is stated that "drown" was recorded fifty years ago in South Wales as "greyhound," but that now the word cannot be traced. When I was in Wales some years ago I noticed that (1) the people write more than we do hyphenated words—e.g., "post-office" with them has one only accent in pronunciation, viz., on the "post"; (2) in such cases they omit *h* more than we do—e.g., not only "forehead," but "blockhead," lost the *h*. "Drown," then, is simply "deerhound" in the Welsh pronunciation, and a greyhound is a Scotch deerhound.

T. NICKLIS.

CHARLES LAMB.—In the excellent notice of Mr. Lucas's 'Life of Charles Lamb' which appeared *ante*, p. 257, appropriate allusion is made to Lamb's preference for Fleet Street as compared with rural scenes. All admirers of "Elia" will heartily endorse this. In view of this attitude of his, it has more than once struck me as a fact of moment that the most imaginative letter of the poet of 'The Seasons' owes its literary survival to his care. Unfortunately, there is, I believe, no probability of ascertaining its intimate history. The letter was written from Barnet in the autumn of 1725, announcing to Thomson's friend Cranston the approaching publication of 'Winter.' A hundred years later it was discovered in MS. by Lamb, and transcribed and published by him. The letter is divided

into two sections. The second section contains some delicately elaborated description of outward nature. To the beauty of the passage, one can fancy, there is given an added charm from its having passed under the editorial consideration of Lamb.

The passage referred to begins: "I imagine you seized with a fine, romantic kind of a melancholy on the fading of the year," &c. For the complete letter the curious may consult the Aldine edition of Thomson's 'Works,' 1860, pp. xxvi-xxviii. Similar descriptive passages adorn Thomson's correspondence; but there is no better example among them of his real power of expressing himself in picturesque prose.

The history of the letter, so far as it has been ascertained, is briefly this. According to Mr. Peter Cunningham, who edited Sir Harris Nicolas's biography for the Aldine edition of Thomson, it was first printed in *The London Magazine* for November, 1824, headed with this note:—

"The following very interesting letter has been recovered from oblivion, or at least from neglect, by our friend Elia, and the public will no doubt thank him for the deed. It is without date or superscription in the manuscript, which (as our contributor declares) was in so 'fragmentitious' a state as to perplex his transcribing faculties in the extreme."

Internal evidence altogether favours the authenticity of the letter. The noble excursus itself is characteristically Thomson's. But, apart from this matter, the conjunction thus evidenced of two geniuses of intrinsic qualities so different is peculiarly memorable.

W. B.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**CANNING'S RIMING DISPATCH.**—I want to know where any versions of "In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch," &c., appeared in print before 1846. Bell in that year gives a version. This is the earliest I have found. I have looked, I think, at all the books on Canning. Was it quoted and printed in speeches before this?

HARRY B. POLAND.

Inner Temple.

[Readers may like to refer to SIR HARRY POLAND's article at 10th S. x. 270, and also to 4th S. i. 438 and the other references there given.]

**DETECTIVES IN FICTION.**—Can any reader help me with early references to detectives

in fiction who used the methods made most familiar to us by Sherlock Holmes? Is there any earlier one than Zadig?

RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA.

**JOLIFFE FAMILY OF DORSET.**—In Hutchins's 'History of Dorset' (i. 48) is a lengthy epitaph to Peter Joliffe, "a distinguished naval officer," who died 12 November, 1730, aged seventy-two. His youngest son, William Joliffe, "alderman and merchant of Poole," was mayor of that borough in 1754 and 1758, dying 7 August, 1762, aged sixty-four. I should be glad to learn the parentage of Peter Joliffe. Early in the seventeenth century a family of the name was seated at Cannings Court, in Dorset, and entered their pedigree in the Visitation of that county, 1623; but I can discover no later particulars of the descent. A William Joliffe was M.P. for Poole in 1698, and would be, I suspect, of the same family, possibly the father of Peter. There was, I believe, no connexion between the Joliffes of Dorset and those of Staffordshire, represented now by Lord Hylton.

W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

**PRINCIPAL GILBERT GRAY.**—Gilbert Gray was the second principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. His 'Oratio de illustribus Scotiæ Scriptoribus' was reprinted in 1708 by Mackenzie ('Lives of Scots Writers,' I. xxi.). It is stated by Prof. William Knight (MS. Collections, circa 1840) to have been originally printed at Aberdeen by Raban in 1623, but no copy of that print has been traced. I should be glad to hear of the existence of a copy. It must not be confused with Gray's 'Oratio Funeris in memoriam Duncani Liddellii,' printed at Edinburgh by Andro Hart in 1614—not included, by the way, in Mr. H. G. Aldis's 'List of Books printed in Scotland before 1700.' P. J. ANDERSON.

**CROMWELL DEATH.**—Is anything known of the family of Cromwell Death, of Furnival's Inn, living in the early years of the reign of Charles II.?

OXONIENSIS.

**PRISONER SUCKLED BY HIS DAUGHTER.**—I shall be glad to know the name of the artist, the title, and where the original is deposited, of the picture representing a prisoner (who, although deprived of food, to the astonishment of the authorities, continues to exist) drawing milk from the breast of his daughter, who visits him with her child. J. SMITH.

**"PEARLS CANNOT EQUAL THE WHITENESS OF HIS TEETH."**—What is the source of an apocryphal legend of Jesus which represents

Him as making this remark about the dead dog which every one else spurned? The moral, of course, is that we should strive to see the best, and not the worst of everything.

WM. C. RICHARDSON.

"ROLLUPS."—"The breadth of his milk-and-watered rollups," in a letter from Mason to Gray, 27 June, 1755, Tovey's edition. What are they?

J. J. FREEMAN.

MACDONALD OF MOIDART.—In Wood's 'Douglas's Peerage' (vol. ii. p. 8) Reginald is mentioned as second son of John de Yle, Lord of the Isles, but in such a way as to suggest that he was not the son of John's wife Margaret Stuart, and rather leading to the inference that he was illegitimate. Can any one give me further information?

A. CALDER.

SANDERSON DANCE.—I shall be pleased to know when this dance was first introduced, and why it was so called. It was common in the North a hundred years ago. Any particulars will oblige.

CHAS. HALL CROUCH.

5, Grove Villas, Wanstead.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY: INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY.—Has any official report been issued of the opening of this on 3 December, 1904, or of the papers on Egyptology read by Mr. Percy Newberry?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

CHARLES CHURCHILL: T. UNDERWOOD.—According to the 'D.N.B.' when Charles Churchill died at Boulogne, his body was brought over to Dover, and buried in the old churchyard of St. Martin, and a monument was also erected to him in the church. Mr. S. P. H. Statham also states ('History of Dover,' 1899) that the poet was buried in St. Martin's-le-Grand, but the local guide-books tell us that this church was wholly dismantled in 1542. Has anybody seen recently the monument or the grave, which—so the 'D.N.B.' informs us—is marked by a slab and a line taken from the poet's 'Candidate'? Byron visited it when leaving England for the last time, and has recorded his impressions in lines dated Diodati, 1816.

On a recent occasion I had a few minutes to spare at Dover, and went into St. Mary's Church in Cannon Street, where I saw a mural tablet erected "at the sole expense of T. Underwood, ye Impartialist," to the memory of the "late celebrated poet Charles Churchill who died at Boulogne in France *ætatis* 32 and was buried in ye town Novem-

ber, 1764." There is a long quaint epitaph, which I did not copy, as it has, no doubt, already been published. Who was T. Underwood?

L. L. K.

WEDDING INVITATION-CARDS.—I have come across a printed invitation to the wedding of Johann Heinrich Hansing, of Hanover, and Sophie Magdalene, daughter of Ilse Magdalene Starren, widow of Prehling, of Hayen. It is a single folio page, dated 1684. Are any earlier printed invitations known?

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL.

Hildegardstrasse 16, Munich.

JOANE GROSVENOR OR GRAVENOR.—I should be grateful to any of your correspondents, experts in the history of our ancient English families, for any information respecting a lady of this name, who appears to have been a member of that branch of the Grosvenors known as the Bushbury Grosvenors. Not a few of this house bore this same name. This Joane Grosvenor or Gravenor appears to have been of a literary turn of mind—at any rate, a student of homiletic literature. In an old book of sermons preached by that celebrated "silver-tongued" Henry Smith, D.D., lecturer at St. Clement Danes, under her signature, by way of comment on a sermon by the learned divine on the humiliation of Nebuchadnezzar, are written the following lines:—

Laugh at no man's fall.  
Thy state is yet unsure.  
Thou knowest nothing at all  
How long thou may'st endure.

Commenting on another sermon on Contentment are these lines:—

Hell gapes, and that most readily,  
To swallow them up full greedily,  
Who liveth upon their usury,  
Which bringeth men to poverty.

This lady was evidently living in the early part of the seventeenth century. The spelling is of the Jacobean period. "Silver-tongued" Smith died *circa* 1601. J. W. B.

HONESTY ON A COMPETENCE.—I should be obliged if you could give me the reference for the subjoined quotation:—

"Strive to have a competence, however modest, for without it a man cannot.....[?] Nay, he can hardly even be honest."

I believe it is in a letter of Edmund Burke's, but I have not any copy of his letters, and in an edition of his speeches and writings to which I referred, I could not find it.

D. E.

CARAVANSERAI TO PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Where may I find references and original matter

which would be helpful to me in working up the subject of the evolution of hostels, inns, and hotels?  
GREGORY GRUSELIER.

HEADLY ARMS.—I am anxious to find the coat of arms of the following crest: A martlet on a mound. Motto, "Spessomnium vigilantis." The seal was the property of my great-grandfather, Robert Headly, of Cambridge, son of William Headly. If you or your correspondents can give me any information on this point, I shall be greatly obliged.

C. B. HEADLY.

Alexandra Road, Leicester.

MUNGO.—A writer in *The Monthly Magazine* for March, 1798 (p. 184), observing that one-fifth of the population of New York is supposed to consist of negroes and people of colour, deploras the vicious intercourse between whites and blacks, and suggests that encouragement be given to poor Irish and Scotch emigrants in order totally to "do away the mungo and tawney breeds," for "the town and suburbs swarm with both." Was St. Kentigern's *alias* a common appellation of negroes? Or is this use of the term merely a reminiscence of Mungo, the black slave in Bickerstaff's 'Padlock' (1768)?

J. DORMER.

EDWARD VAUGHAN.—Can any of your readers put me in communication with a descendant or relative of the Rev. E. Vaughan, Archdeacon of Madras from 1819 to 1828? I shall be deeply grateful for the favour.

FRANK PENNY.

3, Park Hill, Ealing, W.

'LES MISÉRABLES': ITS TOPOGRAPHY.—Partie ii., 'Cosette'; livre v. chap. i., 'Les Zigzags de la Stratégie'; p. 200 (édition Hetzel), escape of Jean Valjean. Are the present Rues Lhomond and Tournefort respectively the Rues des Postes and Neuve St. Geneviève of the narrative (1823)? So it would seem from a plan of Paris for 1827. But the author speaks of the two streets as running from "un carrefour où est aujourd'hui le Collège Rollin"; but this college is not there now, and the district police inspector does not know it (the Rue Rollin is further north towards the Rue Monge, and does not fit the narrative). Is, perchance, the Collège the present Institut Agronomique hard by? Then what are the present names of the Rues de Pontoise, Copeau, du Battoir St. Victor, and Petit Banquier? or have these streets of 1820-30 vanished as such? The other streets, &c., of the narrative are found easily.

H. H. B.

### Replies.

#### VIRGIL OR VERGIL?

(10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 248.)

THE right answer is that Vergilius is the Latin form, and Virgil the English one. Lewis and Short's 'Latin Dictionary' has:—

"Vergilius, not Virgilius; the former is supported by the ancient MSS. and inscriptions in unbroken succession to the fourth century A.D."

The same dictionary has:—

"Hence Vergilianus, of or belonging to the poet Vergil, Vergilian."

I have to confess that I have frequently made the mistake of copying the above error, and have frequently printed the English name as Vergil; but I have since perceived that it is wrong, and I beg leave to recant.

Not only is Vergil "hyperpedantic," but it is formed on a wrong principle. We should always go back to first principles, and when we do so we find that modern English spelling is mostly very antique, and was regulated by Anglo-French scribes upon Anglo-French principles. The modern English spelling is properly Virgil, because the Middle English spelling was Virgile, Virgyle, or Virgil. My 'Index of Proper Names' to Chaucer gives the following references, which see: 'House of Fame,' ll. 378, 449, 1483; 'Troilus,' v. 1792; 'Legend of Good Women,' 924, 1002; 'Canterbury Tales,' Group D, 1519. Gawain Douglas and Phaer wrote Virgill; Stanyhurst and Dryden have Virgil.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

As regards the Latin form of the name there is no question that the *e* is right. The best MSS. read Vergilius in the concluding lines of the fourth book of the 'Georgics,' and this spelling is further attested by inscriptions in which the name occurs. But I think it would be pedantic, in spite of the inconsistency, to depart from the familiar English form Virgil in favour of Vergil, though this, I admit, may be a matter of individual taste.

C. S. JERRAM.

The inscriptions of the Republic and of the first centuries of the Christian era are in favour of Vergilius; so also the older MSS., as the Medicean, and the Greeks also link almost invariably Βεργίλιος. This explanation is taken from Teuffel, vol. i. p. 425, Warr's translation.

I fancy that the spelling Virgil arose from a legend which represented the poet as born from a Virgo.

H. A. STRONG.

If by "the more correct spelling" we mean that which, so far as can now be judged

resembled the spelling used by Virgil and his contemporaries, it seems to me, in opposition to Mr. McGovern, that the preponderance of opinion clearly favours Vergil. See Sellar's 'Roman Poets of the Augustan Age: Virgil,' ch. iii. sect. ii.; sect. 40 of the 'Life and Writings of Virgil' in Kennedy's edition of Virgil; and Ribbeck's one-volume edition of Virgil, p. viii, note 1. Nevertheless, Sellar and Kennedy, while holding that Vergilius is right in Latin, think that there is no reason for giving up Virgil in English. KENHEW.

Vergilius is, apparently, the proper spelling of the poet's own day. In modern English Virgil is decidedly more usual than Vergil, and, if usage makes correctness, may be called more correct. Some of those who are alive to the true Latin spelling are inclined to use the *e* in the English word also. Perhaps this is "hyperpedantic." But it is not hyperpedantic to protest when Horace's well-known (and well-worn) words appear as *sub judice adhuc lis est*. EDWARD BENSLEY.  
Aldeburgh-on-Sea.

"CHRIST'S HOSPITAL" (10th S. iv. 247).—While search was being made among the archives of Christ's Hospital in 1888 for evidence in support of the Hospital's case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a MS. written in 1582 by John Howes, which had been mislaid and forgotten for at least two centuries, was discovered. It is a beautiful specimen of calligraphy, bound in white vellum, and in perfect preservation. It has lately been reproduced in facsimile at the charges of Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, one of the present governors, with an introduction and notes by Mr. William Lemprière, the senior assistant clerk of Christ's Hospital. A copy is now in the Guildhall Library, and a fascinating volume it is.

John Howes was a citizen and grocer who had been "apprentice and servant" (i.e., clerk or private secretary) within the Greyfriars to Richard Grafton, the first Treasurer-General. In his old age he bethought himself of committing to writing his recollections of the circumstances attending the foundation of the three great charities, and this MS. was the result. It commences thus:—

"To the Righte Wor<sup>shipfull</sup> Mr Norton Mr Awdeleye & Mr Bankes Treasurer & Governo<sup>rs</sup> of Chryste His Hospital," &c.

"Righte Worshipfull I have uppon good occasion collected & gathered together a brefe note of the Order & manner of the proceedings in the fyrste erec<sup>con</sup> of the Hospitalles of Chrystes, Brydewell and St. Thomas the Apostle, wherein," &c.

John Howes and Mr. Lemprière may therefore be considered as probably the best possible authorities on the question raised by your correspondent, and I find that in the MS. the charity is invariably referred to (except in the single instance given above) as "Chrysts Hospital" or "Chrystes Hospital," and in the introduction and notes it is as invariably called "Christ's Hospital." It seems probable, therefore, that Leigh Hunt was wrong. ALAN STEWART.

As one of those who are criticized for writing "Christ's" not "Christ" Hospital, I hasten to reply that I used that form advisedly, because there is excellent reason for considering it to be correct. I am aware that Leigh Hunt and the late Henry Sambrooke Leigh omitted the genitive. On the other hand, the manuscript of John Howes, 1582, is addressed to "The Righte Wor<sup>shipfull</sup> Mr Norton Mr Awdeleye & Mr Bankes Treasurer & Governo<sup>rs</sup> of Chryste His Hospital," &c. John Stow, in his 'Survey of London,' 1598, speaks of "Christ's Hospital"; so do Howell (copying, no doubt, from Stow) in his 'Londonopolis,' 1637, and Hatton in his 'New View of London,' 1702. I should add, perhaps, that the manuscript of John Howes has lately been reproduced in facsimile for private circulation at the expense of Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, with an introduction and notes by Mr. William Lemprière, the text being printed on an opposite page. It relates to "The Three Royal Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell and St. Thomas the Apostle." Howes was the father of Edmund Howes, who continued Stow's 'Annales.' Among moderns, Charles Lamb, with his 'Recollections of Christ's Hospital' and 'Christ's Hospital Five-and-Thirty Years Ago,' is at least as good an authority as the not very accurate author of 'The Old Court Suburb.' PHILIP NORMAN.

SARAH CURRAN, ROBERT EMMET, 153 MAJOR SIRE'S PAPERS (10th S. iii. 303, 413, 470; iv. 52, 111).—I have perused the contributions under the above heading with considerable interest, and several pertinent reflections and questions arise.

Who would presume to say that Sarah Curran was not influenced and misguided by Emmet, and that she did not excitedly write much which she probably forgot afterwards, and would have regretted if she had recollected? When distracted, evidently she became penitent. As the Attorney-General said, Emmet's "Proclamation" to the citizens of Dublin, having aroused them, threw out a few words of composure, and, having affected

to recommend moderation, continued to arouse, and "every expedient was resorted to which would tend to inflame sanguinary men to the commission of sanguinary deeds." The draft of the "Proclamation" in his handwriting and the printed copies were found in a desk used by him, with many other papers, in one of the depôts where he superintended the manufacture of gunpowder, rockets, cartridges, pikes, &c. Preconceived notions seem to have undue weight with some contributors, who appear to think letters must have been pathetic because of a tale that Major Sirr wept over them. But who first reported it? and what means had he of knowing the truth? FRANCESCA refers to Phillips's 'Curran and his Contemporaries,' 1818, but afterwards admits that she merely has later editions, which do not mention the matter. As Major Sirr died in 1841, Phillips, in 1818, could not have been the authority for the statement that Major Sirr burnt the correspondence "some years previous to his death."

As a clergyman, Dr. Sirr was quite right to note anything he could record favourable to O'Brien. Most probably the man was much maligned, although he was convicted. Dr. Sirr does not condone his offence. Even as to Emmet, Madden has recorded everything possible in his favour, and, as MR. SIRR pertinently remarks, who can say Dr. Sirr would not have defended either him or Miss Curran from unfair comments?

FRANCESCA says that documents sometimes stated to be destroyed are nevertheless subsequently found, instancing the Wickham Papers. But as to the letters under discussion, they have been stated (by Madden and Daly) to have been destroyed, and Major Sirr's own son testifies to this; and they have not come to light. MR. MACDONAGH says they never existed; but his argument is unsound, and he can give no evidence. Madden should have raised the question when Dr. Sirr was alive and could have answered. It does not seem fair to quote a partisan work, such as 'The Sham Squire,' which misrepresents Major Sirr; but FRANCESCA relies upon it for a statement of Sir John Gray that Dr. Sirr had a fixed belief that all Irish malcontents were favourable to assassination, whereas probably Sir John Gray had the "fixed belief" himself that Dr. Sirr held the opinion. Sir John Gray was editor of *The Freeman's Journal*.

Surely, as a "student of Irish history," MR. MACDONAGH is not justified in assuming anything, and he seems "undeservedly to besmirch the reputation" of Dr. Sirr. Appa-

rently he has not consulted Major Sirr's papers, and his book is based upon the Hardwicke Papers and some discovered in the Home Office.

So far as it is possible to judge, I should say Dr. Sirr bore a good character, and he had direct means of knowing the truth.

ONLOOKER.

Hitherto much has appeared in print concerning Emmet and Miss Curran which borders on the imaginative. Notices are sometimes couched in terms which help to foster idolization. But as the 'D.N.B.' article on Emmet points out,

"the youth and ability of Emmet have cast a glamour of romance over his career, and that glamour has been enhanced by his affection for Sarah Curran, the daughter of the great lawyer, to whom Moore addressed his famous poem, 'She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps'; the lady afterwards (24 Nov., 1805) married a very distinguished officer, Major Sturgeon, of the Royal Staff Corps."

Clearly, therefore, there is room for misapprehension on the part of those who make Emmet their hero and Miss Curran the heroine.

The following extract from an article in *The Nineteenth Century* for September well accounts for the preservation of the two unsigned letters of Miss Curran found on Emmet when he was arrested and of the letter he addressed to her from jail. It is essential to make this point clear:—

"The insurrection, of course, was soon at an end. Emmet escaped, and was for a while in hiding in the country. He came back to be once more in the vicinity of Sarah Curran, from whom he received letters—unsigned, indeed, but, as was said by those who afterwards examined him, clearly containing high treason. They at once showed the writer's knowledge of her correspondent's aims and her own sympathies. Mr. MacDonagh remarks that she hardly seems to have realized the seriousness of the matter. She, however, had the prudence to urge that her letters should be destroyed. This Emmet could not bring himself to do, and they were found upon him when arrested. To prevent their being disclosed he was willing to admit everything as to himself, but would mention no other names, nor follow his brother's example in making general statements as to the plans of the conspiracy. Ignorant if the identity of the writer of the letters was discovered, he employed a turnkey, whom he imagined he had gained over, to take a letter openly addressed to Miss Curran at her father's house. This letter was carried to the authorities, the unknown writer identified, and the whole matter became public."

Although Emmet's intercepted letter makes mention of letters "found before," MR. MACDONAGH reiterates that these three letters were the only correspondence which fell into the hands of the authorities. So far from

making this clear, as MR. MACDONAGH states they do, the official documents can be referred to in the opposite sense.

Mr. Wickham's letter of 28 August, 1803, states, "The only evidence which could at present be *produced* against him [Emmet] is what follows" (the italics are in the book), but there is not a single word in reference to documentary evidence which could *not* be produced; and I am not surprised that other official letters contain no reference to the correspondence between Miss Curran and Emmet. It was unnecessary to refer to it, as it was unnecessary to produce it.

The Chief Secretary (Mr. Wickham) writes to Curran:—

"The Lord Lieutenant is obliged to direct that a search should be made in your house for papers connected with the late treasonable conspiracy. The Lord Lieutenant is persuaded they have been concealed there without your knowledge, but it is not the less necessary that the search should be made with the utmost exactness. As the circumstances which lead to this investigation particularly affect Miss Sarah Curran, it will be necessary that she should be immediately examined."

Mr. Wickham (9 September, 1803) informed the Home Secretary of Major Sirr's report on Miss Curran's state of mind:—

"Unfortunately, Mr. Curran was not at home, and still more unfortunately the young lady was not up, though the rest of the family (two other daughters and a son) were assembled at breakfast, so that the major entered the room where she was still in bed. This circumstance occasioned a scene of great confusion and distress, and was also productive of some inconvenience, for whilst the major and the other daughter were giving assistance to Mr. Emmet's correspondent—who was thrown into violent convulsions—the eldest Miss Curran continued to destroy some papers, the few scraps of which that were saved are in Mr. Emmet's handwriting."

In his book MR. MACDONAGH ungrudgingly refers to Major Sirr as "a capable and daring officer." I do not suppose the search was made but with "utmost exactness." Mr. Wickham does not mention with what result. MR. MACDONAGH remarks, however, that Major Sirr's report "states" that Sarah Curran's

"brother and sister succeeded in burning, in the breakfast-room downstairs, whatever compromising documents were in the house, and that therefore no papers fell into his hands."

Presuming the report really states this, and if MR. MACDONAGH can show that it was only in this house and at this visit that correspondence could have been found, then it must be that the report was immediately sent off, before the full search was conducted. (But I should like to see the report, for other reasons already stated.) The Major awaited

the visit of the Attorney-General, and Mr. Wickham's reply, given at 10th S. iii. 303, and preserved with Major Sirr's papers in T.C.D. Library.

As the outcome of the Lord Lieutenant's decision that no action should be taken against Miss Curran, Mr. Wickham added (to the Home Secretary):—

"The Lord Lieutenant particularly requests that Miss Curran's name may not be mentioned. It is difficult that it should be long concealed, but it is desirable that it should not be first mentioned by any member of Government in either country."

MR. MACDONAGH writes:—

"Chief Secretary Wickham, writing to Pole Carew of the Home Office about the trial [of Emmet], says Mr. Yorke will have observed that the Attorney-General, when he gave in evidence such parts of the young lady's letter found upon Emmet as it was found *necessary* to produce, stated boldly that the letter from which the extracts were made had been written by a *brother* conspirator. Unfortunately, a barrister of the name of Huband, who is said to have paid his addresses formerly to the young lady, recognized the handwriting when the letter was laid on the table."—P. 398: the italics are in the book.

I do not think it can be made clearer from the official documents given by MR. MACDONAGH why the correspondence between Miss Sarah Curran and Robert Emmet which was in Major Sirr's keeping was not requisitioned or mentioned, and there is the best of evidence in support of Dr. Sirr's testimony as to the great tenderness with which Miss Curran was treated. This young lady unquestionably had much on her mind. Even so, I think she was not particularly strong. We learn of her violent convulsions, and I believe MR. MACDONAGH states that she lost her reason for a while. She died in 1808; *The Gentleman's Magazine* states in a rapid decline, while it is popularly thought she died of a broken heart. Possibly she altered her views (which no doubt had been influenced by exaggerated presentments in print of the revolutionary doctrines preached in France) when she married an army officer. However this may be, Dr. Sirr merely made a brief note; but he suggested her mind was not strong when she was under Emmet's influence, and I think the fact of her violent convulsions and subsequent loss of reason is not incompatible with his wording.

I judge from their long letters printed in the book that both Miss Curran and Robert Emmet wrote with ease (Emmet was quite proficient in the art of disguising his handwriting), and without doubt they had much time on their hands.

I have received a sympathetic letter with reference to Dr. Sirr and implications about

him in this discussion; but in conclusion my correspondent writes:—

"In any case J. D. S.'s note stands. I suppose he may have been mistaken in thinking that the Emmet-Curran letters formed the *whole* of the pile he saw burnt—perhaps they were contained in it along with papers which for some reason were also being burnt. But the substance of his note would remain, and must still be accounted for."

I would merely add that I have not said anything insisting upon the note being received pedantically. What I have been insistent upon is that canons of modern historical criticism should be applied; and it seems to me that the note would stand the tests of historians acknowledged to be impartial; though, unless for the purpose of helping to bear out other evidence as to the leniency of Government, I do not suppose it would be brought forward.

I fear that it may be inferred from FRANCESCA's remarks that Dr. Sirr's notes are the general expression of his own opinions, as though he claimed to be a judge of Irish history at the time of the rebellion of 1798 and the insurrection of 1803, and of the characters of some individuals concerned.

I give copies of all the notes, and I think it will be admitted they appear to be the outcome of a natural instinct to record facts or circumstances which were impressed on his memory. The 'D.N.B.' shows he did not discover the papers until after his father's death. Curran must then have been dead a quarter of a century (and many, if not all, of Miss Sarah Curran's immediate relatives probably were dead also). Be that as it may, there was no likelihood of relatives of Miss Curran or of Emmet seeing the note as to the correspondence.

When Dr. Sirr ultimately decided that the papers should go to Trinity College, Dublin, they were delivered over as he had arranged them. Though the authorities of the College at first kept them very guardedly, Sir John Gray and Mr. Madden had access to them.

I believe Dr. Sirr's note about Miss Curran's and Emmet's correspondence never appeared in print until I sent it to 'N. & Q.' Dr. Sirr cannot be held to have carefully defeated his father's humane intentions, as FRANCESCA suggests. Even if he gave a second thought about the notes, he could not have erased them, I believe, without mutilating the letters or the album.

#### *Copies of Dr. Sirr's Notes.*

Note re letter of Mr. Secretary Cooke to Major Sirr (undated).—"Bravo Brennan once a writer for the republican party, and acquainted with all their characters. He wrote in the *Hib. Journal* very cutting replies to articles in the *Press News*—

paper, exposing their intentions, &c., under the signature of Whipcord.—J. D. Sirr."

Note re an anonymous letter to Major Sirr.—"Anonymous threatening letter, of which he received many."

Note re a letter from Sir \*\*\* to Major Sirr (circa 15 May, 1815).—"Sir \*\*\*, Bart., unfortunately was not always sober, or always in his senses. At other periods he was as affectionate and confiding towards my father as he was now unreasonable and absurd.—J. D. S."

Note re a letter from Lord Dufferin to Major Sirr, 26 Aug., 1821.—"This was a most extraordinary exhibition to put up in Donnybrook Fair. It was at the period of His Majesty's visit there. Removed by Police to Head police office, as calculated to disturb the public tranquillity."

Note re combination against paying tithes.—Major Sirr sent down by Govt., accompanied by one of the clerks [this is the gist of the note, I believe]. "A poor man who attended market was waylaid and beat, being mistaken for Cox, who took a contrary road home in the evening after a walk."

Besides, there are the notes to Mr. Wickham's letter re the correspondence of Miss Curran and Emmet and to a communication re O'Brien. I believe these are all, but am not absolutely positive. H. SIRR.

'THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH' (10th S. iv. 249).—The account of the German inn (chap. xxiv. pp. 132 *sqq.* in Chatto & Windus's "fine-paper edition," 1900) and that of the Burgundian inn in chap. xxxiii. should be closely compared with Erasmus's colloquy 'Diversoria.' It will be found that Charles Reade was indebted to this in many points.

The shipwreck in chap. lvii. is largely based on Erasmus's 'Naufragium.' There are various isolated touches in Reade's book for which he seems to have drawn on the 'Colloquiae,' e.g. cf. p. 634, chap. lxxxiv., with 'Adolescens et Scortum.'

It is tempting to indicate the novelist's gains from other sources, such as Shakespeare's comedies and 'Coryat's Crudities,' but that would be passing beyond the immediate subject of the query.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

Aldeburgh.

Some of the material on which Charles Reade so admirably wrought came from the 'Colloquies' of Erasmus. ST. SWITHIN.

'DON QUIXOTE,' 1595-6 (10th S. iv. 107, 158).—Surely the title alone of the volumes is sufficient to show that they are not of the dates mentioned, as it is in French instead of Spanish. The information given on p. 107 is too meagre for any one to form an opinion. But, as has often been said before in 'N. & Q.,' nobody can tell the value of anything without seeing and inspecting. I have looked at

Ashbee's 'Iconography,' but do not find these volumes in his lists.

RALPH THOMAS.

FLEET STREET, No. 53 (10th S. iii. 427, 493; iv. 94).—The prints of Westminster and London, making a panoramic view which begins with the south end of Westminster and ends with the Tower and London Bridge, engraved by S. & N. Buck, were published "Sept. 11th, 1749, No. 1, Garden Court, Middle Temple, London." These five prints I have before me. As to place or places of publication of the rest of the (about) 500 views engraved by the brothers Buck I know nothing.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

ETON SCHOOL LISTS (10th S. iv. 187).—Is there any note in these lists of George, Earl Waldegrave, who was unfortunately drowned when at Eton in 1794, at the early age of ten years? He had succeeded to the title in 1789, when only five years of age. The probability is that he was buried with his ancestors at Navestock, in Essex, in the mausoleum adjoining the church.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

THE PURPOSE OF A FLAW (10th S. iv. 208).—In Lower Bengal, where I lived for many years, the same custom was common as regards the building of a new pucca (brick) house (there were no stones there) and of a Muth (Hindoo temple). Some part was always left in an unfinished state. The reason of this, however, was a superstition among the natives that, if any one *completed* such a building, he would die shortly afterwards. Might not this Oriental idea have some bearing with regard to the Jewish dwellings?

ALEX. THOMS.

RIPLEY ARMS (10th S. iii. 167).—Some months ago I asked for information as to the existence of an heraldic seal of early date bearing the arms of Ripley of Ripley Castle, near Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, but obtained no response. Can any one now give me information on another point? In Papworth's 'Ordinary,' under "3 lions," there occurs the following blazon: "Per chev. arg. and az. three lions ramp. counterchanged. SIR..... REPLY," and the reference (*v.*) is to Glover's 'Ordinary,' Cotton MS. Tiberius D. 10; Harl. MSS. 1392 and 1459. But in the copy of 'Glover's Roll' printed in 1868 by George J. Armytage I am unable to find any such blazon, or any reference to the name of Ripley or Repley. Is Mr. Armytage's Roll the 'Ordinary' referred to in Papworth? And if so, how is the omission of this blazon to be accounted for?

A. CALDER.

OFFICERS OF STATE IN IRELAND (10th S. iv. 214).—With reference to the *ante* the latter reference, I should like to know that I am acquainted with the lists 'Book of Dignities,' and have reason to believe them inaccurate. Could any contributor refer me to the actual record which information may be derived about the Officers of State in Ireland, in particular the Principal Secretary of State, or Secretary of the Council, and Secretary to the Lieutenant, or Secretary for Ireland? My name is *Holt*, not "Hall," as *ante*, p. 149.

R. VINCENT

Lincoln College, Oxford.

The authoritative lists of such officers may be found in the 'Liber Munerum Publici Hiberniæ; or, the Establishments of the Crown from the 19th of King Stephen to the 1st of George IV.,' compiled by Rowley L. T. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of the authority of Parliament, and originally printed in 1824. An index to the lists will be found in Appendix III. of the Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records in Ireland (1877).

EDMUND T. B.

JOHN BLAND, THE EDINBURGH MANAGER (10th S. iv. 204).—Is Mr. Bland acquainted with what has already appeared in 'N. & Q.' respecting this celebrated case? See 9th S. xii. 207, 277, 335.

EVERARD HOME COLE

71, Brecknock Road.

ISAAC JOHNSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS (10th S. iv. 227).—Had he any children? His wife was Lady Arbella Clinton, *alias* ffynnes, a descendant of George, Duke of Clarence. See the 'Plantagenet Roll,' Clarendon MS. p. 174. Any information would be obliged.

R.

Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

THE ALMSMEN, WESTMINSTER ABBEY (10th S. iv. 168, 236).—May I be permitted to say that, if Mr. HARLAND-OXLEY be right, the constitution of this body of men would appear from his statement to be—there seems to be something wrong somewhere! I have been informed that Mr. Smith, lately connected with the Dean of St. James the Less, Westminster, was previously in the employment of Messrs. Harland & Co., has been, upon the suggestion of the Rev. Theophilus Grestorex, the vicar of the church, nominated to be one of the almsmen by the Dean of Westminster; and a statement was made to me that the almsmen Mr. Smith has never been in either the church or army. It may not be out of

ask if the old constitution of Queen Elizabeth has been changed; and, if so, when it was done, and by what authority.

EDWARD TANSLEY.

Warwick Street, South Belgrave, S.W.

COMBERMERE ABBEY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229).—Possibly MR. BERESFORD may like to be referred to 'The Book of the Abbot of Combermere, 1289-1529,' containing abstracts of Nantwich deeds, leases, and rentals between those dates relating to lands, dwellings, salt houses, and pikes in Nantwich belonging to the abbot and convent of Combermere, published by Mr. James Hall, of Nantwich, for the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

I do not know where the chartulary of Combermere Abbey is, but probably Viscount Combermere, who lives at Chaseley House, Rugeley, might be able to throw some light on the subject.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

ALMANSA (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 248).—The full name is Andres de Almansa y Mendoza. Several of his letters, in Spanish, will be found in the British Museum Library. An English translation of one of them, called 'A Relation of the Departure of the Prince of Wales from Madrid, 1623,' is given in Lord Somers's 'Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts,' edited by Sir Walter Scott, 1809, vol. ii. p. 546, but the author's name is abbreviated to "Andrez de Mendoza."

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"Our countryman" mentioned in the quotation is evidently Prince Charles, not Andrea de Almansa y Mendoza, author of 'Noticias de esta Corte y Avisos recibidos de otras Partes, 1621-26.' An edition of this book was published at Madrid in 1886.

ROBERT B. DOUGLAS.

91, Rue des Martyrs, Paris.

DUMMER FAMILY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 230).—There are depositions on record in regard to the rectory of Hardwick, Bucks, showing that John Dummer was rector there in 1689. An abstract of title in my possession relative to the manors of Cossington and Rooksbridge, in East and West Pennard, Somersetshire, recites indentures dated 1 June, 1792, to which Nathaniel Dance, Esq., and Harriet his wife, late Harriet Dummer, widow and executrix of Thomas Dummer, Esq., were parties.

The late Prof. Edward Elbridge Salisbury, of New Haven, Connecticut, printed an account of the Pyldren-Dummer family in

his 'Family Memorials,' which appeared in 1885. He subsequently wrote to me that Mr. H. F. Waters had discovered evidence to fill a gap of which Col. Chester had said it was "a gap that cannot be bridged"—carrying back the Dummers of New England to the middle of the twelfth century.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Becroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

Your correspondent will find a sixteenth-century reference to this family in Col. Chester's 'London Marriage Licences.'

S. D. C.

There is a monumental brass plate in Latin, in Dummer Church, Basingstoke, Hants, to the memory of William Dummer and Helen his wife, who both died on 12 April, 1427, which may be of interest to your correspondent. See 6<sup>th</sup> S. i. 335, 413.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The late Dr. Marshall's 'Genealogist's Guide' gives references to this family in the following books: 'Brocas of Beaurepaire,' by M. Burrows, p. 324; the Somerset Archaeological Society's *Transactions*, xvii. 114; *New England Register*, xxxv. 254, 321; *The Genealogist*, New Series, xiv. 172.

E. A. FRY.

124, Chancery Lane.

If HARDINGCOURT will write direct I can give him the reference to two old Dummer lawsuits.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

References to obituary notices of eight Dummers (1724 to 1781) will be found in 'Musgrave's Obituary,' vol. xlv. of the Harleian Society, published 1900.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

W. R. BEXFIELD (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 267).—Died in London, 28 October, 1853; organist of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. W. H. CUMMINGS.

Dr. William Richard Bexfield died 29 October, 1853, and was buried in St. Mary's, Paddington, 31 October. Grove's 'Dictionary' gives 28 October as the date of death. In the register of death it is, however, given as above. The date of burial is taken from the sexton's book. Bexfield died at 12, Monmouth Road South.

J. S. S.

[Several other correspondents are thanked for replies.]

GIBBETS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229, 251, 296).—When in the town of Grand Andely, Normandy, this summer, I noticed several gibbet-like structures standing in various places near the roadside. On inquiring their purpose I

was told that they were for hanging lights to on dark winter nights. In every case bricks or pieces of wood were suspended to keep the ropes in place over the pulleys. I venture to throw out the suggestion that it was an old-time lamp-post of this kind that General Booth saw. It will be noticed that "on a hill a few yards from the road" is a likely enough position for a light. Carving the piece of wood used to keep the rope in place into the form of a man's head would easily suggest itself.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.

The gibbet which General Booth saw stands on the roadside between Elsdon and Cambo, at a place called Sting Cross, a wild and lonely spot in the northern uplands of Northumberland. The present gibbet is not old, but was erected by Sir Charles Trevelyan (father of the biographer of Macaulay) on the spot where stood "Winter's Stob." This was the gibbet on which hung the body of William Winter, who was executed for murder at Newcastle on 10 August, 1792. The details of the story will be found in *The Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore and Legend*, vol. i. pp. 106, 186. Winter had murdered an old woman, and after being hanged at Newcastle his body was suspended on the gibbet until through decomposition every vestige of it disappeared. Its place was supplied by a wooden effigy, of which eventually only the head remained. The gibbet itself fell to decay, and, as I have remarked above, the present erection is modern. Even now it is an uncanny enough sight; but what must it have been to the solitary traveller a century ago, when the decaying body and the creaking chains came suddenly within view just when darkness was coming on?

I have a photograph of Winter's Stob, and also one of the Caxton gibbet, which I believe is still standing in Cambridgeshire. Both are at the disposal of your correspondent.

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

On 1 August, 1832, Wm. Jobling was tried at Durham Assizes for the murder of Nicholas Fairless, a magistrate, and sentenced to be hanged and his body hung in chains near the scene of the murder, which took place on a road leading from South Shields to Jarrow, round Jarrow Slake, a large expanse of mud flats, dry at low tide, stretching from the Tyne. A portion of these mud flats was taken to make the Tyne Dock of the North-Eastern Railway Company—the most important dock on the Tyne. The gibbet was set up on the

slake at a little distance from the road the "stob" remained until the dock was somewhere about the middle of the century. The cage in which the body was encased, made of hoop-iron, is now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle, in their museum at the Blaydon, in that city. For an account of the gibbet see Sykes's 'Local Records,' p. 388.

R. I.

The date in my reply should have been 1847, not 1849.

AUTHOR OF QUOTATION WANTED.—The lines "She never found you" are from Mrs. E. B. Browning's poem 'My Kate.'

BLANCHE HUGHES.

DUCHESS OF CANNIZARO (10th S. iv. 249).—The Duke of Cannizaro lived in the town of Wimbleton on the west side of Wimbledon Common, which had been occupied previously by Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, who was afterwards called Cannizaro House. Bartlett, in his 'History of Wimbledon,' p. 164, writes: "The Duke of Cannizaro, originally Count St. Antonio, was a man who married a rich English heiress and became immortalized in one of the 'Irish Legends.'"

W. P. COLEMAN.

If E. M. will make a search among the marriages given in 'The Annual Register' or 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' in or before 1792, he will perhaps get the name of the person.

EDWARD J. PUTNEY.

"TINTERERO" (10th S. iv. 267).—In its form, I think this is a Spanish word, though I cannot find it in any Spanish dictionary. It appears to be derived from *tinta*, ink, and may be a popular name for those huge cuttle-fish which emit a fluid like ink when in danger of being taken. Compare the term "ink-fish" applied by English sailors.

JAS. PLATT.

I would suggest that there is no such word in French, or in any other of the common languages, and that it is simply a corruption for the Spanish word *tintorera*.

The dictionary of the Spanish language gives *tintorera* as the female of *tibur*, which it describes as a marine fish, a species of shark or wolf, but of monstrous size, reaching 20 ft. in length, and of corresponding girth. It gives some further particulars, but I do not think it necessary to quote them.

In Velazquez's 'Spanish Dictionary' is given as the equivalent of shark the word 'Imperial English Dictionary'.

to be a fish of the shark kind; but in  
ner of these latter authorities is *tintorera*  
be met with.

ROBERT CRAWFORD.

GEORGE BUCHANAN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 147, 234).—  
ere were, as MR. PIERPOINT surmises, two  
orge Buchanans. The one was the poet  
d historian, who instilled scholarship into  
mes I., and the other was the monarch's  
ster. Owing to the influence of chap-books,  
ends of the latter continue to float among  
e Scottish peasantry, and he is the only  
orge Buchanan of whom they have any  
nowledge. Even scholars, imperfectly in-  
med, sometimes confound the activities of  
e two men. The following riddle on a  
ttle of ale perpetuates the jester's per-  
sonality among the schoolboys of to-day:—

As I cam' ower Stirlin' brig  
I met in wi' George Buwhannan;  
I took aff his head and drank his blude,  
An' left his body stannin'.

THOMAS BAYNE.

In a note to 'The Household Book of the  
dy Marie Stuart' (1815, p. 37), Charles  
arkpatrick Sharpe observes:—

'In the year 1637 professed fools were on the  
eline.....James the Sixth, besides Archie and  
orge Buchanan the historian, whom vulgar tra-  
dition classes with these sages, possessed another  
el, David Drummond.'

R. L. MORETON.

THE ORIGIN OF 'SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER'  
10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 261).—Excepting the substitution  
"Fetherston" for "Featherston" as the  
me of Mr. Hardcastle's prototype, there  
nothing new in MR. EDWARD MANSON'S  
ommunication. Goldsmith's juvenile blunder  
d the trick played upon him by Lord  
are's daughter are mentioned by most  
ographers. As regards the former, how-  
ever, MR. MANSON will be able to correct  
me of his details by a reference to Forster's  
mirable 'Life and Times of Oliver Gold-  
smith,' bk. i. ch. i. E. RIMBAULT DIBDIN.

DUDLEY ARMS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 230).—The efforts  
ich Sir Robert Dudley made to prove his  
glimacy as son of Robert Dudley, Earl  
Leicester, would certainly not afford any  
ound for supposing that he repudiated, or  
en modified, the arms of his father, although  
elatter used to speak of him as his "base  
n." The son's arms were probably there-  
re identical with those of his father, who,  
a his appointment by Elizabeth to the  
overnorship of the Low Countries, gave a  
nificant indication of his ambitious cha-  
acter by relinquishing his own crest of the  
een lion with two tails, and signing all  
struments with the more ancient one of

the bear and staff, to which he was entitled  
through deriving his pedigree from the illu-  
trious Earls of Warwick. Now when Sir  
Robert Dudley was outlawed and went to  
Florence, he there assumed the title of Earl  
of Warwick, and it is highly probable that  
he also adopted the bear and staff of his  
ancestors as arms, badge, or crest. The green  
lion with two tails, quartered with the bear  
and staff, may be seen carved in the very  
interesting and artistically executed device  
of John Dudley, the grandfather of Sir  
Robert, on the right of the fireplace in the  
Beauchamp Tower of the Tower of London.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

The following is from 'A Help to English  
History,' by P. Heylyn, D.D., London, 1680:  
"A.D. 1551. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick,  
and Lord Admiral, Duke of Northumberland,  
beheaded by Queen Mary. O. a Lyon Ram-  
pant, az., double quivee, vert."

MONKBARNES.

'THE FIRST EARRING' (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 228).—  
This painting by Sir David Wilkie, which  
now hangs in the Tate Gallery, Westminster,  
represents, I believe, certain members of the  
Bedford family in the reign of William IV.  
It is, I should say, a study in expression, that  
on the child's face being divided between a  
natural fear of the operation which she is  
about to undergo, and a pleased anticipation  
of wearing the jewels which are seen in the  
elder lady's lap. But in my opinion, although  
the phrase "il faut souffrir pour être belle"  
may justly be applied to the pain of ear-  
boring, it is even more applicable to the  
suffering endured by those who strive to  
acquire a slim waist or small feet by artificial  
means.

By the way, your correspondent would,  
perhaps, like to know that a rather clever  
little poem descriptive of Sir D. Wilkie's  
picture appeared in *The Lady* a few years  
ago.

F. W. WATTS.

ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD (10<sup>th</sup> S.  
iv. 206).—"D.N.B., vol. xxxvi. p. 410, says:  
"The actual relationship, however, between  
Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, and  
Abigail Hill has never been discovered."  
The Duchess of Marlborough asserted that  
her aunt, Mrs. Hill, told her that "her hus-  
band was in the same relation to Mr. Harley as  
she was to me." Nathaniel (1665-1720), third  
son of Sir Edward Harley, and younger  
brother of Oxford, was a merchant.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"PICCANINNY" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 27, 128, 255).—At  
the last reference it is suggested that we

have the same first element in *piccaninny* and *picayune*. This is not the case. *Picayune* is an Anglicized phonetic version of the French *picaillon*. In Paris this word is only employed in the plural (*les picaillons*) as a somewhat slangy expression for money generally, something like our term "the pieces"; but in Florida and Louisiana it is applied specifically to the half-real, or five cents. *Picayune* is unfortunately a bad spelling. It should have been *picayoon*, and would then more easily be seen to fall under the general rule that French final *-on* becomes *-oon* in English, as in *macaroon*, *pantaloon*, &c. Compare the Anglo-Irish *boggoon*, *bosthoon*, *gossoon*, for old French *bacon*, *baston*, *garçon*.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

'VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH' (10th S. iv. 188, 277).—An old edition of this song, with the music for the voice and the piano, is "Davidson's Musical Treasury, No. 691, Price Threepence. London: Davidson, Peter's Hill, Doctors' Commons." The title on the front page is 'Vilikens [not "Villikins"] and his Dinah.' Under it is a picture of a dirty fellow in patched clothes, and a broken white hat with a black band, with a sodden, unshaven face, carrying a clarionet under one arm. The name of the draughtsman is given as Bonner. Across one corner is printed in grotesque writing, "this is the ginooine Song and no mistake Jem Baggs + his marc." At the foot, "The Publisher reserves to himself the right to translate this beautiful Poem into the French Language according to International Treaty."

The title on the second page, where the song and music begin, is:—

"The Celebrated Antediluvian and Dolefully Pathetic Lyrical Legend of Willikind and his Dinah, with the Melancholy and Uncomfortable Fate of 'Ye Dismal Parients,' sung by Mr. F. Robson at the Royal Olympic Theatre, And by Mr. J. L. Toole (Comedian), at the Theatres Royal Cork, Dublin, and Edinburgh, with immense Success; also at the various Literary Institutions in London, in his popular Entertainment of "Sayings and Doings."

The instruction at the beginning is "Con gusto, and rather ritoorallando." There are six stanzas, and a "Mori-al" as a seventh; then three "Extra Verses, only recently recovered from the original Chaldean MSS. in the British Museum," the last of which is "Another Mori-al—Number Two." Altogether ten stanzas.

The "spoken" interpolations are the same as those which appear in '120 Comic Songs sung by Sam Cowell,' where similarly the "hero" is called "Vilikens" in the title, but "Willikind" in the song.

A version of the song (seven stanzas) appears in "Kyle's Comic Vocalist, containing the Songs as edited and sung by Sam Cowell. Glasgow:—Morison Kyle." In this version the name is "Villikins" both in the title and in the song. There are other variations, and there are no "spoken" interpolations. The old edition which I have quoted has been here for some fifty years.

Some of these bygone comic songs appear very strange to-day; so many of them are tales of tragedy—e.g., 'Vilikens and his Dinah'; 'Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene'; 'The Ratcatcher's Daughter'; 'Billy Vite and Nelly Green; or, the Ghoul of a Sheep's Head'; 'Oh my Love's Daid.' I have before me four books of comic songs; not one has a publisher's date.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austin's, Warrington.

'Villikins and his Dinah' was sung by Robson, the great actor, nightly for months at the Adelphi.

P. G. W.

JANE WENHAM, THE WITCH OF WALKER (10th S. iv. 149, 197).—To the bibliography of Jane Wenham given in 'N. & Q., 2nd S. iv. 131, may be added "The Defense of the Proceedings against Jane Wenham..... By Francis Bragge," published the same year as the other pamphlets by E. Curll. I can find no trace of any portrait of the unfortunate woman.

H. C. ANDREWS.

"BOBBY DAZZLER" (10th S. iv. 208).—A policeman who was used to a uniformity of clothing, as worn by the poor, might fairly be thought to be dazzled by any break in their general costume which exhibited "coarse or fine articles of clothing." A similar slang expression in Barrère and Leland's 'Dictionary' is "bobby-twister"—i.e., a burglar who would hesitate at nothing, not even at shooting any policeman who might be endeavouring to capture him.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Close of Pitt's First Administration, 1760-1801.* By William Hunt, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS admirable work, by the President of the Royal Historical Society, is the first volume of a new series undertaken by Messrs. Longmans, the importance and value of which it is difficult to exaggerate. In conception the series in question runs on lines similar to those of 'The Cambridge

ern History.' Both are to be in twelve volumes, are the results of co-operative labour; both lay in their production the best historical of the day; and the two constitute a curious significant innovation upon modern practice. Its of difference are at least as noteworthy as e of resemblance. Instead of extending over ous countries and continents, as does the series er in its appearance, the present collection of ories is confined to Britain, and indeed, in a e, to England. Devoting as it does one of its ve volumes to history antecedent to 1066, the r series cannot call itself modern, and though y writers participate in the entire work, each has a volume to himself, and the work is less mpilation by various hands than a series of ate works attached to each other by no n stronger than that of sequence. The er is, as its name signifies, an outcome Cambridge; the present belongs mainly to rd. University College and King's College, don, Edinburgh University, the Victoria versity of Manchester, and Yale University, r Haven, are all represented, but two-thirds he contributors boast Oxford degrees. For iculars concerning a scheme promising in eption and propitious in commencement our ers must turn to the published announcements. ave but to commend the general plan, and ome the opening and, it may be supposed, cal specimen set before us. Three volumes are e expected during the remaining quarter of the t, and the subsequent portions of the work will, s hoped, appear in bi-monthly instalments. h volume will, however, like the present, have ppendix describing the chief authorities, with e indication of their respective trustworthiness, ther with a separate index and two or more e.

ol. x. is the first to appear. It is by Dr. William t, joint editor with Dr. Reginald Lane Poole of entire series, and gives, it may be supposed, a idea of the system to be adopted throughout. On eriod now dealt with Dr. Hunt is an acknow- ed authority; witness his lives of George III., , and others contributed to the 'D.N.B.' It may pposed also to have been accepted by him on unt of its difficulties and its unattractiveness, e it comprises a period of extreme political upation, and deals with the grievous mismanage- t of our colonies, the loss of America, the nder of English armies to those who were ed as rebels, continual outbreaks in Ireland, at the same time, terrible poverty and suffer- at home. We had, of course, a self-proclaimed shman on the throne in place of aliens such ere his two predecessors. George III. was, ed, so far as his lights extended, a loyal, patriotic eman, distinguished for far more than that

Household virtue most uncommon  
Of constancy to a bad ugly woman,

t which alone Byron would credit him. The rription of George III. is the first of the brilliant -and-ink portraits with which Dr. Hunt's me is charged. By the side of this must needs iudied the characters of his mother, by whom he so strongly influenced, and of Bute, who shared unpopularity, and was credited with being paramour. It is satisfactory, though not unex- ed, to find Dr. Hunt rejecting this accusation as alicious scandal, and declaring that there is no

evidence for it. Bute, at any rate, contributed to harden George III. in that dogged resolution to rule which was to be responsible for so many calamities, individual and national. The king of Fanny Burney we do not see, but we hear of him, at least at the outset, as "a pure-minded and well-bred young man," whose political system was, it is said, largely based on Bolingbroke's essay 'On the Idea of a Patriot King.' As an instance of the corruption that prevailed, Dr. Hunt says that in 1761 "the new-rich bought seats as openly as they bought their horses," and states that the borough of Sudbury advertised itself as for sale. Of George III.'s queen it is succinctly said that "she did not meddle in affairs of State, she bore fifteen children, and had many domestic virtues." Her influence seems, none the less, to have been considerable and beneficial. Severe things are said about the circumstances attendant on Pitt's first resignation. A fair amount of information is given anent Sir Francis Dashwood in the "childish mummerly, the debauchery, and blasphemy of the 'Franciscans'" at Medmenham. Of Burke it is said that he had "little tact, an impatient temper, and often spoke with execrable taste."

Many admirable thumbnail sketches strike us during perusal. Here is one of Grafton: "A man of pleasure and of culture, in some points a true descendant of Charles II., he was out of his proper element in political life. He grudged leaving his kennels at Wakefield Lodge or the heath at Newmarket to transact public business in London, and preferred reading a play of Euripides at Euston to being bored by a debate at Westminster." It is staggering to hear of the corruption at the election of 1768, and to find the city of Oxford offering to return its two sitting members if they would pay the city's debts, 5,670*l*. A severe judgment is passed upon Junius, who is accepted as Francis, possibly helped by Temple. Very interesting chapters are those devoted to Wilkes and Beckford. With the colonial rebellion we reach, naturally, the most important and stimulating portion of the book. Our author traces back to 1690 the influences which underlay the American rebellion, and regards it as, sooner or later, inevitable. It is needless to say that in this, as in all parts of the work, he writes with complete temperance and impartiality. His book, which we cannot further follow, is in almost all respects ideal. There are partisans who will charge portions of it with Jingoism, and much of it is strongly influenced by what has been recently written on the command of the sea. In these matters we are with Dr. Hunt, and we regard the entire work with admiration. If continued with equal brilliancy the series will be invaluable, and we unhesitatingly pronounce the present volume statesmanlike, scholarly, and erudite.

*Registers of Burials at the Temple Church, 1628-1853.* With an Introduction by the Rev. H. G. Woods, D.D. (Sotheman & Co.)

By order of the Library Committee of the Inner Temple, and with the consent and support of the Society of the Middle Temple, the register of burials at the Temple Church, a portion of which has already appeared in the shape of appendixes to Inderwick's 'Calendar of the Inner Temple Records,' has now been published separately and in its entirety, with an introduction by the Master of the Temple, many of whose predecessors have officiated at one or other of the interments recorded

Apart from the great names supplied of judges and other legal luminaries belonging to one or other of the two inns, the burials include those of many men eminent in letters. First in rank comes, of course, Oliver Goldsmith, and next, perhaps, *sed longo intervallo*, John Selden, James Howell of the 'Epistolæ Ho-elianæ,' Daines Barrington, and James Boswell the younger, the Shakespeare editor, with others of less reputation, and a few men more or less distinguished in science. More interesting, in some senses, are the records of obscurities who by accident are "there sepultured," for the list is far from being confined to benchers and legal luminaries or to those now scarcely more obscure individuals who exercised humbler professions, as clerks, servants, panyermen, gardeners, butlers, or even laundresses. Now and then we wonder how Mr. Anthony Lewis, sea captain, comes to depart this life in 1634 at Baron Trever's chambers in the Inner Temple; or read how "One Longe, a stranger," that died in Middle Temple Walkes of the plague in 1636, is buried in the churchyard; or how on 5 September, 1832, there was "Buried in the churchyard a man found drowned at the Temple Stairs. Name unknown." In the year 1665 appears frequently at the end of a record, "Of the plague." This dismal entry is generally affixed to the name of a servant, the master having, presumably, departed to live or die in the country. In 1652 Mrs. Katherine Shuter is announced as the "wife of John Shuter, esquire, antientest barrester of the honourable societie of the Inner Temple." "Antient" is often used, but "antientest" is uncommon. Richard Aburey is simply described as "an ancient gent." In 1773-4 (p. 69) are recorded the deaths of Joseph, Valentina, Jane, Sophia, Charles, Martha, Sarah, Catherine, Charles, Lucy, Humphrey, Joseph (2), Ann, Robert, and John Temple. Why the name should occur so freely will be better understood when it is stated that the patronymic in question is that constantly bestowed on foundlings, who appear to have been very numerous. Another striking thing in the entries is the attempt to define strictly the place of the tomb. Amphelia Lisle is thus said to lie "in the round walke of the Temple church under the north window at the end of the iron grate or monements of the Knight Tempelers"; and Lady Elizabeth Younge is buried "in the Temple church neere the highe alter, betwixt the doore and Mr. Clement Coke's monument, close by the doore and wall att the upper end of the quire in the syde isle on the inner Temple side." Like some others, this gentlewoman was buried at night. Two succeeding entries, equally grim, record the murder in Tanfield Court of Elizabeth Harrison, Ann Price, and Lidia Duncomb. These were slain by Sarah Malcolm, whose portrait in the condemned cell was painted by Hogarth. There is, it is seen, much that is interesting in the volume, the publication of which is, in all respects, judicious and commendable. For Sarah Malcolm see 6th S. xii. 205, &c., and Mr. Seccombe's article in the 'D.N.B.'

*Quaint Sayings from the Works of Sir Thomas Browne.* By Martin Hood Wilkin. (Stock.) This very elegant and attractive little volume, consisting of pregnant passages from 'Religio Medici,' 'Christian Morals,' 'Hydriotaphia,' 'The Garden of Cyrus,' &c., has a portrait of Sir Thomas, and is in a charming binding. Without in any way exhausting the Norwich knight, whose fame stands

higher than ever, it contains a marvellous amount of wit and wisdom, of wise reflection and utterance.

*Goethe's Faust.* Translated by Anna Swinburn. (Bell & Sons.)

To "The York Library" has been added Swanwick's vigorous and acceptable translation of 'Faust.' In another useful and commendable work has long been accessible. Both 'Faust' are included in the volume, as is the translator's very useful prefatory matter. It is up to date an introduction and a bibliography are added by Dr. Karl Breul, one of the most informed and most accurate of modern scholars. The volume thus constituted is, accordingly, the best and most serviceable of a fine series welcome with delight each succeeding volume to "The York Library," and rarely fail to add to the whole, in this new and guise. This volume is specially welcome apart from the fact that it supplies us with the best results of modern criticism of Goethe's spires us with the hope that the autobiographies of 'Wilhelm Meister,' the 'Conversations with Goethe,' and other works may follow in the most exquisitely readable shape. Is not a review of Lewes's 'Life of Goethe'?

*The Newspaper Reader's Companion,* a small little book by Mr. Albert M. Hyamson, has been added to Routledge's "Miniature Reference Series."

THE last number of *The Photominiaturist* is helpfully practical nature. Some pictures of Curtis of Red Indians are specially excellent.

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ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily the full name, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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J. A. R. ("Apolaustic").—Self-indulgent quotations in 'N.E.D.'

T. BULLOCK ("Detached Belfries").—Antiquary, p. 290.

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## Notes.

## NELSON'S SIGNAL.

grandest address to fighting men a battle ever uttered is that of Nelson at Trafalgar. But the form of it is perfectly blundered over. Now that the day is about to be celebrated with due ado, it is only fit that the true words of the signal should be faithfully given—and they scarcely ever are so. A man only a few years ago wrote to the *Daily Mail*, saying those who communicated with him on the subject were always wrong; and he laid down that the right form was, "England expects that every man will do his duty." This is *not* the right form, I hope that Mr. Q. will point out what the words were. It will be monstrous if the words mars them on the celebration of the day—though I regret to say it will be very British if it did so.

worthy of notice that the hero himself was very near spoiling the signal out of sheer confident vanity. Chance—unhappy chance, that oft decides the fate of mighty monarchs—

as usual in all great actions, and inventions that are really grand, suggested the perfection of this thing. A forgotten fact will make this now apparent. It is a case of private biography illustrating a momentous instant in history. It is intensely interesting, for, as told in the plain simple letter subjoined, it carries us, as it were, on the round lift and swell of a green wave towards Biscay, to the deck of the flagship, and into the very presence of the one-armed sailor-king himself. It places before the eye the whole thing in the very process of the making of it, and it is honourable to every soul concerned in it.

The letter appeared in *The Standard*, 13 October, 1883, and is as follows:—

## THE FAMOUS SIGNAL.

To the Editor of *The Standard*.

SIR,—In reference to a statement in your issue of the 9th inst., relative to the late Admiral Pasco having "acted as Signal Lieutenant at Trafalgar," will you allow me to say that, if the implication is that it was he who had to do with the well-known "Every man to do his duty" signal, the paragraph is not quite correct? What actually happened before the action was this. The Admiral gave the order to telegraph the whole fleet—"Nelson expects every man to do his duty." This order was given not to the Signalling Lieutenant of the Victory (who had been disabled, I believe), but to my grandfather, the late George Lewis Browne, who was then serving on board the flagship.

My father has more than once heard him relate the incident which then occurred—the young Lieutenant's suggestion, half hint, half request, that "England" should be substituted, as that word was in the signal code-book, and could be run up at once; whereas "Nelson" would require six sets of flags, displayed one after the other; and Nelson's prompt and hearty reply was, "Right, Browne; that's better." This officer was paid off, as were so many others, in consequence of the war being virtually ended, as far as naval operations were concerned, by the victory of Trafalgar; and it was whilst he was practising as a barrister at the Western Circuit that he got his promotion as Commander. Long after he was given post rank.

I have once or twice seen a curiously garbled version of this little bit of history, in which Nelson is made to have carefully adapted his words on this occasion to the requirements of writers of popular songs. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Cardiff, Oct. 11.

Here we have the real form authenticated,

England expects every man to do his duty.

If this were not exactly the true form, its strength would recommend it in preference; for "that" and "will" in the other form, in place of "to," takes half the pith out of the sound of the thing. Now sailors are particularly strong in the vernacular. A great judge in style ought to know that of the two forms this would probably be the true one.

Great commanders, if they do not take to scribbling books, as our generals do now, speak usually, as Cæsar does in his 'Commentaries,' in a trenchant way, that makes you think of cutting the words out with a sword from a block of them in the dictionary. Now marine phraseology would not come weakened from the mouth of a Nelson.

Cæsar, Scipio, Saxe, Czar Peter, Wellington, are all laconic, as if they hailed more from Sparta than from Athens. It shines through even the wit of Napier's "*Peccavi*," "I have Scinde." Napoleon's "Behold the sun of Austerlitz!" has it, only glistening, as is usual in his case, with the tinselled touches added of the tawdry stage, where they call a man an actor who can, at highest, only mimic men who act.

I hope this may prevent the bastard blazon of this high-sea moralizing. C. A. WARD.  
Walthamstow.

[A letter from Mr. G. Carslake Thompson, another grandson of Capt. Browne, with reference to Nelson's signal, was reprinted at 9th S. vi. 45 from *The Times* of 26 June, 1900. See also the articles on the subject at 8th S. xi. 405; xii. 9, especially the extracts from contemporary and other authorities at the latter reference.

With respect to Nelson's signal and also the pronunciation of the name of the battle see CANON HEWITT's article, *post*, p. 329, and the references appended.

Is not the accuracy of the utterance attributed to Napier disputed?]

#### NELSON RECOLLECTIONS.

YOUR readers may be interested in the following, which, under the heading 'The Nelson Centenary,' appeared in *The Times* of 15 September :—

"Mr. R. Robbins writes from Crouch Hill, N., under date September 14 :—'I was much interested in the letter which appeared in your issue of to-day relating to Lord Nelson embarking at Portsmouth exactly 100 years ago for his last and most glorious voyage. But I have a personal recollection in reference to the great admiral which goes back further even than Trafalgar; and as I was born in 1817, my recollections are long indeed. I knew well for many years a townsman of mine at Launceston, in Cornwall, who fought as a sailor in the battle of the Nile in 1798 on board his Majesty's ship *Swiftsure*, which, I have been told, was Nelson's flagship. John Burt was the name of this worthy, and he was born in or about 1767, the year of my own father's birth, and he had the bad fortune, not long after the Nile, to be taken a prisoner of war by the French. When he was released he returned to Launceston, and set up in business for himself as a shoemaker, to which trade he had been apprenticed before he went to sea; and he was appointed by the Corporation to be one of the town sergeants or sergeants-at-mace. He was always popularly known by the nickname of "*Swiftsure*," in memory of the ship in which he had fought, and he died in 1843 or

1844. May I add another remembrance which also has to do with the long French war? A number of French prisoners, both officers and privates, were sent to Launceston during its progress; but though they all went home after the peace, one of them returned to the place, where he had made many friends, and, having become attached to the Methodist body, he was appointed caretaker of the Launceston Wesleyan Chapel. When I was a boy I knew very well this ex-prisoner of war, who was greatly respected in the town, and who died there just before the late Queen Victoria came to the Throne."

An extract from *The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* for October, 1844, referring to these prisoners of war in general and the one I myself knew in particular, was given at 5th S. x. 138.

I might add, as specially touching my recollections of a sailor who fought under Nelson at the Nile, that on the evening after my letter had been published in *The Times* the London correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* telegraphed to his journal the following :—

"A remarkable link with the past comes to my knowledge to-night. There lives in Stepney an aged Jewess, a Mrs. Hart, whose father fought on board Nelson's *Vanguard* in the battle of the Nile. His name was Richard Barnett, and his daughter, who is now ninety-five, says that he was forced into the navy by a pressgang, and afterwards bought out by his father. Mrs. Hart possesses an interesting log-book, which seems to have been kept by her father during the voyage of the *Vanguard*, extending from December 24, 1797, to January 31, 1800. It consists of eleven faded and worm-eaten sheets of quarto size. There is a fairly detailed account of the battle of the Nile, which is illustrated by a sort of plan of the fight, and accompanied by a list of the casualties. Richard Barnett, who was probably one of the first Jewish sailors in the English navy, was born in 1779. His private log-book must have been a contravention of the regulations, but it certainly forms a most interesting document. He died on June 20, 1819. He was an uncle of Samuel Phillips, critic and essayist, whose bust is in the Crystal Palace."

The *Vanguard*, I now find, was the great admiral's flagship in that famous battle, though Nelson just previously had thought of shifting his flag to some other vessel because of her wretched condition; but the *Swiftsure*, on which my old friend was, did good service in the fight. R. ROBBINS.

#### NELSON'S ROYAL DESCENT.

At a time when the nation is celebrating the centenary of the great admiral it may not be uninteresting to the readers of 'N. & Q.' to be reminded that Lord Nelson had royal blood in his veins, being seventeenth in direct descent from King Edward I., as the following table shows :—

Edward I.=Margaret, daughter of the King of France.

Thomas Plantagenet, died 1338=Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Halys, of Harwich.

Margaret Plantagenet, Duchess of=John, third Earl Segrave, died 1353.  
Norfolk, died 1399.

Lady Elizabeth Segrave=John, fourth Lord Mowbray, slain 1368.

Thomas, sixth Lord Mowbray, Duke=Lady Elizabeth Fitzalan, daughter and coheir of Richard, sixth of Norfolk, K.G., died 1413. Earl of Arundel, K.G., and widow of William de Montacute.

Lady Margaret Mowbray=Sir Robert Howard, Knt., temp. Henry VI.

Sir John Howard, Duke of Norfolk,=Catherine de Molines, daughter of William de Molines, and sixth in descent from Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, brother to Edward I.  
K.G., slain at Bosworth, 1485.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk,=Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Frederick Tilney, of K.G., died 1524. Ashwell Thorpe, co. Norfolk, widow of Sir Humphrey Bouchier.

Lady Elizabeth Howard=Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, K.G., died 1538.

Lady Mary Boleyn, sister of Queen=William Carey, died 1528.  
Anne Boleyn, wife of Hen. VIII.

Henry Carey, first Lord Hunsdon,=Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Morgan, Knt.  
K.G., died 1596.

Sir John Carey, third Lord Huns.=Mary, daughter of Leonard Hyde, of Throgkyn, Herts.  
don, died 1617.

Hon. Blanche Carey=Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Bart., M.P., of Kimberley, died 1658.

Anne Wodehouse, third daughter=Robert Suckling, of Woodton, High Sheriff of Norfolk 1664, died 1690.

Robert Suckling, eldest son, died=Sarah, daughter of Maurice Shelton, of Shelton, co. Norfolk.  
1708.

Rev. Maurice Suckling, second son,=Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Warham, by  
Prebendary of Westminster. Mary his wife, sister of the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole, K.G.

Catherine Suckling, died Dec., 1767=Rev. Edmund Nelson, M.A., rector of Burnham Thorpe, co. Norfolk.

Horatio,

Viscount Nelson of the Nile, killed at Trafalgar, 1805, died *s.p.*

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

#### 'RICHARD II.' AND 'THE SPANISH TRAGEDY.'

I THINK 'The Spanish Tragedy' has exerted a marked influence upon 'Richard II.' in the non-historical parts. Much of the influence is more felt than proved, because (according to Prof. Schick) "Shakespeare, no doubt, acted in 'The Spanish Tragedy.'"

Act I. sc. ii. of Kyd's play is, in its general outline, suggestive of 'Richard II.,' Act I. sc. i. In each two nobles are rivals; the king makes his award, which is not destined to endure. But the King of Spain (ll. 175-8) exercises *real* royalty (cp. 'Richard II.,' Act I. sc. i.).

When Shakespeare read in Holinshed's

'Chronicle,' "He became so greatlie discomforted, that sorrowfullie lamenting his miserable state, he utterlie despaired of his owene safetie," he might think of the following lines:—

*Vic.* Then rest we here awhile in our unrest,  
And feed our sorrows with some inward sighs,  
For deepest cares break never into tears,  
But wherefore sit I in a regal throne?  
This better fits a wretch's endless moan.

[*Falls to the ground.*  
Yet this is higher than my fortunes reach,  
And therefore better than my state deserves.  
Ay, ay, this earth, image of Melancholy, &c.  
Act I. sc. iii. 5-14.

If he thought of this, I fancy this passage is the germ of Richard's despairing speech in

Act III. sc. ii.; whilst the continuation of 'The Spanish Tragedy,' Act I. sc. iii., and its pendant, Act III. sc. i., would then have suggested the unstable feelings of King Richard. For despondency is followed by wrath, which in turn gives place to a revulsion of feeling; and the Viceroy's words dart forth, as it were, from his heart, without a moment's consideration, just like a child's, and in harmony with the "boyishness" of Richard's mind. In reading that scene I involuntarily think of Scroop's words:—

Sweet love, I see, changing his property,  
Turns to the sourest and most deadly hate.

There are several *états d'âme* in 'Richard II.' which may have had their prototypes in 'The Spanish Tragedy.' In utter despondency the Viceroy exclaims:—

Let Fortune do her worst,  
She will not rob me of this sable weed.

I. iii. 19, 20.

So Richard says:—

My crown I am; but still my griefs are mine:  
You may my glories and my state depose,  
But not my griefs; still *am I king of those*.

IV. i. 191-3.

Further on in that scene Richard exclaims:—

The shadow of my sorrow! ha! let's see:  
'Tis very true, my grief lies all within;  
And these external manners of laments  
Are merely shadows to the unseen grief  
That swells with silence in the tortured soul.

IV. i. 294-8.

So the Viceroy had before him said:—

.....feed our sorrows with some inward sigh,  
For deepest cares break never into tears.

I. iii. 6, 7.

A bold suggestion follows: Is the self-rebuke of the Viceroy (I. iii. 33-37) the speech in embryo of Gaunt which paled King Richard's cheek? Such rebuke had to be placed in another's mouth, since self-rebuke would have destroyed our pity for the King—a pity whose fountain-head is, in my opinion, his *inability to comprehend the evil inherent in his arbitrary acts*.

Now compare Lorenzo and Balthazar with Bolingbroke and Richard as contrasts of mental states. There is a certain well-organized and limited fund of strength in Lorenzo, a certain practical turn of mind, a certain coldness and want of sentiment, which is suggestive of Bolingbroke. There is in Balthazar a certain yearning, and a habit of allowing his imagination to soar under the impulse of the senses, which reminds one of Richard. The general contrast in the characters of Bolingbroke and Richard is visible in the following extracts:—

Lor. My lord, though Bellimperia seems thus coy,

Let reason hold you in your wonted joy:

And she in time will fall from her disdain  
And rue the suffrance of your friendly pain.  
Bal. No, she is wilder, and more hard withal,  
Than beast, or bird, or tree, or stony wall,  
But wherefore blot I Bellimperia's name?  
It is my fault, not she, that merits blame.

Yet might she love me for my valiancy.  
Ay, but that's slandered by captivity.  
Yet might she love me to content her sire.  
Ay, but her reason masters his desire.

Six more such lines.

Lor. My lord, for my sake leave this ecstasy,  
And doubt not but we'll find some remedy.  
Some cause there is that lets you not be loved.  
First that must needs be known and then removed.  
What, if my sister love some other knight?

Bal. My summer's day will turn to winter night.\*

Lor. I have already found a stratagem.

II. i. 140.

Lor. Where words prevail not violence prevails

How likes Prince Balthazar this stratagem?

Bal. Both well and ill: it makes me glad and sad—

Glad that I know the hind'rer of my love;  
Sad, that I fear.....&c. [several lines].  
I think Horatio be my destined plague;  
First, in his hand he brandished a sword,  
And with that sword.....[several lines].  
Now in his mouth he carries pleasing words,  
Which pleasing words do harbour sweet conceits,  
Which sweets.....[several lines].  
But in his fall I'll tempt the destinies,  
And either lose my life, or win my love.

Lor. Let's go, my lord: your staying stays removal.  
Do you but follow me, and gain your love;  
Her favours must be won by his remove.

II. i. 110-38.

And not by long speeches!

In Richard's Queen I feel there is a reminiscence of Bellimperia and of Isabella. The former has lent her sweetness: the parting of Richard and his Queen contains echoes of 'The Spanish Tragedy,' II. ii. and iv., where Bellimperia and Horatio have their love-strife. The forebodings of the Queen, whose character is *wholly fictitious*, may have been suggested by—

Hor. What means my love?

Bel. I know not what myself,  
And yet my heart foretells me some mischance.

II. iv. 14-16.

On the other hand, when Isabella says—

No, not an herb within this garden plot—  
Accursed complot of my misery!  
Fruitless for ever may this garden be,  
Barren the earth, and blessingless whose'er  
Imagines not to keep it unmanur'd!  
An eastern wind, commixed with noisome air,

\* Cp. 'Richard II.,' III. ii. 218.

t the plants and the young saplings;  
with serpents shall be pestered.....  
here can be little doubt that it was  
se words ringing in his ears that  
are composed the spiteful speech of  
n in the garden scene.

there seems in the Duchess's rebuke  
of Gaunt an echo of Bellimperia's

love thou bear'st Horatio?

, are these thy passions,  
stations and thy deep laments,  
were wont to weary men withal?\*

father!

neglect the loss and life of him  
th my letters and thine own belief  
see to be ceaseless slaughtered!

are many small echoes—phrases of  
despair which recall 'Richard II.'

M. S. NESBITT.

ham Villas, Cheltenham.

E": ITS ETYMOLOGY. — This word  
vice in the New Testament (Matt.  
ake xvi. 17) as a rendering of the  
pala, for which the Vulgate has  
o in Matt. v. 18 the Greek has  
pa *κεφαλα*, in Vulgate "iota unum  
apex." The word is spelt "title"  
Authorized Version, ed. 1611, and  
Wyclif's version, ed. 1388. In the  
opies of Luther's Bible the word is  
"Titel"; but according to Büch-  
'Ge Flügelte Worte' (ed. 1905), p. 58,  
Septemberbibel schreibt Luther  
i. Tüttel, Pünktchen." This, of  
ould be a very good rendering of  
al *κεφαλα*, which is used in the two  
to signify one of the little strokes  
in Hebrew writing one letter  
om another. What, then, is the  
y of the "tittle" of our Bibles?  
tionaries we find two explanations  
word. Some—as, for instance,  
on and Webster—suggest that the  
of our English Bibles is identical  
Tüttel of Luther; while some—as  
Annandale—put forward a Latin  
for our "tittle," proposing to  
t with a late Latin *titulus*. It is  
easy to decide between these two  
es. It is very possible that we  
the above-mentioned forms repre-  
of two distinct words—a Latin  
man word. The Latin word may  
It is true that we do not find

ell to bear in mind that this unhistorical  
ad to be invented.

*titulus* in the sense of *κεφαλα*, either in  
classical Latin or in the Latin of the Vul-  
gate; but *titulus* must have had this sense in  
Romanic, as is proved by the Spanish *tilde*  
and the other forms cited by Diez (ed. 1878,  
p. 491). On the other hand, a German  
etymology is required for the *tüttel* (or *tüttel*)  
of Luther. This word, according to Weigand  
and Kluge, is a diminutive form of German  
*tüttele*, which means a teat or nipple. It is  
possible that the "titel" of Wyclif is  
Romanic and Latin, and that the "tittle" of  
the English Bible is due to the influence of  
Luther's rendering. A. L. MAYHEW.

SPLITTING FIELDS OF ICE.—At the close of  
his discursive and engaging essay 'A Good  
Word for Winter,' which stands second in  
the miscellany entitled 'My Study Windows,'  
Russell Lowell quotes the following passage  
from Wordsworth's 'Prelude,' l. 538:—

And, interrupting oft that eager game,  
From under Esthwaite's splitting fields of ice  
The pent-up air, struggling to free itself,  
Gave out to meadow grounds and hills a loud  
Protracted yelling, like the noise of wolves  
Howling in troops along the Bothnic Main.

The essayist considers this to refer to "the  
stifled shriek of the lake as the frost throttles  
it," and adds that Thoreau "calls it admirably  
well a 'whoop.'" In his deduction he over-  
looks the gradual effects of what has been  
finely called "the silent ministry of frost,"  
which does not throttle a lake, but with quiet  
insinuation subdues it under its adamantine  
grasp. Wordsworth's description is concerned  
with the growl and boom that come with the  
gentle influence of a decided thaw. It is  
when the ice is splitting, not when it is being  
formed, that the pent-up air roars into the  
expansiveness of freedom. Whoever has  
heard this phenomenal peal, as the writer  
has done, on a lonely moor at midnight, has  
encountered one of the most dismal and  
thrilling cries of Nature. Russell Lowell,  
although he misinterprets the poet, had prob-  
ably heard it, for he dexterously withdraws  
from the subject with the appropriate remark  
that "it is a noise like none other, as if  
Demogorgon were moaning inarticulately  
from under the earth." THOMAS BAYNE.

DUCKING THE MAYOR AND CONSTABLE.—  
*The Standard* of 16 September is responsible  
for the following, of which I can find no  
account in the various volumes of 'N. & Q.':

"A curious old custom was observed in Tiverton  
[Devon], when the Mayor and members of the Cor-  
poration, accompanied by boys carrying white  
wands, and a party of men carrying hatchets,  
perambulated the town leat to see whether there  
had been any encroachments. A stream of water

was presented to the town in 1256 by Isabella, Countess of Devon, and it is in order that this much-prized inheritance may be preserved unimpaired that periodical perambulations take place. At various places *en route* Mr. W. E. Williams read a proclamation as bailiff of the hundred, and there was much horse-play, during which the Mayor and the Head-Constable were thrown into the stream. When at last the source of the stream was reached lavish hospitality was dispensed by the Mayor (Mr. H. Mudford), and old English sports were indulged in."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

CROWN STREET, SOHO.—With the demolition of Nos. 135 to 143, Charing Cross Road, we have lost the last group of buildings preserving the appearance of Crown Street, that ceased to exist when the present thoroughfare was completed in 1887. Originally Hog Lane, once known as Elde (old) Lane, it was a narrow winding lane, and "no doubt it derived its first name from the pigs that fed along its sides when it had green hedges and deep ditches on either side" ('Old and New London,' vol. iii. p. 196). In 1762 it received a more dignified appellation from the "Rose and Crown" Tavern that stood at the corner of one of its side turnings, Rose Street.

Its most interesting building was the Greek Church, commenced in 1676, which, becoming a French Protestant chapel, was immortalized by Hogarth introducing it into his well-known picture 'Noon.' The actual doorway there depicted may still be seen on the south wall of St. Mary's Church, which occupies the site; and an inscription in Greek recording the original erection of the building is in its place over the west door.

A great deal of interesting matter relating to this building and its immediate surroundings was contributed to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1833 (vol. ciii. pp. 52-3), by Thos. Leverton Donaldson, Professor of Architecture at London University. I have his original MSS., but they differ so slightly from the printed text as not to be worth quoting. That excellent little volume 'Soho and its Associations,' edited by Mr. Clinch from Dr. Rimbault's MSS., deals exhaustively with the history of the church and its site, and this practically is all that constitutes the story of Crown Street. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

GREAT QUEEN STREET, No. 56.—James Boswell is not the only celebrity connected with the house No. 56, Great Queen Street, to the front of which the London County Council have recently affixed a commemorative label. Hudson, the portrait-painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds's master, lived at Nos. 55

and 56 (then one house), and with him Boole, the translator of Tasso. Reynolds resided here for two years after his arrival in London. Worlidge, an artist of some celebrity, who was famous for his etchings in the manner of Rembrandt, died in this house in 1766. Richard Brinsley Sheridan lived in it for some years; many of the letters in Moore's 'Life of Sheridan' are addressed to him here. Mrs. Robinson, George IV.'s Perdita, appears to have lived in this house shortly after her marriage in 1773. She describes the house in her memoir as "a large old-fashioned mansion.....the property of the widow of Mr. Worlidge"; but it is improbable that her husband, who was an attorney's clerk, could have occupied the whole of the house. He was probably a lodger.

JOHN HEN

#### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

NELSON'S UNIFORM.—Do your readers know of any (accredited) portrait of Lord Nelson attired in a dark green, but otherwise apparently naval uniform, with cocked hat and wearing all his orders, and with both eyes uninjured? I have lately seen two such portraits, similar in every respect, except that one was painted on an old snuff box (wooden), and the other was a painting on copper. Of course, one associates "dark blue" with naval dress; but the portraits have been are certainly intended for Nelson, and are cleverly executed. But the green uniform is decidedly puzzling. H. H. H. Folkestone.

DEN AND BRICE FAMILIES.—I am anxious to discover something about the family of James Den or Denne. He was born in 1720, and married in 1754, in London, as his second wife, Margaret Brice, daughter of Hugh Brice, of....., by his wife Margaret Hipplesley, daughter of John Hipplesley, of Stone Easton, co. Somerset.

James Den had by his second marriage a daughter Catherine; she was born in 1760, and married in 1780 William Lygon, afterwards first Earl Beauchamp.

James Den died before 1780. He had a son who died (? drowned at sea) early in the nineteenth century—whether son of first or second marriage I do not know. Lady Beauchamp was sole executrix, Mrs. Den having died in 1808. Lady Beauchamp died in 1844.

The Den arms, which have never been registered, are Arg., three lions rampant sa., a chief or. The Brice arms are Sa., a griffin passant, wings addorsed, or.

There is no information in Dublin about James Den, nor was any will proved between 1760 and 1780 of any James Den who could have been the man, although there is a tradition he was Irish.

Perhaps a query in your valuable journal may produce some information as regards the Dens and the Brices. It is possible it has been tried before, as several people are, and have been for some time, trying to find out about James Den; but even in that case genealogical studies have so increased in the last few years that fresh information may be forthcoming.

RAGLAN.

Government House, Isle of Man.

CHAPBOOKS AND BROADSIDES.—I have in my library a collection of chapbooks and broadsides published by the following printers: W. Brooke, Lincoln; A. & G. Swindells, 8, Hanging Bridge, Manchester; Willis, Old Churchyard, Manchester; Harkness, 121, Church Street, Preston; C. Warker, Bridge Street, Runcorn; W. Ford, York Street, Sheffield; Todd, Easingwold.

Any information concerning these printers, and the period covered by their work, would be highly appreciated by

R. F. BROTANEK,

Assistant Keeper of the Imperial Library.  
I. Josephsplatz, Vienna.

"VAULTING AMBITION."—I should like to know whether the famous line in 'Macbeth,' I. vii. 27 [31 Furness],

Vaulting ambition which o'er leaps *itself*,  
has ever been printed as follows,

Vaulting ambition which o'er leaps its *selle*,  
in some old accepted edition of the play; or whether *selle for self* is merely one of the emendations suggested by previous commentators (Singleton, perhaps) before the Cambridge editors issued their version. Can any Shakespeare student enlighten me on the subject?

HENRY,

French translator of the Sonnets.

[Such reading is, we believe, only conjectural, and is found in no early or authoritative edition.]

WILLIAM EDWARD WEST, an account of whose portraits of Shelley appears in *The Century Magazine* for October, and who painted a well-known portrait of Byron (of which some replicas are supposed to have been made), painted the portraits of several other notabilities. When in Paris, in 1824, he painted the Catons, afterwards

Lady Wellesley, Lady Stafford, and the Duchess of Leeds, respectively. He was in London from 1825 till 1839, and during that period painted Mrs. Hemans, several members of the Baring family, probably Samuel Rogers and Joseph Bonaparte. I am very anxious to obtain information about all of these portraits, and especially the names of their present owners, or of the galleries where the paintings are. West also painted various fancy subjects, from the writings of Washington Irving and others, and several of these pictures are said to have been exhibited at the Royal Academy. Particulars of these also will be greatly valued.

J. H. INGRAM.

CLUB CUP.—Can you give me any assistance in finding out the history of some club (supposed) whose custom it was to drink out of cups in the shape of a hand in china, with a heart in the centre of the palm? The fingers and thumb are, of course, hollow, to hold the liquor, which would have to be drained at once, as the proper position of the cup, when standing, is with the wrist downward. A friend of mine has two such cups, and he is anxious to find out something of their history. If you by chance know of any club called the Heart and Hand, and could refer me to any book on the subject, I should be very much obliged.

F. P. PENNY.

WORFIELD CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—I shall be most grateful to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who can throw any light on the following extracts from the churchwardens' accounts of Worfield, Salop, which I am now editing:—

1529. It' for gloves shredde vjd. [In the accounts of Ruydon, Essex, for 1604, there is a similar payment for "wool gloves' shreds."] It' for caryeng of blood from bruce [Bridgnorth] xijd.

1530. It' paid for hurting his rope xijd.

1533. It' John Barker & Ric' flecher be chosen into light of halhallows.

1534. It' for wax to Rondull' roodes vjd.

1535. It' for y' hoper for hopyng the gret vessell & makyng a weugh [wough?] ix d.

H. B. WALTERS.

REGISTERS OF ST. KITTS.—Are there any registers extant of the births, deaths, and marriages that have happened at St. Kitts since that island came into our possession?

GREGORY GRUSELIER.

[See 9<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 455.]

SCALLIONS.—The lich-gate of the churchyard at Presteign, Radnorshire, bore some sixty years ago the name of "The Scallions," but having left there in childhood I cannot

say whether it is now so called. I learn, however, that a similar structure in the churchyard of Clun, Salop, also bears this name. It is variously written Scallenge, Scallange, and Scallions. I have searched such dictionaries as are accessible to me, but do not find the derivation of the name. I ask your kind assistance. W. PHILLIPS.  
Canonbury, Shrewsbury.

DUCIEMORE.—Although a former query did not obtain a reply of even conjecture, I shall, being still so far away from the British Museum Library, be grateful for the meaning of the place-name Duciemore or Duciemoor.

N. H. W.

ROBINA CROMWELL.—She married first Dr. Peter French. What children had she besides the daughter who married Archbishop Tilotson? She married secondly Dr. Josiah Wilkins, Bishop of Chester. What children had they? (Mrs.) E. E. COPE.

13, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS.—I am desirous of obtaining a list of the existing remains of entrenchments thrown up by either side during the progress of the Civil War in the seventeenth century. I have notes of several examples, but my list is probably far from complete, and I shall be glad to be favoured with notes of such remains in any part of the country.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

Loughton.

CAMPION FAMILY.—Can you, or any of your readers, tell me whether there has ever been published a genealogy of the Campion family of England? If so, by whom was it written, and where could a copy be purchased? If not, could you tell me of any member of the family who is interested in the family genealogy?

H. CLIFFORD CAMPION, Jun.

4235, Regent Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVANS: SYMONDS: HERING: GARDEN.—I have come into possession of a number of English MSS., among which are a few letters from persons whose names I cannot find in any biographical dictionary. Can any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' help me in this matter? I am anxious to know something about the following persons:—

Edward Evans.—His name is signed to a letter addressed to William Upcott, the antiquary. The letter is not dated, but appears to have been written from London.

Thomas Symonds.—His name is signed to a number of letters of a most interesting character, addressed to William Upcott. He

appears to have been upon the most friendly terms with the antiquary. The date of most of the letters is 1835.

S. Hering.—This man's name is signed to a letter addressed to his nephew, and is dated from Paris, 17 June, 1831. It would appear from the letter that the nephew, whose name was J. Hering, was the author of a book about Egypt; but I cannot find a description of any such book in a work on English literature. The nephew was at the time living at 9, Newman Street, London.

Thomas Garden (or Gordon?).—Mr. Garden's name is appended to a letter addressed to William Upcott. I understand from a letter that its writer had collected a library composed almost entirely of books on antiquities, and that he was about to sell the collection at auction. The letter is without date.

FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN

537, Western Av., Albany, New York.

LAMB'S GRANDMOTHER.—Canon Ainger, in his lecture 'How I traced Charles Lamb in Hertfordshire,' republished in *The Cornhill Magazine* for May, 1904, stated that the gravestone marking the spot where Lamb's grandmother lies buried bore, when he visited it in 1881, a "plain and brief inscription, 'Mary Field,' with the date of death August 5, 1792, being just decipherable through the stains of time." Visiting Widdow's recently, I found that the inscription states that Mrs. Field died 31 July, 1792. There are carved, in addition, these lines from Lamb's poem of 'The Grandame':—

On the green hill top  
Hard by the house of prayer, a modest roof  
And not distinguished from its neighbour-barn  
Save by a slender tapering length of spire,  
The grandame sleeps.—CHARLES LAMB.

Moreover, though the inscription is apparently not of very recent workmanship, it is easily legible. Can any reader give the exact date of Mrs. Field's death? And what enthusiast placed Lamb's lines on the stone? It may be noted that Canon Ainger, in his memoir of Lamb in the "Men of Letters" series, remarked that time and weather had effaced even name and date (p. 21).

EDWARD M. LAYTON.

THE DEVIL AND ST. BOTOLPH.—In 'Boston in the Olden Times,' by Roger Quaint, there is a story of St. Botolph which appears to be a traditional legend. It runs, in brief, as follows:—

The saint's chapel is supposed to have occupied a site at the south-western corner of the existing parish church. When he was strolling near it one evening he found before

he devil, on whom he promptly laid. In the struggle between them he had much the worst of it, and panted asped with such distress that he raised wind. This wind has never yet quite away. Hence the current of air still that particular spot. A legend akin also accounts for the wind constantly at Lincoln Cathedral.

Similar traditions attach to other churches? Variants of the story are on the Continent. B. L. R. C.

DS FOR PREACHING IN NEW ENGLAND. Bodleian MS. Rawlinson, C. 934. 66, I met with name-lists of contributions towards the propagating of y<sup>e</sup> Gospell in England," bearing date January, &c., from a small group of Wiltshire es. The Laverstock list is endorsed sheer: duplicate." I should be glad to if any other such name-lists have been ved, especially of Berkshire.

A. E. ALDWORTH.

stock, Wilts.

ASKOLL.—The Lincoln Public Library es a marble bust of Sir Isaac Newton, Askoll, dated 1834. I should be glad y biographical particulars of the y. A. R. C.

### Replies.

#### NELSON POEMS.

(10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 186.)

I add the following to W. C. B.'s ed Nelson bibliography?—

an. Laurence, D.D., late Chaplain of the a, and Secretary to Rear-Admiral the Earl esk, K.B.—The Battle of Trafalgar, A To which is added, A Selection of Fugitive chiefly written at sea. London. Printed author, by Joyce Gold, Shoe Lane.....1806. 130.

author was a clever and somewhat as impostor who (though, as it proved, Holy Orders at all) acted for some a naval and military chaplain at the d elsewhere (see 'D.N.B.' xxiv. 120). present at Trafalgar, and it is said e commander of the Britannia, during agement, requested him to repeat the of command through a speaking —an office for which he was well l from the extraordinary strength arness of his voice. A prefatory ement states that the poem was on the scene of action shortly after y. It is dedicated to Eliab Harvey, .P., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and

late captain of the Temeraire, and contains 870 lines in rimed heroic metre, and is followed by a letter to a friend in London descriptive of the battle, and dated "Britannia, at sea, Oct. 25, 1805." The poem has some merit, but is chiefly remarkable—if genuinely contemporaneous—for confirming, what has been sometimes doubted, Nelson's signal to the fleet—"England expects that every man will do his duty," as it is given in the letter, or as in the poem:—

England this day claims from each filial heart,  
That every Briton acts a Briton's part!

The metre also shows that the name was then pronounced as Lord Nelson's family still pronounce it—Trafalgar, *e.g.* :—

And to confirm her reign, sees Glory's star  
With tenfold lustre beam from Trafalgar.

Halloran also published a "Sermon on the occasion of the Victory of Trafalgar, delivered on board H.M.S. Britannia, 3rd Nov., 1805." Curiously enough, during Halloran's career at the Cape this sermon was translated into Dutch, and published at the Government Press, Cape Town, 1808, post 8vo, pp. 20. J. A. HEWITT, Canon.

Cradock, South Africa.

[For the pronunciation of Trafalgar see 6<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 56; iv. 116.]

BROUGHAM CASTLE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229, 293).—Your correspondents mix up Brougham Castle and Brougham Hall, which have nothing to do with each other except that they are not a mile apart. Brougham Hall, previously called the Nest, belonged to the Burgham family, and, having been in the hands of Mr. Bird, was, of course, called Bird's Nest. It was only a large farm. The first Lord Brougham's grandfather bought it of the Birds in November, 1726. It was rebuilt by Lord Brougham in 1829; the only old part remaining is the hall, which is included in the new edifice. The Broughams remained at Brougham, and claimed a distant kinship with the De Burghams.

Brougham Castle is the old seat of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, and defended the Clifford manor in the North from the raids of the Scots. There is no manor of Brougham now, the Castle being in the manor of Oglebird, of which Lord Hothfield is the lord. In its palmy days it was a magnificent place, and had the Whinfell Deer Forest attached to it. This is now a prosperous agricultural district of about 4,000 acres, with some first-rate shooting.

T.

'GENIUS BY COUNTIES' (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 287).—No doubt the list of celebrated names

attributed to certain counties is quite inadequate—and perhaps equally useless. As for Lincolnshire, is there not Robert of Brunne? Probably his name is little known, but he is (from an historical point of view) one of the most important authors in the language. Writing in 1303, some time before Chaucer, his English is far easier to understand, and his language presents a much closer approximation to standard literary English than Chaucer's does.

Similar remarks are true of a Leicestershire man, Sir Richard Ros, the author of 'La Belle Dame sans Merci.' It is true that he wrote at a later date than Chaucer, but many of his lines resemble the language of the nineteenth century. Yet his poem was actually once attributed to Chaucer by critics who ought to have known better.

I wonder how many people know who was the other Warwickshire man. The answer, from a literary point of view, is—Sir Thomas Malory.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

To the Lincolnshire catalogue Anthony Bek should be added. He was a son of Walter de Eresby. At the time of his death (1310) he was Bishop of Durham, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and King of the Isle of Man, and reported to have been the richest subject in Europe. He was a great builder and a noteworthy leader of men. N. M. & A.

The writer of the article in *The Strand Magazine* allots only eight representatives of "genius" to Yorkshire, and it would be interesting to know if he has ever heard of the following Yorkshiremen: William Congreve, dramatic poet; Etty, the illustrious painter; Priestley, man of science, the discoverer of oxygen; Paley, our greatest moral philosopher and author of the 'Evidences of Christianity'; Ebenezer Elliott, the "Corn-Law Rhymers"; Charles Waterton, the famous naturalist; John Hailstone, geologist and Second Wrangler; Monckton Milnes, Lord Houghton, poet; William Watson, after Mr. Swinburne our greatest living English poet; Longfellow, who was of Yorkshire descent, although born in America.

There are, of course, many others whose names do not occur to me at the present moment.

S. W.

47, Connaught Street, Hyde Park, W.

I think that the article mentioned by ST. SWITHIN appeared in *The Strand Magazine* for July, not August. I enclose a copy of a letter which was in the issue of *The Shrewsbury Chronicle* of 7 July:—

SIR,—An article under this heading appears in *The Strand Magazine* for this month. The writer

only places one name, that of Clive, on his connexion with Shropshire. Is it possible that he has the assurance to write such an article for himself a standard of genius, and that he has heard of Admiral Benbow, Thomas Church, Charles Darwin, General Viscount Hill, and William Wycherley?

If a genius can be defined to mean a person who has left his or her mark in the history of Britain, then, of course, there are others who should be added to the list of noted Salopians. I mention a few whose names will not readily come from the memory of those who take any interest in their county.

HERBERT SOUTH

Shrewsbury, July 5th, 1905.

To the above can be added Richard Dighton, Bishop Percy, Samuel Lee (Orient and Betty ("Young Roscius").

HERBERT SOUTH

"ITALY A GEOGRAPHICAL EXPRESSION" (10th S. iv. 249).—"Italien ein geographischer Begriff" is the German form of the word, which is based upon some words spoken by Prince Metternich in a controversy with Lord Palmerston in the summer of 1847 on the Italian question. In a letter to Prokesch-Osten, dated 19 November 1847, Metternich says:—

"Ich habe im Sommer 1847 den Ausdrucksgefallt, dass der nationale Begriff 'Italien' geographischer sei, und mein Ausspruch: 'Italien ist ein nom géographique, welcher Politik giftig ärgerte, hat sich das Bürgerrecht erworben.' Correspondence of Prokesch' (1881), ii. 3.

It may be interesting to note that the same letter Metternich said that this might be predicated of Germany.

"Deutschland ein geographischer Begriff" was once a well-known saying.

A. L. MAY

This phrase was used by Metternich in conversation with Lord Palmerston in 1847. It will be found, with further particulars, in the new edition of 'Classical and Modern Quotations,' No. 1428.

According to Karl Hillebrand ('Geschichte von Frankreich,' ii. 689), Prince Metternich's famous *mot*, "Italy a geographical definition," was first used by him in his memorandum to the Great Powers on 2 August, 1847. Georg Büchmann's 'Geflügelte Worte,' p. 421.

L.

BAINES FAMILY (10th S. iv. 69).—MR. BAINES will have a better chance of success if he sends you all he knows about the Baines, of Layham, with dates. It will also be well to give short notes of all the facts that have been made about him so far, and in the meantime here is a small contribution to his history.

On 9 April, 1730, some depositions were taken at Melford, in an action in the Court of Exchequer in which James Johnson, clerk, was the plaintiff, and Richard Warren, D.D., John Baines, gentleman, and others, were defendants.

From the depositions it seems that Baines and the others had acted as arbitrators in a dispute between Johnson and one Bulley in a matter of tithes. Johnson had thrown over their award, and brought this action against them to set it aside.

The evidence shows that Johnson had been in Melford about twenty years, and Baines had been known to a witness, aged forty-eight, for about the same time, which suggests that he was a new-comer. He signed the award on 23 March, 1727, but was dead in 1730, at the date of the depositions, which gives a very narrow limit in a search for his will (Exchequer Depositions, Easter, 3 Geo. II, No. 1). MARK W. BULLEN.

38, Mount Park Crescent, Ealing, W.

"TWO PENNY" FOR HEAD (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 69, 217).—Although your Yorkshire correspondents suggest that "twopenny" has everything to do with a ram and nothing with twopence, there can be no doubt as to what Sir John Tenniel thought it meant when he drew his striking *Punch* cartoon in November, 1867, representing Disraeli, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, playing leap-frog with John Bull, and exclaiming, "Now, then, John, I'm coming over yer again: tuck in yer twopenny," in allusion to the additional twopence placed on the Income Tax for the purposes of the Abyssinian expedition. POLITICIAN.

WILLIAM LEWIS, COMEDIAN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 148, 218).—Probably Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has some good authority for stating, as he does in his history of 'The Garrick Club,' 1904, p. 3, that it was before its hotel time that "Prohatt's" was the residence of the incomparable comedian William Lewis, an airy, light performer, of whom there are no fewer than four portraits in the Garrick Club.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

LADY WILDE AND SWEDENBORG (9<sup>th</sup> S. vii. 287).—Upwards of four years ago I asked at the above reference for an explanation of the attribution to "Speranza," in a list of her works prefixed to her 'Ancient Legends of Ireland,' 1888, of 'The Future Life: Swedenborg,' but no reply was forthcoming. By other means, however, I have lately been enabled to answer my own question, thus. In the year 1852 there was commenced by Mr. John Simms, of Belfast—whose London

agent was Mr. John Chapman—the publication of a series, in small octavo volumes, clad in yellow-coloured "fancy boards," entitled "The Spiritual Library." The first of these was "The Religion of Good Sense." By Edward Richer, of Nantes." The second, issued in 1853, was by the same writer, 'The Key to the Mystery; or, the Book of Revelation Translated,' both advocating, dialogue-wise, the doctrines promulgated by Emanuel Swedenborg. Each of these volumes was translated from its native French by Lady Wilde. The third volume of the series—originally issued in 1853, and frequently reproduced from the stereotyped plates, at brief intervals, down to the present time—was an English version of Emanuel Swedenborg's treatise 'De Cælo.....et de Inferno,' slightly modified from an existing translation, and renamed 'The Future Life,' not by Lady Wilde, but by the publisher. The series did not extend beyond the three volumes just described, but Lady Wilde translated another volume, viz., a third work by Edward Richer, entitled 'God and the Spiritual World,' which was announced to form vol. iv. of "The Spiritual Library," but which, as already stated, did not appear. My informant is Mr. Simms himself, who is still enjoying life in the north of Ireland at a green old age, and whose information was communicated to me in a style reminiscent of the good old times when beautiful penmanship was not, as now, an all but lost art. CHARLES HIGHAM.

169, Grove Lane, S.E.

CURTIS: HUGHES: WORTH (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 207).—William Worth, appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1681, did not attain to the rank of Chief Baron. He was married four times. His third wife, whom he married in 1687, was Dorothy, daughter of Henry Whitfield and widow of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart. She died in 1704. Further information will be found in *The Irish Builder* for 1894, p. 222. F. ELLINGTON BALL.

Dublin.

"THE SCREAMING SKULL" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 107, 194, 252).—A similar story to that recorded by Mr. PICKFORD at the last reference is admirably worked up by F. Anstey in 'A Fallen Idol.' JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

ICELANDIC DICTIONARY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229).—A glossary or "word-list," to help beginners to use the 'Icelandic-English Dictionary' of G. Vigfusson, is found in Vigfusson and York Powell's 'Icelandic Prose Reader,' pp. 521-59 (Clarendon Press Series, 1878).

and may well serve as an introductory epitome or summary of Vigfusson's great work. Besides, there is an 'Icelandic-English Word Collection' ('Orðasafn íslenskt og enskt'), by Jón A. Hjaltalín, comprising 184 pp., printed at Reykjavík in 1883, as well as a corresponding 'English-Icelandic Vocabulary' by the same author. H. K.

FIRST NATIONAL ANTHEM (10th S. iv. 249).—A national hymn of thanksgiving was composed after the defeat of the Armada; both words and music are given in Knight's 'Old England,' vol. ii. p. 40. R. L. MORETON.

TRUDGEN-STROKE IN SWIMMING (10th S. iv. 205).—This stroke is fully gone into in Mr. Ralph Thomas's 'Swimming,' reviewed 10th S. ii. 19. W. SANDFORD.

"SJAMBOK": ITS PRONUNCIATION (10th S. iv. 204).—This word is given in Funk & Wagnall's 'Standard Dictionary' (1895), which accents it on the first syllable, but in the plural, *sjamboke*, on the second.

C. S. WARD.

"VENI, CREATOR" (10th S. iv. 89, 137).—Thanks to the kind help of MR. WATKINSON and MR. PAGE I have been encouraged to help myself, and have found

Come, Holy Ghost, eternal God, proceeding from above,

in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., 1549, and in his second Prayer Book, 1553, where it is in very nearly the same words as we have it in like position in the time of Edward VII. It also appeared, as MR. WATKINSON says, in the form of the Ordering of Priests prescribed in 1559 ('Liturgies and Occasional Forms of Prayer set forth in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' pp. 286-7. Parker Society, 1848), and it was duly used at the Coronation of Charles I., as I find from 'The English Coronation Service,' by F. C. Eeles, pp. 70-2.

O Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,  
is supposed to be a translation by Bishop Cosin of a Latin original. It was included in his 'Devotions' ('English Hymnology,' by the Rev. Louis Coutier Bigg, p. 36), and it was probably by his influence that it gained admission to the Prayer Book. There it remains—and there may it perpetually abide! A variant version was used at the Coronation of Queen Victoria (Eeles, p. 106), and, though I have no record of the fact, I dare say the same was heard again at the anointing of our present King.

It is difficult to believe that "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," and "Come, Holy

Ghost, eternal God," can be rendered in the same original. A single what seems to be the model of it is quoted in Canon Julian's 'Diat Hymnology,' p. 1250. It runs:—

Veni Creator Spiritus  
Mentes tuorum visita  
Imple superna gratia  
Quæ tu creasti pectora.

Pace MR. WATKINSON, I do not find to understand how the verse,

The fountain and the living spring of joy  
The fire so bright, the love so sweet, the spiritual,

would fit a tune adapted to the rest of the hymn, the greater part of the rest of the hymn compilers of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' have prudently eliminated this verse as several others which do no credit to poetry or to prose. St. S.

CHESHIRE WORDS (10th S. iv. 203). ('Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English,' 1857) gives:—

*Kench*. The part of a haystack imbricated in use or cutting down (Suffolk).

*Wint* (*Twinter*). Dwindled away.

Unorlides blisse ne last non throwe  
Hit *wint* and went awei anon;  
The lengore that hic hit i-cnowe,  
The lasse ich finde pris theron.

MS. Digby 1.

JOHN T.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

*Brizzle*. Used to mean toasting a slice of bacon.

*Buggan*. Sometimes "took bugger" or "took bugger" taking fright.

*Catty-ruff*. This means a little ruff, or ruff, sometimes called Jack ruff, rather like a perch, named by Izaak Walton ('Complete Angler,' 1656).

*Lommer* or *Lammer*. A heavy, iron person.

*Trapesing*. An untidily dressed person, "trapesing" in Cheshire and elsewhere.

JOHN PICKFORD

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND CHIGWILL (10th S. iv. 230).—Possibly the Rev. Prince's 'Worthies of Devon' would give some information; but it is hardly likely that Drake, a Devonshire man, ever appeared at an inland part of Essex like Row. Was not Drake one of those who were playing at bowls on Plymouth Hoe at the appearance of the Spanish fleet? Was he considered of sufficient importance to be asked to interfere with the game? This, perhaps, would account for the "tradition" as

with the house called "The Bowls," bowling-green at Chigwell; while on," again, might easily mix up the Drake with this bowling-green. Another famous sailor, Admiral Sir Harvey, K.G.C., who distinguished in the battle of Trafalgar, having at Rolls Park, in this parish. Rolls as purchased by Eliab Harvey, of Sir Eliab, in the beginning of the 18th century.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ESS OF HUNTINGDON AT HIGHGATE (v. 149).—If your correspondent has already done so, I would suggest a search in the 'Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon,' 1840, 2 vols. 8vo—of over 1,000 closely packed pages, most of the big public libraries. Unfortunately the book, like many, lacks a proper index, and my time is just at present, or I should be happy to send you a copy of the work.

W. JAGGARD.

ning Street, Liverpool.

ING THE LOOP: FLYING OR CENTRIFUGAL RAILWAY: WHIRL OF DEATH (10th S. 6).—There was a Centrifugal Railway at Botanic Gardens, Liverpool (Everton I believe), when Blondin exhibited on the rope, probably about 1857. The railway contained two persons.

J. C. P.

PITT, 1711 (10th S. iv. 206).—Was he (d. 1744), the third son of Governor Pitt ("Diamond Pitt") and Jane, the uncle of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham?

A. R. BAYLEY.

SESSION OF DUELLING IN ENGLAND (ii. 367, 435; iii. 16, 475).—A short history of duelling may be found in Thomas 'Holy State,' book ii. chap. xix. It is part of the chapter on 'The Soldier.' It begins:—

"Single Duels he detesteth, as having no in Gods word."

He says:—

"When he hazards his neck to the halter; the heat of malice, without repentance, he loses his soul to the devil."

At paragraph Fuller writes:—

"I may therefore conclude that the laws of duelling, as the laws of drinking, had their origin from the devil; and therefore the needless quarrels in our Souldiers,\* no more to the Honour."—Edit. 1642, pp. 122-5.

\* The word "is" is omitted.

The following are extracted from Messrs. Pickering & Chatto's 'Book-Lover's Leaflet,' New Series, No. 141 (received August, 1905), s.v. 'Duelling':—

Mutio Justinopolitano (Hieronimo). Il Duello del Mutio Justinopolitano, con le Risposte Cavallesche. In Vinetia: Appresso Domenico Farsi, 1576, 12mo.

Segar (Sir W., Kt.). Honor, Military and Civill, contained in Four Bookes. London, Robert Barker, 1602, folio.—The third is 'Combats for Life and Triumph.'

Dupleix (M. Scipion). Les Lois Militaires Touchant Le Duel. Paris, Francois Gueffier, 1611, small 8vo.

Heigham (Thomas). The Ghosts of the Deceased Sieurs de Villemor and de Fontaines, a most necessary Discourse of Duells wherein is shewed the means to roote them out quite, with the Discourse of Valour, by the Sieur de Chevalier, to the King, the Third Edition, reviewed, corrected, and augmented in French and translated by Tho. Heigham. Cantrell Legge, Printer to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1624, 12mo.

Selden (John). Antidivello; or a Treatise, in which is Discussed the Lawfulness and Unlawfulness of Single Combats. London, Thomas Harper for Benjamin Fisher, 1632, sm. 4to.

Comber (Thomas, B.D.). A Discourse of Duels, shewing the Sinful Nature and Mischievous Effects of them, by T. C., D.D. London, Samuel Roycroft for Robert Clavell, 1687, 4to.

The True Conduct of Persons of Quality, Translated out of the French. (London) Walter Kettily, 1694, 12mo.—Chap. xxii. treats 'Of Duels.'

The Substance of all the Depositions taken at the Coroner's Inquest the 17th, 19th, and 21st of November, on the Body of Duke Hamilton [sic], and the 15th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd on the Body of my Lord Mohun, &c. London, A. Baldwin, 1712, small 8vo.

Sharpe (Granville). A Tract on Duelling. London, B. White and Son, and C. Diel. 1790, 8vo., 2nd ed.

Gilchrist (James P.). A Brief Display of the Origin and History of Ordeals: Trials by Battle, Courts of Chivalry or Honour, and the Decision of Private Quarrels by Single Combat; also a Chronological Register of the Principal Duels fought from the Accession of his late Majesty to the Present Time. Printed for the Author, 1821, 8vo.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

8A, Bickenhall Mansions, Gloucester Place, W.

AN EARLY LATIN-ENGLISH-BASQUE DICTIONARY (10th S. iv. 143, 255).—I feel bound to correct a pardonable mistake into which Mr. E. S. DODGSON fell when writing about the MS. of Joannes de Etcheverri, which I had the good fortune to discover at Zarauz. I went thither on purpose to see the MSS. of Añibarro, which were described by Mr. DODGSON some years ago in the *Revue de Linguistique*, and which I hope will be published shortly. The mistake is, perhaps, due to the way in which I have stated the facts of the case in my little brochure. The new acquisition will be published under my own

editorship this year at Bayonne, at the press of Lamaignère, and it will be seen that it is not the dictionary, but an interesting work, consisting of (1) a treatise in Baskish and Latin, on the merits of Heuscara, and (2) a Latin grammar, written in the Labourdin dialect. I propose to omit the Latin translation, but to preserve the quotations in that language which occur in it. The book is important, not only as a good specimen of the dialect, but because it mentions such authors as Axular and Materre, and refers to the other Etcheverry priest of Ciboure, who was the author of several books in the same dialect, published in the early part of the seventeenth century. The author described himself as "Saraco Dotor Miricuac," that is to say, Doctor in Medicine for Sara (near St. Jean de Luz), and dates his work 1712. It is clear, therefore, that he was the author of the other work which MR. DODGSON had in his mind, but which unfortunately appears to have been lost.

JULIO DE URQUIJO.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 208).—The line,

I who a decade past had lived recluse,  
occurs, to the best of my recollection, at or near the beginning of a Tennysonian parody on lawn tennis, published about fifteen years ago by Lunn & Co., of Horncastle, in their 'Sports Catalogue.'

I. W. A.

REV. JOHN DURANT (10th S. iv. 247).—Your correspondent will find it of interest in his investigations to refer to the biography of John Durant's brother William, which he will find in Welford's 'Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed,' vol. ii. p. 130.

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MEREDAY, CHRISTIAN NAME (10th S. iv. 248).—A corruption of the Welsh Meredith. This is conclusively proved by the entries from old church registers quoted in Bardsley's 'Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,' 1901, s.v. 'Merridew,' which is another form of it.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

HORSE-PEW = HORSE-BLOCK (10th S. iv. 27, 132).—DR. MURRAY says, "Once we have 'pew' appropriated to a special place in church, we pass readily to the patron's pew, squire's pew," &c. Was not the history of the word more precisely that it meant not only a special place, but a special raised place in church? When visiting the church of Sant' Andrea, in the hill-town of Spello, near Cessisi, on Sunday, 17 September, this

year, just before mass began, I was interested to find the high, raised fixed full of women—the men (as in a S parish) waiting outside the church until actual service began.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLAIR  
Ramoyle, Dowanhill Gardens, Glasgow.

'BOOK OF LOUGHSCUR' (10th S. iv. 3). I have never heard of the 'Book of Loughscur,' but if it be in existence, it probably be found either in Trinity College or the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. There are quite a number of book manuscripts, including the Book of Armagh, Book of Ballymore, Book of Carrick, Book of Fermoy, Book of Loughscur, and many other books and manuscripts without special names. There is also a great 'Book of Genealogies,' compiled between the years 1650 to 1666, in the College of St. Nicholas in Galway, by Duane Firbis, to which your correspondent may refer for information regarding the Blair family.

BARON SETON OF AN

SNATH PECULIAR COURT (10th S. iv. 187). An inquiry appeared in 'N. & Q.' (187, for the wills of the Peculiar of Snath and the reply (p. 358) said "the wills, three years ago [1894], were deposited in York." Possibly the marriage licence may be found there.

EVERARD HOME COLLIER

"KNIATZ" (10th S. iv. 107, 130, 152). I sent an inquiry to a Russian friend, to whom I referred on p. 152. He replies as follows:—

"The word *Kniaz* means Prince and not waiter. It is true that in the fashionable restaurants of large towns people sometimes call the waiters (those from Kazan, but not those from the Crimea) *Kniaz*, but it is more in 'chaff' than in earnest (*plutôt pour les taquiner*). It is not that there are many petty princes in the Crimea. I have even heard say that there was a waiter who served as a waiter in one of the hotels at Tiflis."

ROBERT PIERCE

HYSKER OR HESKER (10th S. iv. 69). In my reply to S. G. D.'s query I ventured to doubt if Lady Grange had ever been imprisoned on the Hysker Island west of Rum, and south-west of Canisay. Further light on the subject has appeared in 'N. & Q.' but I find that Mr. J. A. Macdonald, in 'The Misty Isle of Skye' (Edinburgh, Oliphant, 1905), states (p. 63) that Lady Grange, when abducted, was taken to "Heiskar, lying to the west of North Uist, belonging to Sir Alexander Macdonald." T.

'THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH' (10<sup>th</sup> S. v. 249, 313).—I should be glad to correct an erratum that appears in my answer at the latter reference. 'Colloquize' ought to be 'Colloquia.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

EASTER WOODS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 149, 217).—We have in the immediate vicinity of this town an instance of the use of this term in describing location, Easter Ulston and Wester Ulston being the names of two farms.

In an old book relating to Berwick-on-Tweed I find the following:—

"Easter Walls—this is intended as a play time for scholars in Easter holidays, but it now resembles a fair. It lasts for three days, viz., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; most of the children whose parents can afford it get new cloaths at this time; they get no more through the course of the year, they are generally all dressed new at Easter."

"The first day (Monday) is what is called the children's day; the second (Tuesday) is for the young girls and their beaus; the third is called old wives' day, or for married persons. When the weather is fine, ladies and young people come many miles from the country to see the grandeur exhibited on the walls: the principal things sold are oranges, toys, &c., of which there is a large supply. In short, the whole ramparts and parade are so crowded that you would imagine the whole inhabitants of the town are turned out to view one another: apprentices and servants get their liberty on the Tuesday afternoon."

J. LINDSAY HILSON.

Public Library, Jedburgh.

TOUCHING FOR THE KING'S EVIL (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 37).—It may interest other readers besides MR. PEACHEY to know that the Receipt of the Exchequer contains amongst its *Miscellanea* (vol. ccccx.) certificates as to the number of persons touched for the evil. The latest covered is 1669-85.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

MR. PEACHEY is perhaps aware of the references to touching for the scrofula in Lord Braybrooke's notes to Pepys's 'Diary'; Brand's 'Popular Antiquities' (Bohn, 1855), vol. iii. pp. 302-3; and Chambers's 'Book of Days,' vol. i. (9 Jan.), pp. 82-3.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"THE FATE OF THE TRACYS" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 8, 192, 274).—Will you allow me (a descendant of Sir William de Tracy) to mention the existence of an old pedigree in which your correspondents who are inquiring about the Tracy family may possibly feel interested? As far as is known, only two copies of this pedigree exist. One is in the library of the British Museum, as part of the renville bequest; the other is in the possession of my half-brother. I have a (photographed) facsimile of this ancient document

(the pedigree) and a short history of the family of Tracy, from which it would appear that Sir W. de Tracy succeeded (in right of his mother) to estates in Devonshire and in Gloucestershire.

He resided for some years in Normandy, and in his later life in Devonshire, where he endeavoured to atone for his sins by giving money in charity, and amongst other places to Canterbury, which is interesting to know.

With regard to the saying (or "curse")—

Oh, woe to the Tracies!

With ever the rain and the wind in their faces,

this saying may have arisen from the fact that Sir William de Tracy and others of the family vainly endeavoured to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but were always driven back by contrary winds and violent gales.

As far as I can ascertain it, the fate of the members of the Tracy family at the present time has been very similar to that of most other families. Some have been fortunate in their lives, and others have had "the rain and the wind in their faces." It is, perhaps, worth mentioning, however, to show that good luck has not quite deserted the Tracies, that a young member of the family went through the South African campaign with scarcely a scratch, while the comparatively slight accident of his horse treading on his foot (necessitating a stay in hospital for a few days) prevented him from taking an active part in one of the most terrible battles towards the end of the campaign. The name "Tracy" has been varied, misspelt, and slightly altered in upwards of thirty different ways, according to the pedigree. At the present time it has been converted into Tress in various places, and especially at Newington in Kent, where many members of the Tracy family seem to have resided in past years.

ELLEN MASTERS.

Ealing.

"KABAFUTOED" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 246).—The quotation from *The North China Daily News* is interesting, but it requires a little explanation. Kabafuto, or Karafuto, is the Japanese name of the island of Saghalien. Kabafuto—from *kaba*, a species of birch, and *futo*, large—is the scholarly form; but Karafuto is more popular. The picturesque statement that "Saghalien will be completely kabafutoed" merely means that it will be japonicized.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

"CONCERTS OF ANTIENT MUSIC" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 488; iv. 49).—I have only just seen the notes on these concerts, and beg to add a few. A

volume on good paper and well printed, bound in red calf, with gold pattern running round the edge, was presented to the subscribers each year. Following the title-page came this:—

"The Performances of Ancient Music, for the Season 1848, published by permission of the Royal and Noble Directors, are most humbly presented to the Subscribers by their respectful and most obedient servant, Henry Field, No. 12, Carburton Street, Fitzroy Square. June, 1848."

The exact number of these volumes I do not know; I have sixty-one—the first I have being for the year 1779, and the last for 1848. They are interesting volumes, as showing what was regarded as the best music of the time. Handel's music was the favourite. Generally half of the programme was devoted to him, and sometimes the whole.

There were generally twelve concerts in the year; the exception would be to have eight. They were given under the direction of one or two noblemen, differing at each concert. The concert on 7 June, 1848, was under the direction of the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Westmorland. The fourth concert of that year was given "under the direction of H.R.H. the Prince Albert," and when he took an interest in the concerts the music was more varied and comparatively modern. Thus at this concert part i. was devoted to 'The Mount of Olives'—Beethoven. The concert in March of this year was under the direction of the Duke of Cambridge. At the beginning of each volume is printed the list of the directors, varying in number from six to ten, and most of them noblemen—one or two of the number taking the direction of each concert. Then follows the list of the solo singers. In 1848 there are the great names of Caradori Allan, Castellan, Pauline Viardot Garcia, Alboni, Grisi, Miss Dolby, the two Miss Williamses, Miss Bird; and of men, Mario, Gardoni, Sims Reeves, Lablache, Tamburini, &c. The names of the chorus-singers follow these, then the solo players, and the names of the orchestra. At one of the concerts in 1847 Mendelssohn played a solo on the organ. For the years 1804 to 1810 inclusive there is a print before the title of the volumes of Handel being crowned with a wreath of laurel—"engrav'd by J. Swaine." Then follow the names of the subscribers, about 600 to 700 in number.

Lovers of old music might pick out some delightful pieces from these volumes which are well worthy of being heard again. Perhaps the allusion in your pages to these concerts may induce some musician to give a *short series*. To print examples of pieces and

names of writers would go beyond my space.

H. A.

GEORGE III.'S DAUGHTERS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 236, 291).—Respecting the Princess Elizabeth in the account of the above royal ladies note in the 'Visitation of England and Wales,' vol. v. p. 4, the following reference to her:—

"Maria Martha, daughter of James Moore Eliza his wife, daughter of George Ramus, pa George III., by the Princess Elizabeth, his daughter of George III.; married in India, George Wynyard Battye."

I do not find this marriage (1) of George Ramus and the Princess Elizabeth mentioned in any of the royal pedigrees. If I remember rightly, the said George Ramus was missed from the Court of George III. for irregularities.

W. G. RICHARDSON

Plymouth.

"FOUNTAIN" TAVERN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 2). MR. J. E. HOLLAND will find much interesting information in Thornbury's 'History of London,' 83 *et seq.*, and Timbs's 'Curiosities of London,' 696-7. There are numerous references to the site, but these will probably be sufficient. Simpson's 'Cigar Divan' preceded 'Ries' Strand Cigar Divan,' and was built partly upon the site of the "Fountain" Tavern. The "Coal Hole," at the rear of this building, was entered by a door on the right in a court adjoining.

I shall be pleased to show Mr. Holland a small plate of the interior of 'Ries' (1830), and can direct him to other sources of information if he wishes to make further inquiry.

ALECK ABRAHAM

39, Hillmarton Road, N.W.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Handbook of Homeric Study.* By Henry J. S. J. (Longmans & Co.)

PROF. BROWNE has supplied a manual of Homeric research which, besides being of profound interest to the academic student, may be consulted with advantage by those whose memories have become rusty. In certain respects the conditions of Homeric life have altered little, and some of the Homeric problems remain where they were a century ago. In other respects great advance has been made, and what the Professor calls the "Triumph of the Spade" has exercised a potent influence. His views, for which Englishmen are responsible, prevail, and the visionary theories of Mr. Gladstone find a qualified assent from some modern scholars, even from Mr. Andrew Lang, who all but ignores Mr. Gladstone's view as to the virtues of Helen. The authorities most closely followed are the late Dr. Geddes, whose 'Problem of the Homeric Hymns' the author calls the most inspiring work on

he ever read, "the key to a Sphinx's riddle," Richard Jebb's 'Introduction to Homer,' and of Percy Gardner's 'New Chapters in Greek Story.' 'A Companion to Greek Study,' the all-important work just issued by the Cambridge University Press, did not appear in time to be of service. It is needless to say that the points on which the most divergent views are held are left undecided. The revolutionary theories of Prof. Edgeway in treating the Achæans as a Celtic tribe are not fully accepted, though their attraction for a scholar is conceded, and a chapter is devoted to an effort to show a *via media* for the upholder of divergent views as to the origin of the Homeric people. The Professor himself is disposed to favour a view that Schliemann found at Mycenæ "the hub of that Homeric life which Agamemnon represents to us." In this and other matters we can but leave the reader to the book itself, a work as fruitful in suggestion as it is trustworthy and useful in information. Numerous and excellent illustrations greatly to the utility of the work.

*James Macpherson: an Episode in Literature.* By J. S. Smart. (Nutt.)

CENTURY ago the name of Macpherson was everywhere to conjure, and a writer would appeal to a moderately enlightened public when he alluded to the Ossianic sublimity and grandeur. Among enthusiasts over Ossian was Napoleon, not ordinarily expansive concerning books or books, and there was a time when critics like Herder and Klopstock—and for a brief while Goethe—could compare him with Homer; while Byron even did not escape the lunacy, and martine clinched matters by placing Macpherson on a level with Homer and on a level with Dante. Now he is none so poor as to do him homage. Rough thick and thin Johnson maintained that

Ossianic poems were forgeries. After eulogizing Johnson with personal chastisement, the irate bard obtained from the Doctor one of the many letters Johnson could write on occasion. We all are of Johnson's mind, and the shadowy tale of Fingal inspire neither admiration nor terror. If Mr. Smart dedicates a volume to Macpherson, it is as an outcome of the Gaelic revival, and for the purpose of showing the manner in which the Scotchman has misused genuine remains of Irish legend. As a description of the development of the Ossianic fables, the book has a place in literary history; to a general public it supplies information upon matters now virtually forgotten. It occupies a place with those works on Ossianic literature to which, as writer and publisher, Mr. Nutt renders such exemplary service.

*Poems of Shelley, Byron, and the Author.* By Edward John Trelawny.—*Headlong Hall, Melinart, Nightmare Abbey, Maid Marian.* By Thomas Love Peacock.—*My Study Windows.* By James Russell Lowell.—*Sylvia's Lovers.* By Mrs. Gaskell.—*Cranford.* By Mrs. Gaskell.—*Ancient Rome.* By Sir Henry Sumner Maine.—*On Translating Homer.* By Matthew Arnold. (Routledge & Sons.)

TEN more volumes, doubling exactly the issue, have been added to Routledge's attractive and noble "New Universal Library." Each volume complete in itself, and the series bids fair to constitute an inexhaustible mine. The owner of the series will, at a minimum of cost, have obtained

many of the works which half a century ago were most desirable of possession and most difficult of access. Among them is Maine's 'Ancient Law,' a work first issued in 1861, and in its line epoch-marking. Its appearance in a cheap form is a matter on which serious students may be congratulated. Though less generally known, the 'Records' of Trelawny is, in its way, a masterpiece, giving, on the whole, the best idea of Shelley we possess, and speaking very openly concerning Leigh Hunt and others who used to sponge upon him. This work also has long been difficult of access. 'My Study Windows' is perhaps the best known, as it is the most characteristic, of Lowell's essays in criticism. The only work of his to be compared with it is 'Among my Books,' which was later in appearance. In this volume are given the unappreciative and unworthy estimate of Mr. Swinburne's tragedies, and the castigation, generally well merited, of John Russell Smith's editors. Much pleasanter are the earlier essays on 'My Garden Acquaintance' and 'A Good Word for Winter.' 'Cranford' and 'Sylvia's Lovers,' constituting vols. i. and iii. of Mrs. Gaskell's works, are two novels of which the world will not soon tire, which won the homage of George Sand, and are in their way unequalled. We have a pretty sanguine hope that the entire series will make part of the same collection. Matthew Arnold's three lectures on translating Homer appear, so far as we know, for the first time with Newman's rather irate protest and Arnold's 'Last Words.' Arnold was too severe upon Newman, and treated him with a somewhat irritating assumption of superiority. Not for the first time, however, Newman shows himself thin-skinned. So interesting is still the discussion that we are disposed to wonder if a reprint of Wilson's (Christopher North's) 'Homer and his Translators,' a work now unjustly forgotten, could not be issued as a companion volume or couple of volumes. 'Headlong Hall' and its accompanying works form the first volume of an edition of Thomas Love Peacock, in which the Latin quotations generally are, for the first time, translated. The series bids fair to be, for the reader of narrow means, one of the greatest of boons.

*Coleridge.* With Introduction by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. (Heinemann.)

*Selected Poems of Matthew Arnold.* With Introduction by Arthur Wagh. 2 vols. (Same publisher.)

THESE further volumes have been added to the "Favourite Classics" of Mr. Heinemann. We have personally no great love for selections, and prefer being our own taster. We are scarcely satisfied, moreover, with a selection from Matthew Arnold which omits 'Thyrsis.' The choice is, however, in both cases happy, and the books, besides being pretty and tasteful, remain miracles of cheapness. Portraits of the two poets and a view of Arnold's house at Cobham accompany the volumes.

*The Complete Works of William Shakespeare.* Edited, with a Glossary, by W. J. Craig, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

EDITIONS of Shakespeare succeed one another with unintermitting rapidity and with unappeasable rivalry of attraction. Of these few on the ground of beauty of workmanship, trustworthiness, convenience, and general excellence commend themselves more than the Oxford India-paper edition, which now, in a slightly altered form and with enlarged

type, appeals to the book-lover and the scholar. No worry with note or illustration attends the reader. A useful glossary and a list of characters are supplied, and the rest consists of an unadulterated text as legible as it can be. The absence of gilt edges, which some will regard as a drawback, has its advantages, since the delicate leaves can be separated without difficulty, and the cloth covering has some of the flexibility of limp morocco. In most respects the new edition is ideal.

*Index Catalogue of the Woodside District Library.*  
(Glasgow, MacLehose & Co.)

This catalogue of the Woodside District Library is a scientific and admirably constructed work by the study of which intending compilers of similar works may profit. Especially noteworthy is the manner in which readers are referred to information bearing on authors or subjects. In the case of a library of moderate dimensions, like the present, such aids to study are conceivable. In that of larger collections of books they are scarcely to be hoped.

*A Bibliography of Works in English on Playing Cards and Gaming.* Compiled by Frederick Jessel. (Longmans & Co.)

To Mr. Jessel, whose name is familiar in our columns, the compilation of this work has been a labour of love. With commendable diligence he has arranged in alphabetical order between seventeen and eighteen hundred works or articles on cards and gaming. Something is naturally drawn from our columns, to which Mr. Julian Marshall contributed many admirable articles. No fewer than eighteen pages are devoted to the works of Edmond Hoyle. Mr. Jessel invites corrections and additions, and also suggestions towards a contemplated bibliography on similar lines of French works on gaming. Books on card tricks, and conjuring tricks in which cards are employed, come within his scope; and he also takes note of plays which, like 'The Basset Table' of Mrs. Centlivre, and 'A Quiet Rubber' ('Une Partie de Piquet'), translated by Charles Coghlan, contain important scenes of gambling. Among these we may suggest 'The Masqueraders' of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the third act of which has a very powerful scene of the sort. The only improvement we can recommend is more cross-references and greater exactness in the index. In most cases the indications are the result of personal observation, though some of the books of which descriptions are given are now untraceable.

*Congregational Historical Society Transactions.*  
Vol. II. No. 3. September. (Congregational Union, Memorial Hall.)

At the annual meeting it was reported that the Rev. G. L. Turner had transcribed the whole of the documents in the Public Record Office relating to the Indulgence of 1672. The contents of this number include 'Robert Browne's Ancestors and Descendants,' by the Rev. F. I. Cater, in which he makes reference to the researches of the late Mr. Justin Simpson, the results of which were published in 'N. & Q.' 7th S. iv., v. 'The Brownists in Amsterdam,' by the Rev. T. G. Crippen, gives a list of marriages contracted by the English dwelling at Amsterdam from 1598 to January, 1617. These are 118 in number, and it is of interest to note the occupations of the men: thirty-four are described as

bombazine workers, six are tailors, four glass three masons, two painters, two schoolmasters, physician, one compositor, &c. The Rev. G. L. Turner writes on 'Welsh Nonconformity in 1840' and Mr. Edward Cleal on 'The Church of Pilgrim Fathers,' being an examination of the records of the church in Old Kent Road, formerly in Old Street, Southwark, to that designation. 'Nonconformity in Trowbridge,' by Mr. W. Scammel, is the subject of another paper; and Mr. Crippen continues his valuable 'Early Nonconformist Bibliography.' We wish all success to this useful Society and regret to read that the membership has decreased, the new accessions not making up losses sustained. We are surprised to find there are only 160 members on the roll. Congregationalists should see to this.

*Nelson's Homeland.* By James Hooper.  
Homeland Association.)

To 'The Homeland Pocket-Books' has been added a volume on 'Nelson's Homeland,' the appeal of which is opportune. It is admirably written by our contributor Mr. James Hooper, and contains a delightful and portable guide to the spots of East Coast which patriotic Englishmen are of point of visiting. A portrait of Nelson, Beechey, makes a capital frontispiece; a scene supplied of the hero as a midshipman; a map given; and designs by Mr. Walter Dexter, Hunstanton, Brancaster, Burnham, and Wells-the-Sea, makes the book ideal.

*What Nelson Said*, compiled by Hugh S. (Caxton Press), is a cheap, well-printed, and available little volume.

*Sky-High: a Flight of Fancy for Children* (Lodge & Sons) is a set of three coloured and two other plates, designed by Miss Dorothy F. This earliest of Christmas works displays clever and quaint invention, and is a capital gift-book for children.

Of the "Standard Oxford Editions" of Frowde, now developing into an attractive valuable series, the following are in the 'Browning's Poems, 1833-63,' with portrait; 'Keats's 'Westward Ho!' illustrated; and 'Coleridge's Poems,' with portrait.

BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—OCTOBER.

MR. D. CADNEY, of Cambridge, has a collection of Autograph Letters in 2 vols. 4to, including of the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Augusta, Berforce, Gladstone, Wellington, and Lamb. 20s.; a collection of 200 Theatrical Portraits, Green's 'Short History of the English People' 4 vols., 3s. 17s. 6d.; and Rowlandson's 'Minister Election,' 1784, 30s. There are also interesting items under America, Australia, &c.

MR. ALFRED COOPER, of Hammersmith, has of the Palaeontographical Society Publication 1848-90, 15s.; Roberts's 'Holy Land,' 4l. (publ. at 48l.); and 'The Edinburgh Review,' 1802-70, the 132 vols. half-russia. The catalogue covers over 1,100 items, mostly popular books at prices.

Messrs. Ellis have sent us Part I. (A—H) of their Catalogue of British and American plates, from the collection of the late Sir Arthur Wollaston Franks. By the terms of his will

ards of 34,000 plates to the British Museum; in the course of collecting he obtained a large number of duplicates. These Messrs. Ellis have passed, and the collection is second only in importance to that in the Museum. The arrangement of the catalogue, which it is expected will be completed in three parts, is on the lines of the monumental catalogue of the Franks Collection in the British Museum, prepared by E. R. J. Obier Howe, F.S.A.

Mr. H. G. Gadney, of Oxford, has a Plutarch, abridge, 1676, 3l. 3s.; 'Master Humphrey's Book,' 1840, 34s.; Bewick's 'Emblems of Morality,' 1789, scarce, 36s.; 'Le Decameron,' à Lyon, 1735, 35s.; Borlase's 'The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England,' 1675, 3l. 3s.; and Shipley's 'Tale of the Altar,' 1878, 2l. 10s. There are also interesting items under Science and Historical Works.

Mr. William Glaisher has a new list of remainders. I note just a few: Flower's 'Aquitaine,' with Bell's illustrations, published at 63s. net, is 10s.; Ham's 'Works,' 4 vols., 8s.; 'Australasia Illustrated, 1606 to the Present Time,' described by unknown writers, edited by Dr. Garrahan, 3 vols., 28s. 6d.; Heckethorn's 'Lincoln's Inn Fields,' 6d.; Lewine's 'Bibliography of Eighteenth-Century Art,' large paper, 10s. 6d.; Masuccio's 'Works,' translated by W. G. Waters, *édition de l'œuvre*, 16s.; Shaw's 'Encyclopædia of Ornament,' 10s.; and Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' with Crane's illustrations, 80s. There is a long list of valuable literary remainders.

Mr. Goad, of Bath, has interesting books under Africa and Russia. Other items include Wood's scarce edition of Junius, 1772, 2 vols., 10s.; Scott's 'Serious Call,' first edition, 1729, 5l. 5s.; Scott's 'Peru,' Bentley, 1843, 1l. 5s.; and Elvie's 'Dictionary,' 4 vols., 1l. 5s. There are also editions of Swinburne and Tennyson. Under Strawberry Hill Press, 1758, is a copy of 'Fugitive Pieces,' original calf, 4l. 4s. (only 200 copies were issued).

Messrs. C. Herbert & Co. have Harris's 'Wild Sports of Southern Africa,' 1839, 16s.; a set of *The* or *Weekly Literary Intelligencer*, 18 vols., 14l. 21s.; first edition of Borrow's 'Bible in Plain,' 3 vols., 1843, 14s.; 'The Trial of Queen Caroline,' 1820, 4s.; a set of *The Contemporary*, 1846, 70 vols., 9l. 15s.; 'English Men of Letters,' edited by John Morley, 35 vols., 38s.; *Longman's Magazine*, 1882-93, 22 vols., 2l. 2s.; and Mason's 'Norfolk,' 4 folio parts as issued, 25s.

Mr. E. Menken has Hazlitt's 'Handbook to the Literature of Great Britain,' 7 vols., 4l. 4s.; Pitt's 'English Atlas,' a coloured copy (this the catalogue says to be "really unique, even the copy at the British Museum is plain"), 1680-83, 6l. 6s.; Bunsen's 'Egypt,' first edition, 1845-57, 35s. 6d.; 'The English Rogue,' Pearson's rare reprint, 28s. 6d.; Ferguson's 'History of Architecture,' 5 vols., 3l. 18s.; Treville's 'Memoirs,' 8 vols., 1875-87, 4l. 4s.; Hazlitt's 'Liber Amoris,' scarce, 22s. 6d.; first editions of John Howard's 'State of Prisons,' 1777-89, 1s. 6d.; Wilson's 'Memorials of Edinburgh,' 1891, 1s. 6d.; Stow's 'Survey,' 1618, 25s. 6d.; *Anglo-London Review*, 1899-1901, 4l. 15s. (published at 10s. net); 'Costumes Suisses,' Neuchâtel, 1824, 4s.; complete set of "Popular County Histories," vols., 1885-95, 4l. 4s.; and Duruy's 'Histoire des

Romains,' 6 vols., and 'Histoire des Grecs,' together 10 vols., Paris, 1879-89, 9l. 9s. There are other noteworthy items under Early Medical, Early Romance, &c.

Messrs. James Rimell & Son have an interesting catalogue of books and prints. Under Africa we find 'Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Transvaal,' Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1882-90, 12l. 10s. Under Airships is a lithograph of 'The First Carriage,' the Ariel, crossing the River at London Bridge, 1843, 12s. 6d. Under Canada are views of Colborne's military operations, 1840, 8l. 8s.; plates to illustrate Heriot's 'Travels,' 1807, 4l. 15s.; Montmorency's 'View of the St. Lawrence,' 1795, 4l.; and Hunt and Cockburn's views of Quebec, very rare, 1833, 25l. Under United States are portraits of the four Indian Kings who came to England in April, 1710, on behalf of the Six Nations, very rare, 20l. Under Australia are five views of Sydney, 1810, 9l. 19s. 6d. Under Paris are also old views. There are many interesting plates described under Napoleon and Wellington, including the funeral of the latter. Caricatures of 1830 occur under Motors; and under Golf will be found a portrait of Henry Callender in the uniform of the Blackheath Golf Club, 1812, very rare, 31l. 10s. There are also many Alken and Cruikshank items.

Mr. James Roche, in his Autumn List, offers a complete set of Havell's 'Views of the Thames,' McLean, 1818, 21l.; and Upham's 'History of Buddhism,' Ackermann, 1829, 3l. 10s. Among coloured plates we find 'Procession of Queen Victoria to the City, Nov. 9th, 1837,' and 'Queen's Coronation Procession, 1838.' Under Cruikshank is a series of plates 'Going to a Fight,' 1819, 10l. 10s. Mr. Roche has also a fine copy of Froissart, 1848, 8l. 10s.; a rare large-paper copy of Grammont's 'Memoirs,' 1811, 7l. 7s.; and Rowlandson's 'The English Dance of Death,' 1815, tall copy, 7l. 5s. There are many items of interest under Africa, America, India, Biography, and General.

Mr. Ludwig Rosenthal, of Munich, has sent us four catalogues: one of Newspapers, Letters, &c., from the fifteenth century to the eighteenth; and Parts I.-III. of a collection of Catholic Theology. There can be few booksellers on the Continent, if any, that equal Mr. Rosenthal in the width and extent of his collections. His catalogues are of great interest, and much increased in value by the fact that they are annotated with references to authorities like Dibdin, Panzer, Hain and Copinger, and Proctor. The Newspaper Catalogue, which has at the end useful indexes of persons and places, begins with a famous letter of Christopher Columbus, bound up with six other documents by Planck at Rome in 1493. It is probably not dear at 18,000 marks. This is followed by the first example offered for sale of the 'Copia der Newen Zeytung' (16,000 m.), which belongs to the beginning of the sixteenth century, and is highly interesting for its mention of "Presillg Landt"—i.e., Brazil. It is bound up with a number of other pamphlets, including several Bulls of Julius II., the Pope who incurred the satire of Erasmus, and was great enough to cope with the humours of Michel Angelo. In 1554 we find two copies of correspondence between "Philip, King of England," and Cardinal Pole on the means to bring that realm to obedience to the Pope (36 m.). The "New Journals" which abound here deal in treasons, plots, battles, and religious disputes without number. In the last

quarter of the century we have frequent news of England's naval battles. One of the latest items is *Le Vieux Cordelier* (Paris, 1793-4), in which Camille Desmoulins sought to stem the tide of blood which marked the advance of the new republic. The seven numbers issued are to be had for 60m.

The catalogues of Catholic Theology would have delighted the heart, one thinks, of the late Lord Acton, taking us as they do through councils which have left their mark on history. We notice a fine set of the *Analecta Hymnica Medii Ævi*, 1886-1903, edited by two learned Jesuits (360 m.), which afford a unique insight into mediæval hymns and liturgies. St. Augustine's works occupy more than a page. A copy of the first *'Biblia Polyglotta'*, published 1514-17, occupies six volumes (2,400 m.). There are many rare and splendid Bibles. We are specially interested in a *"Vetus Italica"* (400 m.) among Latin Biblical versions (1743), since it collects the fragments of the old current Latin version which preceded Jerome's *"Vulgate."*

In Parts II. and III. we find ourselves deep in the Council of Trent and the fight against the Reformers. There are some splendid *Horæ* mentioned here. Two of the Flemish School are priced at 8,000 and 4,000 m. A third, in Latin and French, from the library of the Duke de La Vallière, in perfect preservation, is offered at 3,000 m. Dods-worth and Dugdale's *'Monasticon Anglicanum'*, 3 vols., London and Savoy, 1655 and 1673 (400 m.), is an important book, noted by Brunet and Lowndes; and there are many others so rare that they have escaped the expert bibliographer. For instance, the *'Diurnale'* of the Scotch Benedictine monastery at Vienna, 1515, unknown to Panzer, ought to be valuable to seekers after the Scotch abroad. It is said to be very rare, and is offered at 100 m.

Mr. H. Seers, of Leyton, has a varied collection. We note an engraved map of the British and French dominions in North America, very rare, 1725, 1l. 15s. There are a number of old prints of Copenhagen House, Newgate, the "Boot" Inn, Gravesend, Mark Lane, Wallingford, &c. A set of *Voltaire*, 64 vols., Paris, 1819, is 4l. 17s. 6d.

Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's list for October is as full as usual of works in general literature—second-hand and also new as published—at greatly reduced prices. There are many works suitable for school prizes and presents.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has a list relating to the topography and genealogy of the county of York. We note Thoresby's *'Ducatus Leodiensis'*, Leeds, 1816, 3l. 10s.; and Manuscript Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families, compiled in 1834 by William Paver, the genealogist, 3l. 18s. Under Charlotte Brontë is *'Letters printed from the Originals by J. Horsfall Turner'*, price 5l. (only twelve copies printed).

Mr. Thomas Thorp, of St. Martin's Lane, has the second folio of Beaumont and Fletcher, 1679, 12l. 10s. This contains seventeen plays not in the first issue. Bohn's Extra Volumes (seven) are priced 2l. 12s.; a quarto edition of *'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers'*, 1811, 2l. 17s. 6d.; *'The Harleian Miscellany'*, 1808, 10 vols., 5l. 5s.; Hertslet's *'Map of Europe by Treaty'*, 1875, 3 vols., 2l. 17s. 6d.; a collection of rare old Irish Tracts, 1753, 38s.; Caxton's *'Golden Legend'*, Kelmscott Press, 1892, 7l. 7s.; Lyllie's *'Euphues' the Anatomy of Wit*, 1581, and

*'Euphues and his England'*, 1623, 2l. 8s.; Marcus Aurelius, 1635, 16s.; *'Mirrour for Magistrates'*, 1610, 2l. 2s.; and Scott's *Novels*, Nimmo's edition, 18l. The catalogue also includes a long list of book plates, a series of engravers' proofs of Lawrence's portraits, and several of the *"Tudor Translations."*

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, devote a special section of their list for October to Nelson and naval works, including Clarke and M'Arthur's *'Life of Nelson'*, 1809, 2l. 10s.; Mahan's *'Life of Nelson'*, 1899, 21s.; *'Nelson's Despatches'*, 7 vols., original edition, 30s.; Dr. Beatty's *'Authentic Narrative of the Death of Nelson'*, 188, 10s. 6d.; Campbell's *'Naval History'*, 1813, 38s.; *'Log of H.M.S. Pegasus'*, 1786-8, 5l. 5s.; *'Mumy at the Nore'*, 1797, an original manuscript, 2l. 2s.; *The Naval Chronicle*, 1799-1813, 29 vols., extremely scarce, 8l. 8s.; Ralfe's *'Naval Chronology of Great Britain'*, 1820, 3l. 10s.; Pepys's *'Memoires relating to the State of the Royal Navy'*, the rare first edition, 1690, 10l. 10s.; and a copy of the first memoir portrait of Nelson published after his death, 1806, 6l. 6s. Other items include Gould's *'Humming Birds'*, 80l.; the fine edition of Clarendon's *'Belshazzar'*, 1816-17, 8l. 8s.; and Daniell's *'British Coast Scenery'*, 12l. 12s. There are first editions of Borrow, Fanny Burney, De Foe, Sterne, and Scott, and a number of French engravings.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the cross heading, the series, volume, and page or pages to which they refer. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication *"Duplicate."*

H. W. UNDERDOWN and F. T. HINGATE (*"Gibbets"*).—Anticipated *ante*, p. 296.

W. E. WILSON and E. YAKDLKY (*'She Steeps to Conquer'*).—Anticipated *ante*, p. 317.

J. A. CRAWLEY.—*"They made her a grave too cold and damp"* is from Moore's *'Lake of the Dismal Swamp'*; *"The red moon is up"* from Eliza Cook's *'Star of Glengary'*. Other queries next week. Pressure on our space has alone caused the delay.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to *"The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"*—Advertisements and Business Letters to *"The Publisher"*—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

# BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES (OCTOBER).

(Continued from Second Advertisement Page.)

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## Notes.

## COLERIDGE MARGINALIA.

*Blackwood's Magazine* for January, 1882, article dealing with marginal notes by ridge on certain books now in the sh Museum—among them a copy of er's 'Kalligone.' "Unhappily," says riter of the article in question, "Cole's notes on Herder's 'Kalligone,' which d appear to have been most entertain-ave had their life-thread cut short by shears of Atropos, the bookbinder." ion is then made to a fragment which shears have spared, and the writer eds: "A note written on a sheet of paper, and bound into the volume, has ly escaped the vandal bibliopegist." note he then reproduces in full.

The above article my attention was n shortly after I had myself had occasion onult the annotated copy of the ligone, and I was surprised to find that escription of the book given in *Black-* did not tally with my knowledge of it. further inquiry, however, I found that are, as a matter of fact, two volumes e 'Kalligone' annotated by Coleridge

(containing Parts I. and II., and Part III. respectively), only the first of which appears to have come under the notice of the writer in *Blackwood*. In this volume I found the "note written on note-paper" which he reproduces, but, strange to say, no trace of the marginal notes to which he alludes. These, apparently, or such of them as survived the shears of the bookbinder, have finally succumbed to time. The marginalia in the second volume, however, though also mutilated, are not mutilated beyond all recognition; and the matter which they contain seems to me of sufficient interest to explain, if not to justify, the following attempt to restore them.

The 'Kalligone' was written mainly as a reply to Kant's 'Kritik der Urteilskraft,' and the writer's method of criticism is to set up detached statements from Kant's work and attack them in their isolation. The first of these citations to provoke a comment from Coleridge is the following: "Erhaben nennen wir das, was schlechthin gross ist" ("We call that sublime, which is absolutely great").

Coleridge's note runs thus:—

"We call an object sublime in relation to which the exercise of comparison is suspended: while on the contrary that object is most beautiful, which in its highest perfection sustains while it satisfies the comparing Power. The subjective result is..... when a wheel turns so smoothly and swiftly as to present a stationary image to the eye, or as a fountain (such as either of the two in the Colonnade of St. Peter's at Rome, 'Fons omni fonte formosior!'). It is impossible that the same object should be sublime and beautiful at the same moment to the same mind, though a beautiful object may excite and be made the symbol of an Idea that is truly..... Serpent in a wreath of folds bathing in the sun is beautiful to Aspasia, whose attention is confined to the visual impression, but excites an emotion of sublimity in Plato, who contemplates under that symbol the Idea of Eternity."

How is the first hiatus to be restored? The wheel and the fountain are apparently advanced as instances of the beautiful, "which sustains while it satisfies the comparing Power." Else why the "Fons omni fonte formosior"? The sense, then, would seem to be that the subjective result is of the second kind when such a wheel or such a fountain is contemplated. But let us turn to the rest of the passage. The second hiatus is more easily filled up. If we place "sublime" after "truly," and "A" before "serpent," we shall have at least the gist of the missing line. Coleridge supplements the first illustration of the beautiful with a second, which is also an illustration of the sublime. When the mind rests entirely in the sensuous contemplation of the serpent's folds, they appear as

beautiful. To affect the mind as sublime, they must excite the idea of eternity through the material analogy. Plato does not contemplate eternity in the serpent, but by means of it, and his contemplation is intellectual. Hence we can understand Coleridge's statement that the sublime suspends the operation of comparison. For this operation requires a sensible basis. In beautiful objects such a basis is supplied by the relative adequacy of the form to its ideal content. Thus in the wheel or the fountain, as instanced by Coleridge, it appears to be motion in rest which is more or less perfectly expressed.\* And as the beautiful object, or the object as beautiful, is constantly before the consciousness, our sense of its relative perfection coexists with our sense of its beauty. The object as sublime, on the other hand, is lost sight of in the intellectual contemplation which it excites; and the mind, resting in pure ideas, has no stimulus to comparison. It is true that we may compare objects in respect of their adequacy as symbols; but this attitude to the object cannot possibly coexist with the sense of its sublimity.

From Herder's next citation from the 'Kritik' I translate the following:—

"From this fact (viz., that we call that which is absolutely great sublime) it follows that the sublime is not in the things of nature, but in our ideas alone.....The above explanation may also be expressed thus: That is sublime in comparison with which everything else appears small."

Coleridge remarks upon the last sentence: "Here Kant has layed himself open to just censure"—alluding evidently to the inadmissibility of the word "comparison," in reference to that which is absolutely great. But Herder's own censure is of a different kind. He refuses to banish the sublime from the sphere of nature, and his assertions provoke the following comment from Coleridge (the last of his notes):—

"Herder mistakes for the *Sublime* sometimes the *Grand*, sometimes the *Majestic*, sometimes the *Intense*, in which last sense we must render.....or magnificent, but as a whole (a visual whole, I mean) it cannot be sublime. A mountain in a cloudless sky, its summit smit with the sunset, is a beautiful, a magnificent object: the same with its summit hidden by clouds and seemingly blended with the sky, while mists and floating vapours....." [the rest is lost].

Here the first hiatus apparently extends to a line and a half. Coleridge evidently adduces another concrete illustration, this time of an object which may be called intense or magnificent (and perhaps also beautiful;

\* Or rather unity in multitude. See his definition of Beauty in the Bristol Essays.

see below "a beautiful, a magnificent object," but not sublime. Finally he gives an example of an object beautiful or sublime under different conditions. This instance will, in view of what he has already said, present no difficulties. The sun-smitten mountain is beautiful, in virtue of what it actually and directly presents to the senses; the cloud-capped mountain is sublime, in virtue of the idea of infinity which it suggests to the mind. At the end of this last note we may supply "encompass it, is sublime."

Dorothy Wordsworth relates how Coleridge, gazing at the falls of Clyde, was delighted by the remark of a visitor which characterized them as majestic; and how his delight was quickly dissipated when the same personage added: "Yes, beautiful is sublime." One would like to know where he found the peculiar appropriateness of the first epithet; and why he did not rather choose the epithet "sublime," of so many which his companion lavished on the falls. For if we rightly conceive the water-fall as partly hidden in the cloud raised by its own spray, the distinction between it and the fountains at St. Peter's becomes analogous to that between the cloud-wreathed and unclouded mountain peak, except that in the first case the varying size enters as a factor in the varying emotional effect. Only the day before this incident at the falls, Coleridge, who "had been settling in his own mind the precise meaning of the words grand, majestic, sublime, &c.," had "discussed the subject at some length with William." But of this conversation no record has been left.

J. SHAWCESS.

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(To be continued.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S VISITS  
WINCHESTER.

MR. J. B. WAINWRIGHT in his Thomas Founde, S.J. (*ante*, p. 18) some statements about these visits are not altogether accurate. He two visits paid by Elizabeth to Winchester and assigned the first to August, 1560, the second to the year 1570. The need further consideration, and subject has not much to do with B can be dealt with more conveniently a fresh heading.

1. The first visit occurred in the of 1560 (Nichols, 'Progresses,' i. 87 of 1823), and not in that of 1560. WAINWRIGHT evidently got the date by misreading Nichols. The Queen of 22 August, 1560, were written Winchester ('Cal. S.P. Foreign,' p. 253).

2. A second visit, which may have been paid in the course of a journey not perhaps occurred in September, 1560, the 9th of that month the Queen Southampton ('Cal. Southampton Collection MSS.,' 18), whither she had come Titchfield; and by the 22nd she was Wyne, near Basingstoke (Nichols, i. 87). Unless she chose some roundabout the details of which do not seem to be recorded, she must have passed, on her way to the Wyne, through Winchester, even there made no halt. I have not found evidence of her presence in the city on this occasion; but the Bodleian appraises a MS. account of the expedition preparing "lady Masson's house" for the Queen's reception in 1569. See 'Cat. MSS. Rawl., Bodl., Parts I. a p. 976. Was this lady the widow of Sir Mason, Knt., who enjoyed the deanery of Winchester in Edward VI.'s reign?

3. There is an entry in the Winchester College accounts for the year 1570 (said) of wine and money given to the Queen's minstrels (*tibicines*). Out of the entry historians of the College have constructed a visit in 1570 by the Queen, and they have ascribed to this visit, I believe to be imaginary, some process which, as I propose to show, occurred

years later. See Walcott, 'Wykeham and his Colleges,' 157, 207; Adams, 'Wykehamica,' 77; Kirby, 'Annals,' 281; Leach, 'History' (1899), 291, but he afterwards changed his opinion (*vide infra*). These are, doubt, the authorities which MR. WAINEWRIGHT followed when he spoke of the Queen's coming to the College in 1570. But these authorities notwithstanding, I share scepticism about this visit expressed by Milner ('Hist. of Winchester,' i. 372, second edition); though I do not share with Milner the thought that Elizabeth was at his city once, in 1560) his view that she purely avoided it as much as she could. My scepticism is not diminished by what I find in Nichols (iii. 99), who knew nothing of a personal visit by the Queen either in 1570\* or in 1571, but who cites from the College accounts of 1571 another entry of a small party to the Queen's players (*lusores*). My present idea is that these minstrels and dancers at times strolled away from the Court, and made independent tours upon their own account. But I should welcome their light upon this point.

The Queen came in person to the city in September, 1574. The Council sat at Salisbury on 7 September, at Winchester on the 11th, and at Farnham on the 19th ('Acts of the Council,' N.S. viii.). Nichols (i. 410) failed to note the progress this year beyond Wilton to Salisbury; but the movements of the Council mark the Queen's subsequent course. See also 'Cal. S.P. Dom., Add. 1566-79,' p. 488. Among the entertainments provided in honour of her visit to Winchester, I think that we may safely include the display of scholarship which the above-mentioned histories of the College assigned to the imaginary visit of 1570. A copy of the Greek and Latin verses in which the boys greeted their sovereign has been preserved (Bodleian. Rawl. MSS. A. 1. 187). I must add that Mr. Leach, in his later work for the 'Victoria History of Hampshire' (ii. 314), rejects 1570 as the date of any progress which brought Elizabeth to the heart of Hampshire in 1573 there was to be no trace.

The Queen was at the city again in 1576. She came from Bishop's Waltham on Wednesday, 1 September, and stayed at Winchester until the following Monday, when

she departed for Sir Richard Murton's (*sic*) at Tisted ('Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iii. 178). Murton is, I suppose, a misprint for Norton. Nichols does not mention this visit to Winchester; and Milner disbelieved in its occurrence, though in Wilkes's 'Winchester' (1773), ii. 99, the charter of 23 January, 1587/8, which Sir Francis Walsingham obtained for the city ('Confirmation Roll,' 23-30 Eliz., m. 18), had been treated as the fulfilment of a promise made by the Queen during a recent visit.

6. In 1591 Elizabeth was back in Hampshire. She came via Chichester, was at Portsmouth about the end of August, and was then expected to go to Basing ('Cal. S.P. Dom., 1591-4,' p. 97), as later she doubtless did (*ibid.*, 504; 'Cal. Cecil MSS.,' iv. 142). According to Nichols (iii. 98-100, 121) her course from Portsmouth took her first to Titchfield and Southampton, afterwards to Farleigh (13 Sept.), and to Odiham and Elvetham (20 Sept.), and thence to Farnham (24 Sept.). In going from Southampton to Farleigh she probably passed through Winchester and possibly stopped there; for Nichols (iii. 99) quotes, as if from the city accounts of 1591, items for wine supplied to the Queen's servants (*famuli*) and for linen washed after the departure of the Court folk (*aulici*).

7. In June, 1596, Cecil received a letter from John Harmar, who had been head master at Winchester College since 1588, and was now candidate for the wardenship, which next month he obtained. In this letter ('Cal. Cecil MSS.,' vi. 237) Harmar states that when the Queen was last in Hants "she had the scholars before her at Aberston." See Leach, 'History,' 318; 'Victoria History,' ii. 315. Aberston is Abbotstone, near Itchen Abbas, and the manor of Aberston belonged to the Marquesses of Winchester (Woodward, 'Hampshire,' ii. 39). Mr. Leach assigns the event in question to 1592, and Nichols throws no light upon the point. As the scholars went a journey to see the Queen, it may be thought that she was on a progress which did not bring her into the city. But however that may be, 1591 is the real date of the Aberston episode; for Richard Powlett, writing in 1600 ('Cal. Cecil MSS.,' x. 220), says that he was sheriff "the year her Majesty made her last progress into Hampshire." He was sheriff of Hants from Nov., 1590, to Nov., 1591.

8. Lastly, Mr. Leach ('Vict. Hist.,' ii. 315) mentions yet a later occasion upon which the scholars composed verses for the Queen (Bodleian MS.). From the names he mentions the verses must be assigned to a date within a year before February, 1601/2. He suggests

In his note at iii. 99, 1570 is clearly a slip for 1576. See i. 259-61.

that they were written at the time when Elizabeth was visiting Basing House and Farnham Castle, but, as he says, it is not clear exactly when or where they were delivered. So we cannot infer from them a visit to Winchester. In Sept., 1601, it may be added, Elizabeth spent thirteen days at Basing and then went to Farnham (Nichols, iii. 566, citing Stow's 'Annals'; see p. 797, edition of 1631).

To sum up the effect of this note. Elizabeth was at Winchester certainly thrice—in 1560, 1574, and 1586. She was probably there also in 1569 and 1591; but probably neither in 1570 nor in 1573, as alleged. She may have been there upon other occasions; but if so, I have overlooked the evidence and shall be glad to learn from what sources it can be gleaned.

H. C.

"PRATY": ITS ORIGIN.—I am afraid most Englishmen regard this synonym for the "Irish apricot" as a mere corruption of our word *potato*, but it is something more than that. It is practically pure Gaelic, and in the Munster dialect, which is that of which I have most knowledge, it is written *práta* in the singular, *prátaidhe* in the plural, while in Meath and Ulster it is pronounced and written *préata*, plural *préataidhe*. Of course these forms go back ultimately to *potato*. They illustrate a tendency, which is common to all Gaeldom, to substitute *r* for *t*. Readers of Hall Caine's famous novel 'The Manxman' will remember a case in point, viz., the name of his heroine, "Kirrie," i.e., Kate Cregeen.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

UCHOREUS. — The legend of Sesostrius, the supposed great Egyptian conqueror, is given both by Herodotus, and (with accretions) by Diodorus Siculus, who puts his name in the form Sesosis. Two earlier kings are mentioned by Diodorus, whose names and deeds are also stated erroneously. Of Osymandyas I have already spoken at p. 305 of this volume under the heading 'The First Warlike King.' Dr. Budge points out ('History of Egypt,' vol. v. p. 92) that the monument which Diodorus called the tomb of Osymandyas was, in fact, "the funeral temple of Rameses II., many of whose wars and exploits he attributed to Sesostrius, in accordance with the form of the legend of Sesostrius which was current in his time." The other king mentioned by Diodorus alone is called by him Uchoreus (in my former letter this appears erroneously as Uchoveus), and said to have been the founder of Memphis, which really appears to have owed its origin to

Menes, the first king who united all Egypt under one rule. Both Herodotus and Diodorus speak of a king called Mœris, who is said to have excavated the famous lake of that name, a work really due to Amenemhat III. The name of the lake, as Dr. Budge points out, being derived from an Egyptian word, either *Mu-ur*=great water, or *Mer-ur*=canal.

Gibbon relates in his autobiography that during an Oxford vacation in 1751 he resolved to write a book. The title was 'Age of Sesostrius,' but its sole object was to investigate the probable date of the life and reign of the conqueror of Asia. The result of that youthful effort remained twenty years at the bottom of a drawer, and in a general clearance of papers (November, 1772) was committed to the flames. Utterly without interest or value would such a work (written long before the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphics) have indeed been now.

W. T. L.

Blackheath.

SUICIDES BURIED IN THE OPEN FIELD.—Of course it is a well-known fact that for centuries suicides were buried at the cross-roads, the burial-ground on the north side of the church; but the following extract from a fifteenth-century translation of 'The Book of Tales' (E.E.T.S., vol. cxxvii.) shows that they were also interred in the fields: "They berid hur in the feldes, duse with thaim att kyllis therselfe."

HENRY FISHER.

"UNANSWERED YET, THE PRAYER OF LIPS HAVE PLEADED." (See *ante*, p. 345.) These verses were written by Miss F. G. Browning, afterwards Mrs. Burdett, and were published in *The Christian Spectator* in May, 1880, with the title 'Somebody Somewhere.'

M. L.

ENGLISH POETS AND THE ARMADA.—A monograph on Andrew Marvell, recently published by Mr. Augustine Birrell, in the "English Men of Letters" Series, and dedicated to the poet's celebration of Blake's visit to Santa Cruz in 1657 leads to some reminiscences of action. Drayton's 'Song to a Courtier' and Jean Eliot's 'Flowers of the Forest' are mentioned as worthy, but not as memorials, while Addison's 'Blindfolded' is depreciated, and it is added that no poet has commemorated Chatham's victories. "Even the 'Armada,'" says Mr. Birrell, at p. 71 of the volume, "had to wait for Macaulay's fragment." As a matter of fact, the fate of the Armada inspired Al-

who was directly cognizant of the and died early in the seventeenth century. Hume was parish minister of Logie, Perthshire, and holds a place among minor poets by his lyric 'The Day Estivall; or, a Summer Day.' On the Armada, written in heroic couplets, an expansive and important hymn of praise, somewhat in the spirit of Deborah and Moses, and it 'The Triumph of the Lord after the Defeat of Men; Alluding to the Defeat of the Spanish Navie, 1588.' One of Southey's poems, written in an unrimed stanza, in a fashion with which the poet was well-qualified, is on 'The Spanish Armada.' From Westbury in 1798, the ballad is not very effective; but it is not without vivid flashes, and the fact that it is so entitled it to recognition.

THOMAS BAYNE.

**WATERLOO VETERAN.**—As there seems to be a belief that the last of the veterans of the battle of Waterloo has been dead now some years, it is of interest to note that this is not the case. The following cutting from the *Evening Courier* of 18 August witnesses the living memory of the famous fight:—

**Waterloo Veteran.**—John Vaughan, who is said to have served as a bugler boy under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, has arrived at Birkenhead in a feeble condition. His age is stated to be 85, and, on account of his pension having been refused, a case has been brought to the notice of the War Office. Before these could be carried out, he disappeared from Wrexham and took to being picked up by the police in a pitiable condition. Colonel Davidson and the War Office have been informed of Vaughan's whereabouts.

B. W.

gustus.

**N AND POLTON, BISHOPS OF WORCESTER.**—At the coronation of Henry VI. on June 5, 1429, "the Byschoppe of Worcester made the gospelle at the auter" in the church of St. Mary's. His 'Chronicle,' *Camd. Soc.*, N.S., xvii. 100, has an index, which rightly says that John Morgan was Bishop of Worcester from 1426 to 1435. Morgan was translated to Ely in 1435. Thomas Polton was Bishop of Worcester from 1426 to 1435.

W. C. B.

**'VOYAGE TO EAST INDIA,' 1655.**—I think I have seen it noticed that the portrait by "Ro. Vaughan," which forms the frontispiece of this book, is found in two states. In the first state the inscription round the portrait reads upwards on the left, "Inquiro: Nondum Attigi," and also on the right, "Peregrinus in Terra:

Cursum Prosequor." In the second state the left-hand inscription reads upwards as in the first state, but the right-hand one reads downwards, and the arrangement of the fleurons that divide the sentences is quite different. There is also a good deal of cross-hatching, &c., in the bottom part of the print which does not exist in the first state.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

**BALL-GAMES PLAYED ON FESTIVALS.**—As readers of 'N. & Q.' may perhaps remember, the ancient hood-game of Haxey, in Lincolnshire, is a sport akin to football, though the object contended for is a roll of leather. From time immemorial it has been played on Old Christmas-Day, unless that festival happens to fall on a Sunday.

In George Kennan's 'Tent Life in Siberia,' 1870, p. 292, the author relates that during his residence at Anadyrsk, in North-Eastern Siberia, just south of the Arctic circle, "crowds of men played football on the snow" on 6 January, N.S., the Russian Christmas, "and the whole settlement presented an animated, lively appearance." On p. 291 the local carol singers are described, and on p. 298 it is noted that

"throughout the holidays the whole population did nothing but pay visits, give tea-parties, and amuse themselves with dancing, sleigh-riding, and playing ball. Every evening between Christmas and New Year, bands of masquers dressed in fantastic costumes went around with music to all the houses in the village and treated the inmates to songs and dances."

To read of anything so familiar as Christmas mummeries indulged in several degrees north of Kamchatka revolutionizes one's ideas of life in the further North-East. But it is more strange still to find that festive games which are supposed to be connected with sun-worship are still kept up with spirit in that remote corner of the earth, though they are growing obsolete in Western Europe.

B. L. R. C.

**"SPONGEITIS."**—The following is extracted from *The Daily Telegraph* of 12 September:

"At a crowded meeting, held at Canning Town Public Hall last night, in connexion with the unemployed agitation, the suggestion recently made at Forest Gate that West Ham is suffering from 'spongeitis' was strongly repudiated, and a resolution passed requesting the borough council to immediately arrange for an official house-to-house census in order to provide reliable data in view of the question raised as to the amount of distress prevailing."

This new development from the old slang word *sponge* is so hideous and unnecessary that it seems scarcely likely to have any popular vogue.

A. F. R.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**MINERS' GREETING.**—Perhaps you could kindly let me know if there is an English equivalent for the German miners' greeting "Glückauf!" German miners call it to each other, instead of "Good-day," when they descend the pits to work there. I am looking for its equivalent for a translation I am making, and should like to know if in coal-mining districts in England they use a similar expression. (Mrs.) GRACE VON WENTZEL.

Charlottenburg, Berlin.

[We know of no verbal salutation special to miners. In several parts of Great Britain miners have a peculiar wave of the hand, almost like the "blowing of a kiss," which they employ to their friends when meeting or passing.]

**HYDE MARRIAGES.**—Judith, daughter of Sir Edmund Carey, Knt., of Sussex, is said to have married (*circa* 1690) Richard Hyde, second son of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, son of the great Chancellor. Their son Oliver Hyde, R.N., married Mary Alice Spring, daughter of Lord Howton. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give me any information about either of these marriages? According to the 'D.N.B.' Laurence Hyde had only one son, Henry, who reached manhood, and who became fourth and last Earl Clarendon.

ROBERT B. DOUGLAS.

64, Rue des Martyrs, Paris.

**ARCHBISHOP KEMPE.**—I should be very much obliged if you could help me to find a portrait of Archbishop Kempe, the founder of this college. I am anxious to obtain a copy for the walls of our refectory, and if, with your kind assistance, I could discover the whereabouts of a portrait, I would take steps to have a copy made. It is possible that some of your readers or contributors may know where such a portrait is, or might be willing to suggest possible hunting-grounds.

M. J. R. DUNSTAN.

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

**WORPLE WAY.**—What is the meaning of the name of this footway at Richmond, Surrey? It bifurcates with the Upper Sheen Road at its Richmond end, runs almost parallel with that road for two or three hundred yards, and comes out into a new road at its Mortlake end, and probably it extended much further in former times. Can the word be connected with the A.-S.

*weorpen* = to twist? What is left of the would scarcely seem to support such a variation, as it is tolerably straight. I am unacquainted with any old spellings, and do not find it mentioned in any of the books I have referred to. H. W. UNDERDESS.

**DALLAS.**—Some fifteen or sixteen years ago a Miss Dallas died in Edinburgh, and after, amongst other books, a "family" was accidentally disposed of. It is a volume which has contained some record of the family of William Dallas, of "Lloyd's Coffee-House." The volume is still in existence. I should be infinitely obliged if its present owner would favour me with particulars of its contents. DA.

**DU BARTAS.**—Can some reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me to whom the following refers? I discovered a "mare's nest" in support of Shakespeare? In a poem occurring in the 'Second Week' of Du Bartas, added evidently by the translator, Sylvester, and written about 1598, we

O furnish me with an unvulgar style  
That I by this may wean our wanton He  
From Ovid's heirs and their unhallowed  
Here charming senses, charming souls in  
Let this provoke our modern wits to sage  
Their wondrous gifts to honour thee the

After mentioning Daniel the poet, he  
And our new Naso, that so passionately  
The heroic spirit of love-sick potentates,  
May change their subject.

Meres compares Shakespeare to Ovid, and doubt more than one poet of the time was imbued with the Ovidian spirit, and many others practically translated Ovid. The vilely obscene 'Choyse of Ovid's lines,' by Nash, lately printed in a new edition of his works, would most doubtless come under Sylvester's censure which is quoted.

I am aware that such an obvious allusion as the above must have been often noticed before; but I do not happen to have seen any explanation of it. REGINALD H.

Royal Societies' Club.

**ST. NICHOLAS SHAMBLES.**—At p. 21 of 'The Gentleman's Magazine' I quoted Stow's reference to this church, which he states that "many fair houses were now built in a court with a well [in the] "wall". In the midst whereof the church stood." In *The Gentleman's Magazine* part ii. pp. 584-5, Mr. A. J. Kemp states that "the churchyard of St. Nicholas is now occupied by Bull Head Cowgate Street, in which to this day remains an ancient well noticed by Stow." It is seventy years since Kemp wrote

would be much obliged if any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' could inform me if any traditions of this well still exist in the neighbourhood.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

**RAINSFORD HALL.**—I should be ever obliged if you could kindly tell me what number *The Illustrated London News* contained a picture of Rainsford Hall, co. Lancaster. I think that it was about the year 1870, but may have been at a much earlier date. The Hall was built by Sir John Rainsford, Knt., circa 1550, and is represented in *The Illustrated London News* as having been lately destroyed by fire. I hunted in our National Library here; but I had to draw it blank.

FREDK. RAINSFORD.

56, Haddington Road, Dublin.

**PRISONS IN PARIS DURING THE REVOLUTION.**—Will any of your readers kindly tell me where I can get information about the above? I wish to know what rules and regulations were in force during the reign of Terror, particularly with regard to the treatment, feeding, and general supervision of the aristocrat prisoners. Any facts relating to their prison life and routine would be especially valued. Also, were the sexes segregated, or confined in separate quarters (or prisons)? or were they allowed to mix together?

E. W.-L.

**HAIR-POWDERING CLOSETS.**—On the second floor of the old palace at Kew (known as the Dutch House" from its having been built, in 1631, by Samuel Forterie or Fortrey, a Dutch gentleman and merchant of London) are the bedrooms once used by the princesses, daughters of George III. The rooms—not open to general visitors—are now quite silent, retaining only as relics of the past the old wainscoting and some primitive wall-paper on canvas; nor are the fireplaces visible except in the case of one, which from its character appears to have belonged to the Tudor mansion that preceded the Dutch House on the same site. There is, however, a small room or closet which provokes attention. It is said to have served the princesses for their hair-powdering, and is therefore extremely interesting. The closet is partitioned off one of the rooms, is scarcely six feet square, and is lighted by a small opening which borrows its light from a window opposite to it. The casement or shutter—three feet wide—works up and down in the usual manner, the sill being thirty inches above the floor, and one is told that the lady, outside the closet, placed her neck on the sill while the operator,

within the closet, administered the powder to the fair head, the object being that the hair only should be thus dusted, and the dress of the lady saved from the pounce-box.

The process, however, seeming neither practical nor comfortable (the possible guillotine action of the sash considered), I would ask for information as to hair-powdering closets from any kind reader who may have a larger acquaintance with them.

W. L. RUTTON.

27, Elgin Avenue, W.

[Powdering gowns and powdering slippers are discussed at 9th S. vii. 263, 374, 473, 488.]

**WATSON AND HODGSON FAMILIES.**—I am collecting materials for genealogical histories of the families of Watson and Hodgson, and shall be pleased to hear from any one who has old family papers, deeds, &c.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.

11, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

**LORD BATHURST AND THE HIGHWAYMAN.**—In *T. P.'s Weekly*, 29 September, there is an anecdote which relates that Lord Bathurst said to a highwayman, "I would never hand these over were it not for your friend just behind your shoulder." Taken off his guard, the gentleman of the road instinctively turned his head to discover who was so near him, and was instantly shot by the peer. Whence is this story derived? how old is it? and how many versions are current? I am informed that in Lincolnshire its hero is a country squire.

J. E.

**MARTIN MALAPERT.**—The following passage occurs in 'A Treatise concerning the Right Use and Ordering of Bees,' by Edmund Southerne, Gent., London, 1593:—

"Yet I remember once there was a Gentleman, a very friend of mine, which had good store of Bees, unto whom the Parson (who yet liveth, and I feare is one of Martin Malapert's house) came and demanded tythe Bees."

What is the meaning of the clause within parentheses, and why Martin?

H. J. O. WALKER.

Leeford, Budleigh Salterton.

**HERALDRY.**—Can any of your readers name the following coats?—

1. Quarterly, gules and or, on a bend or two falcons azure, a label of three points argent.

2. Sable, an escallop and three pales in chief or. Motto, EN FYN SOIT.

The glass is seventeenth century, and the arms are not given in Papworth.

JOHN T. PAGE.

West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

"FOUNTAIN-HEADS AND PATHLESS GROVES."  
—Can any reader give the origin of these verses, quoted in Emerson's essay on 'Love'?

Fountain-heads and pathless groves,  
Places which pale passion loves,  
Moonlight walks, when all the fowls  
Are safely housed, save bats and owls,  
A midnight bell, a passing groan—  
These are the sounds we feed upon.

I thought they belonged to Keats, but cannot find them, and should not have suspected him of the inaccuracy of describing a bat as a fowl. EDWARD M. LAYTON.

[They are by Beaumont, are the second part of 'Melancholy,' beginning "Hence, all you vain delights," and are imitated by Milton in 'Il Penseroso.']

EARLY LIFT.—In the 'Greville Memoirs' (Genoa, 18 March, 1830, evening) there is a reference to the king and queen, who

"for the comfort of their bodies had a machine made like a car, which is drawn up by a chain from the bottom to the top of the house; it holds about six people, who can be at pleasure elevated to any story, and at each landing-place there is a contrivance to let them in and out."

Is this the first mention of anything approaching our modern "lift"?

FRANK SCHLOESSER.

15, Grosvenor Road, Westminster, S.W.

[See 7<sup>th</sup> S. x. 85; 8<sup>th</sup> S. x. 412, 465; xi. 154; 9<sup>th</sup> S. vi. 313.]

CUSTOM OF THRAVES.—I shall be glad to learn the origin of this church custom.

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

Royal Institution, Hull.

"TOTUM SUME, FLUIT."—Can any of your readers afford a solution to the following? The answer would be in one word, and of course in Latin:—

Totum ssume, fluit: caudam procide, volabit.  
Tolle caput, pugnat. Viscera carpe, dolet.

H. P. S.

'PISHOKEN.'—Who wrote 'Pishoken,' sung off Deptford by Hogarth and his friends on their way down the river?

J. A. CRAWLEY.

WILLIAM MORRIS'S WELSH ANCESTRY.—Mention is made in J. W. Mackail's 'Life of William Morris' of his Welsh ancestry. Who were his ancestors in Wales? A. W.

'LYRICAL BALLADS': MOTTO.—Can any of your readers help me as to the source of the motto which Wordsworth put on the title-page of the 1800 edition of 'Lyrical Ballads'?

Quam nihil ad genium,  
Papiniane, tuum.

WILLIAM KNIGHT.

Malvern.

## Replies.

### MOON NAMES.

(10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 289.)

EIGHTEEN years ago (see 7<sup>th</sup> S. vii.) showed that the Anglo-Saxon names of the months were given on much the principle as we now employ the "Harvest Moon" and the like.

It showed that the familiar statements of these months, which have been cited and over again from Verstegan, are all baseless, and due to Verstegan's boldness of invention and bluster. It may be interesting to give modern equivalents of the A.-S. names, beginning with January. The 1. The latter Yule; 2. Mud month; 3. Felling month (Hretha was a goddess worshipped by the English in their heathen days); 4. Easter month (Easter was also a goddess); 5. Three-milkings month; 6. The Lithe (i.e., warm month); 7. The latter Yule; 8. Weed month; 9. Holy month; 10. Felling month (the month when storm winds fell down leaves and broken boughs); 11. Fice month; 12. The former Yule.

For a fuller account see the article to which I refer. I regret to say that "Mud month" is not appropriate as ever. WALTER W. S.

In South Lincolnshire forty years ago the following were in use: August, Hay; September, Harvest or Harvesters'; October, Shooters'; November, Hunters'. The names of the first two is accounted for by their having been interchanged in the calendar before the inclosures (see 'General History of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln, 1799, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture by its Secretary, p. 195) hay was cut in the swarth, unturned, until it became ripe and gathered in September after the harvest; thus September was then the makers' month, and August the harvesters' month. ALFRED W.

Your correspondent VALTYNE asks for the names of different moons. I find in Longfellow's 'Song of Hiawatha' "the Moon of Snow shoes," "the Moon of Leaves," and "the Moon of Strawberries." The references will be in canto ii.:

In the night when nights are bright  
In the dreary Moon of Snow Shoes

In canto v.:

First he built a lodge for fasting,  
In the Moon of Leaves he built it.

In canto vii.:

When the birds were singing gaily  
In the Moon of Leaves were singing

In canto xi.:-

As the sighing, singing branches  
In the pleasant Moon of Strawberries.

The month of snowshoes I presume to be  
January; the month of leaves, May; and  
the month of strawberries, July.

JAMES WATSON.

Folkestone.

There is "running in my head" the opening verse of an old glee, given below, which may be of interest to your correspondent, although it does not support his provisional arrangement of "moon names":-

Come out, 'tis now September,  
The Hunters' Moon's begun,  
And through the wheaten stubble  
Is heard the frequent gun.

CHARLES HIGHAM.

[The glee in question was sung forty odd years ago at Evans's.]

"SACRE PAGINÆ PROFESSOR" (10th S. iv. 188, 273).—Anent the notes on this subject that have already appeared, perhaps the subjoined remarks may not be out of place.

1. That the expression "Sacra Pagina" does signify Holy Writ may be, I think, established by a reference to the third antiphon of the Office of Lauds for the feast of Pope St. Gregory the Great, 12 March, which is as follows: "Dum paginæ sacre mysteria panderet, columba nive candidior apparuit," the allusion being, of course, to St. Gregory's study of the Scriptures. And à propos of the same idea, the seventh verse of the hymn "Anglorum jam Apostolus," by St. Peter Damian, which is said at Vespers and Lauds on that day, runs thus:—

Scripturæ sacre mystica  
Mire solvis enigmata:  
Theorica mysteria  
Te docet ipsa Veritas.

2. Was there ever a formal "degree" known as "Sacre Paginæ Doctor"? I ask this question in all simplicity. There may have been, and the evidence produced by W. B. (p. 273) seems to suggest that there was—i.e., if the "S.P.D." quoted by him does stand for "Sacre Paginæ Doctor"; but I would venture to hazard the opinion (and I may be wrong) that no such degree was ever given. Until comparatively modern times the study of Holy Writ was considered, ecclesiastically, as forming part of the theological curriculum. In olden times a "theologian" taught the Scripture course, in accordance with this reflection: "Theologia omnium scientiarum est regina:.....verè theologiæ anima est Scripturarum scientia." In those days there was no hard-and-fast

division between the two sciences as we know them now; so that we find that even the greatest of the commentators was styled, not "S. Pag. Doctor," but "Theologus." Thus, for example, the famous Cornelius à Lapide, in his great work on Scripture, is referred to, by the Censor Deputatus, by the General of the Order, and by the Provincial of the Society in Flanders, merely as "Societatis nostræ Theologus." And there also, in the "Summa Privilegii Regii Philippi—Dei gratia Hispaniarum, Indiarum, &c.....Rex Catholicus," he is somewhat further particularized as a theologian and as "Sacrarum Litterarum olim in collegio Romano Professor." Here, naturally, as in the modern acceptation of the word, the term "Professor" simply implied that the person indicated occupied the Chair of Scripture at the said college. Further, the University of Louvain was specially remarkable for the prominence given there to the study of the Sacred Scriptures in the theological course; but is there any evidence of a "degree" being given? Lamy himself, in his "Introductio in Sacram Scripturam," is designated in the prefatory notes as merely "S. Theologiæ Doctor; Hermeneutiæ Sacre et Lingg. Orient. in universitate Catholica Lovaniensi Professor."

Being interested in the subject, I should like to know whether a "degree" for Scripture did exist in earlier times. If so, where and when was it conferred? B. W.

Fort Augustus.

EPHIS AND HIS LION (10th S. ii. 448).—The story referred to by Charles Reade in ch. lxxiv. of 'The Cloister and the Hearth' is to be found in Pliny's 'Nat. Hist.' viii. 16 (21), §§ 57, 58. The man's name is Elpis.

EDWARD BENSLY.

COPENHAGEN HOUSE (10th S. iv. 205, 295).—Not one of the authorities quoted by Mr. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL provides sufficient evidence to suggest that Francis Place's impression of the decay of this pleasure resort in 1824 was erroneous.

The 'Picture of London' of almost every year between 1816 and 1830 simply records its existence under 'Tea Gardens,' giving no information as to its relative importance or prosperity. Admitting that the dead dog and the duckweed are insufficient evidences, we are justified in believing that a good democrat like Place would have taken pleasure in recording the success and popular patronage of the tavern if it existed.

Supplementing the information contained in 'My Lifetime,' the late Mr. John Hollingshead sent me several letters on the

tea gardens and resorts of Islington as he remembered them. "Copenhagen House," he writes, "was very celebrated for walking matches, but 'Deerfoot,' whom you mention, walked or ran at Lillie Bridge." This is not quite correct. Deerfoot frequently took part in matches at Copenhagen House. "The Rosemary Branch, at Hoxton, was used for a walking track round the pond. Most of these places had ponds or small lakes." In another letter he records that the cricket matches were very unimportant, and the house was mostly frequented by the lower classes, who occasionally arranged a "milling" contest in the less frequented parts of the field.

I have been the recipient of other recollections of the "old Cope," and all agree that while its disappearance was to be regretted, its last years were very disreputable.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road.

WHITCOMBE FAMILY (10th S. iv. 208).—The following stray notes may be of some assistance to MR. REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON. There was a lawsuit, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, in connexion with Lyme Regis, Dorset, to which a William Whitcombe was a party. From a schedule of deeds *penes me* relating to the "Lamb and Lark" Inn at Keynsham, Somersetshire, I gather that a former lessee of this inn with a curious sign was one Elizabeth Little, of Bristol, widow, whose daughter Margaretta, or Margaret, was aged about seven years on 10 August, 1762, the date of the indenture of lease. The mother made her will 5 August, 1772, and a further deed of 4 June, 1780, recites that the settlement upon the marriage of the daughter with Samuel Whitcombe was dated 2 June, 1779.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

CORISANDE (10th S. iv. 247).—"La belle Corisande" was the name given to Diane d'Andouins, the mistress of Henri IV. (Henry of Navarre). She held despotic sway over Henry's fickle affections for many years, but had to yield at length to the more attractive and more famous Gabrielle d'Estrées. Diane, when thirteen years old, married Philibert de Grammont, Comte de Guiche, and was left a widow in 1580 at the age of twenty-six. The correspondence between the king and "la comtesse de Guiche" has been preserved, and been published in a book called '*Lettres intimes de Henri IV.*' edited by Dussieux, 1876. The letters are very business-like, mostly on affairs of State and about preparations for war. The name of "Corisande" was given to Diane before her marriage. Her

name sometimes appears as "Corisandre." It is so written in Larousse, and by M. Copefigue in his book on 'Gabrielle d'Estrées.' I wonder from what romantic tale or poem Diane's flattering title was taken.

A. L. MAYHEW.

Corisande is one of the characters in 'Amadis of Gaul.' I may mention that I found the name of Esmeralda in 'Palmerin of England.' It is the Spanish for emerald, and may be commonly used as a female name. But it is certain that Victor Hugo was not the first to use it in fiction. E. YARDLEY.

THE GREYFRIARS BURIAL-GROUND (10th S. iv. 205, 253).—In reply to MR. ALECK ABRAHAMS I venture to state that, from evidence I have received as to the discovery of so many skeletons upon the site of this burial-ground, just outside the City wall, they are the remains mostly, if not entirely, of the friars who had died during the visitation of the Black Death in 1348-9, which carried off such a large number of the population of the City of London. F. G. HILTON PRICE.  
17, Collingham Gardens, S.W.

SWEDISH ROYAL FAMILY (10th S. iii. 401, 456; iv. 91, 196, 293).—The MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY is surely wrong in stating that the wife of Frederick IV., Duke of Holstein Gottorp, was the eldest daughter of Charles X. and sister to Charles XI. Should this not read—daughter of Charles XI., and sister to Charles XII.? It is strange how inevitable inaccuracies seem to be in accounts of the Swedish succession. A writer in the current number of *The Royalist* not merely (following 'The Legitimist Kalender') makes the Grand Duchess of Baden, Sophia, born in 1801, a daughter of Gustavus III., who died in 1792, but makes King Adolphus Frederick's mother a sister of Charles XII., instead of his second cousin, confusing her, apparently, with the mother of Charles Frederick of Holstein Gottorp, ancestor of the Russian house, and thus finding the representative of Gustavus Vasa in the Queen Dowager of Saxony, instead of the present Czar. P. J. ANDERSON.

'BYWAYS IN THE CLASSICS' (10th S. iv. 261).—As I noticed that the version of James Smith's lines on Aeneas given by MR. D. C. TOVEY differed from that quoted by myself from Barham's 'Life of Theodore Hook,' and as both differed from the version given by Mr. Hugh Platt (see p. 52 of his book), I have thought it worth while to endeavour to trace the original. I have accordingly referred to "Memoirs, Letters, and Comic Miscellanies,

and Verse, of the late James Smith, edited by his brother Horace Smith" (Colburn, 1840). Among the epigrams collected there, under the heading "In London," I find (vol. ii. p. 193) given exactly as quoted by Mr. [?], I presume, therefore, that this must be as the authoritative version, and in my opinion, the reading given seems the better of the two.

T. F. D.

ignorantly writes:—

"the maxim for the amorous tribe is  
n, "Medio tu tutissimus ibis."

'Don Juan,' canto vi. stanza 17.

tutissimus ibis" does not belong to It is in Ovid's 'Metamorphoses,' 137. The "tu" certainly is not would spoil the Latin metre; and necessary in the English verse. I now whether it has been noticed that as est et ab hoste doceri" may have as a line of Aristophanes:—

χθρῶν δῆτα πολλά μανθάνουσιν οἱ  
—'Birds,' l. 376.

has some lines which may have been used by Ovid:—

Eternal Deities!

te the world with absolute decrees,  
te whatever time shall bring to pass,  
ons of adamant on plates of brass.

'Palamon and Arcite.'

s original, Chaucer, seems also to Ovid in mind. What is fated is on adamant in the poems of Ovid er. The following are Ovid's lines:

Sola insuperabile fatum  
ere paras? intres licet ipsa sororum  
m: cernes illic molimine vasto  
solido rerum tabularia ferro;  
e concursum cœli neque fulminis iram,  
ant ullas, tuta atque æterna, ruinas,  
illic, incisa adamante perenni,  
eneris.

'Metamorphoses,' book xv. ll. 807-14.

ing to the question of sibilation in ay point out that the line which on praised above all others for as much of the sound of s in it: am resonare doces Amaryllida silvas.

n which the s is distributed and eness of the other letters in the e the difference between euphony ony. But this subject has been efore in 'N. & Q.'

E. YARDLEY.

SUCKLED BY HIS DAUGHTER (10<sup>th</sup>—A picture on this subject hangs in the Prince of Wales's Hampton Court, and is numbered

644 in the recent catalogue. It is entitled 'The Roman Daughter,' and is stated to be the work of Caravaggio. On the picture, however, there is a query after the artist's name.

P. D. LUCAS.

The original of this picture is at Farnley Hall, near Otley, the residence of F. H. Fawkes, Esq., and is named 'The Roman's Daughter.'

G. D. L.

There is a mural painting from Pompeii in the Naples Museum representing Perone saving the life of her father Cimon by this method; it is generally known by the title of 'Greek Charity,' and has been a favourite subject among painters of different countries and ages.

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK.

Wakefield.

This painting will be found in one of the public galleries in Holland, I think in Haarlem.

P. W. A.

[A. W. H. C. also thanked for reply.]

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 10, 158, 273).—In my edition of the South Place 'Hymns and Anthems' (1873), Harriet Martineau's fine hymn-poem is No. 59, and on the first page it is stated that the collection was "selected and arranged by W. J. Fox, 1841." My memories of South Place Chapel during Mr. Moncure D. Conway's ministrations there are among the happiest of my life.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

TESTOUT (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 69, 131, 297).—The surname Tait is not connected in any way with the French *teste*. It should be compared rather with the name Gay than with Head, as it appears to be from the old Norse personal name Teit, which means cheerful. As to the pronunciation of Grosseteste, all its consonants should be sounded, i.e., the last syllable like our word "test." It is so marked by all the orthoepists—Thomas (1870), Worcester (1887), Smith (1895), &c.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

At the last reference W. R. H. notes: "The English names Tait and Tate are probably derived from *teste* or *tête*." But I would recall a very early example of the personal name Tate, where, in A.D. 625, Edwin of Northumbria took to wife the daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent, whose name was Ethelberga, and who was also called by another name, Tate. The authority for this is the Venerable Bede, whose text reads: "Ædilbergæ filia Ædilbereti regis, quæ alio nomine Tatæ uocabatur" ('Hist. Eccl.' ii. 9, Plummer's ed. i. p. 97). Tāt is defined "soft,

tender, joyous" (Hall, 'Anglo-Saxon Dict.,' 1894, p. 290). And J. M. Kemble has told us of its affinity to an old German *Zeis* and to an old Norse *Teitr*, adjectives denoting *hilaris, jucundus, eximius* ('Names of the Anglo-Saxons,' 1846, p. 15). May it not be that the modern surname is, after all, a survival of the indigenous word by which Englishmen of the seventh century acclaimed their jocund queen? R. OLIVER HESLOP.  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The surnames Tait, Tate, and the uncommon Titt, are from the Icel. *Teitr*=brisk, quick. See Prof. Peile's 'Primer of Philology,' wherein he comments on the well-known lines of Gawain Douglas, "On lyssowris and leasowes," &c., and notes, *s.v.* 'Tayt,' that a late Archbishop of Canterbury owes his name to a Scandinavian, possibly pirate, ancestor. *Titt* and *sket* are very common in the Early English metrical romances as=quick, quickly. *Sket* is, of course, now represented by the name of a well-known contributor to these pages. H. P. L.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR VERSES (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229, 296).—An American correspondent of mine sent me some years ago some verses issued during the war between North and South. I forward you a transcript of one of them. It was probably printed at Baltimore, and mine may well be the only copy in this country:—

"The War-Christian's Thanksgiving. Respectfully dedicated to the War-Clergy of the United States, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.

"Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently, and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood.—Jeremiah xlviii. 10.

Oh God of Battles! once again,  
With banner, trumpet, and drum,  
And garments in Thy wine-press dyed,  
To give Thee thanks, we come!

No goats or bullocks garlanded  
Unto Thine altars go—  
With brothers' blood, by brothers shed,  
Our glad libations flow.

From pest-house and from dungeon foul,  
Where, maimed and torn, they die;  
From gory trench and charnel-house,  
Where heap on heap they lie;

In every groan that yields a soul,  
Each shriek a heart that rends—  
With every breath of tainted air—  
Our homage, Lord, ascends.

We thank Thee for the sabre's gash,  
The cannon's havoc wild;  
We bless Thee for the widow's tears,  
The want that starves her child.

We give Thee praise that Thou hast lit  
The torch and fanned the flame;  
That lust and rapine hunt their prey,  
Kind Father, in Thy name;

That from the songs of idle joy  
False angels sang of yore,  
Thou sendest War on Earth, Ill Will  
To Men for ever more.

We know that wisdom, truth, and right  
To us and ours are given—  
That Thou hast clothed us with Thy wrath  
To do the work of Heaven.

We know that plains and cities waste  
Are pleasant in Thine eyes;  
Thou lov'st a hearthstone desolate,  
Thou lov'st a mourner's cries.

Let not our weakness fall below  
The measure of Thy will,  
And while the press hath wine to bleed,  
Oh tread it with us still!

Teach us to hate—as Jesus taught  
Fond fools, of yore, to love—  
Grant us Thy vengeance as our own,  
Thy Pity hide above.

Teach us to turn, with reeking hands,  
The pages of Thy word  
And hail the blessed curses there  
On them that sheathe the sword.

Where'er we tread, may deserts spring  
Till none are left to slay,  
And when the last red drop is shed,  
We'll kneel again—and pray!"

A note in manuscript says that the is by S. T. Wallis. Its savageness is terrible but not worse than some of the ditties issued during our own Civil War when the Republic was becoming desperate, and it is nearly so atrocious as some things issued during the Terror in France. If you find place for Mr. Wallis's effusion I will send another "copy of verses" issued about the same time, but inspired by far different feelings. K. P. D.

The verses asked for by J. E. H. were written by Mrs. Ethelinda Eliot Beers, resident in a small town of New York, and first appeared in *Harper's Weekly* 30 November, 1861, under the title of 'Picket Guard.' The first line,

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,  
enclosed in quotation marks, was, in substance, a frequent heading of the war of the day. I do not know whether the instance of a sentry on duty being shot happened, or whether such an occurrence existed only as a possibility in the mind of the writer; but certainly any incident of a sentry found shot with these verses, in composition, in his pocket, is an imaginary accretion. M. C.

New York.

"BELAPPIT" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 305).—This is a more melancholy example of what happens when an editor fails to consult the

English Dictionary.' We there find: "*Belap*, v. obs., to lap about, clasp, enfold, envelop; to environ, surround. Chiefly in pa. pple. *belapped*." And one of the examples given is: "1586. A. Scot, 'Poems,' This belappit body here"; which is the very quotation required.

What I have never been able to understand is this. My experience is that when an editor has to explain a Latin or Greek word, he consults some good authority, and gives the right explanation, being in fear of the critics. But (as I can prove up to the hilt) many an editor who has to explain an English word (i.e., a word for which he has no regard, as it belongs to a barbarous and "unclassical" language) has no sense of responsibility, and has no fear of the critics, because many of them care no more about the matter than he does himself.

Why should our noble language, to use Mr. Quiller-Couch's expression, be thus "down trodden"? WALTER W. SKEAT.

FARRANT'S ANTHEM "LORD, FOR THY TENDER MERCY'S SAKE" (10th S. iv. 265).—'*Lydney's Prayers*' were reprinted by the Parker Society in their edition of Bull's '*Christian Prayers and Holy Meditations*' (p. 174), but the words appear to have been partially altered to suit the melody. They also are given in the second edition of Clifford's '*Divine Services and Anthems*,' 1664. See 1st S. ix., xi.; 3rd S. ii., iii.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

"PEARLS CANNOT EQUAL THE WHITENESS OF HIS TEETH" (10th S. iv. 307).—There is a Persian version of the legend, in a book called '*Makhzan al Asrār*' ('Storehouse of Mysteries'), by Nizāmi, written about the year 1178 or 1179. "Pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his teeth" appears as "*Durr ba supedi na chu dandān e ost*." An English translation of this Persian form of the story was printed in Moncreu D. Conway's '*Sacred Anthology*,' 1874. Can any one trace where Nizāmi got it? JAS. PLATT, Jun.

FOXES AS FOOD FOR MEN (10th S. iv. 286).—Robert Lovel, in his '*History of Animals and Minerals*,' 1661, in giving the food of foxes mentions that they feed on hens, geese, conies, hares, mice, and grapes. The mixture of these, combined with the probability of the grapes being sour and not agreeing, allows him to quote from Galenus, "The flesh is dry, somewhat like that of a Hare," and also from Rhases, "It is hot, viscous, hard of concoction, and of bad juyce, and is best in

autumne." The following item of diet may account for some of our ancestors being termed "sly." The ancestor went, not for a rabbit to make something to roll baby-bunting in, but for a fox, for "the brain often given to Children preventeth the falling sickness." There are many wondrous uses for parts of the anatomy of the animal, and his brain must have been worth having when the sixteenth-century fox could reason that he would cure what he could not endure. "When troubled with fleas they gently sink down in the water, having a little Hay, or some other thing on their backs for them to crepe to."

We would all go a-hunting to-day if we could believe that "Coming into a Henroost, they will shake their tails, to affright them, and when off their perches they catch them."

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

"CHRIST'S HOSPITAL" (10th S. iv. 247, 310).—A reference to the Letters Patent, 26 June, 7 Edw. VI., will show that John Howes was perfectly accurate in describing this institution as "*Chryste his Hospitall*." It is expressly stated that "the hospitalls aforesaid, when they shall be so founded, erected, and established, shall be called, named, and stiled, the hospitalls of Edward the Vith king of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and of St. Thomas the Apostle." The hospital of Christ was, of course, Christ's Hospital. And a little further on in the same Letters Patent mention is expressly made of "the mannor, or house, called Bridewell-place, or any other the houses called Christ's Hospitall, and St. Thomas's Hospitall in Southwarke." Further reference may be made to Trollope's '*History of Christ's Hospital*,' 1834. Leigh Hunt was possibly misled by a fancied analogy between the name of the hospital and that of the neighbouring church, which is ordinarily called Christ Church, Newgate.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

JOHN DANISTER, WYKEHAMIST (10th S. iv. 289).—I have searched in vain for any person of these names both in the original register of scholars at Winchester College and in the manuscript catalogue, which the same college possesses, of the fellows of New College, Oxford, 1386-1785. This useful catalogue, compiled with notes from the New College records, was, I believe, the work of Charles Pilkington, Canon of Chichester, who died in 1870. There was a William Banester, of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, not mentioned in Foster's '*Al. Oxon.*,' who migrated from Winchester to New College in 1508; but this date seems to be too early to justify the suggestion that he is the man about whom

MR. WAINEWRIGHT desires information. I refer to him, however, because the Danisters and Banisters of the sixteenth century have been sometimes confused; whether by their contemporaries or only by modern transcribers I am not prepared to say. This has been the case with John Danaster, of Lincoln's Inn and Cobham, Surrey, a baron of the Exchequer (1538-40), whose will, dated 27 Feb., 1539/40, was proved on 27 April, 1540, by his widow Anne (P.C.C. 5 Alenger). In 'Letters and Papers, temp. Henry VIII.,' where further information about him is to be found, he is occasionally styled "Banester"; and he is similarly styled in 'Harl. Soc. Publication,' xliii. 179, where the marriage of his daughter and heiress Anne with Owen Bray of Cobham is recorded. See also Foss, 'Lives of the Judges.' It may, therefore, possibly be worth MR. WAINEWRIGHT'S while to search for his man among Banisters as well as Danisters.

On the other hand, as "Danister" may have been an *alias*, I venture to make the following suggestion. Of known Wykehamists John Fen or Fenne ('D.N.B.,' xviii. 313) had a career which bears a considerable resemblance to that assigned by Nicholas Sander to his "John Danister." He went to Winchester in 1547, and thence to New College, where he was Sander's contemporary, in 1550 (Boase, 'University Register,' Oxford Hist. Soc., i. 319). He studied civil law at Oxford ('Athenæ Oxon.,' Bliss, ii. 111), and his classical attainments sufficed to secure him the post of master of Bury St. Edmund's grammar school in Mary's reign. Upon Elizabeth's accession he lost this post, and had to betake himself to the Low Countries (*ibid.*). "Theologiæ operam dedit in academia Lovanensi.....Claruit Lovanii a. MDLXVIII." (Tanner, 'Bibliotheca Brit.-Hib.,' 277). Upon the establishment of the convent of St. Monica at Louvain in 1609, he acted as confessor there until his death on 27 Dec., 1615 (*Archæologia*, xxxvi. 74-77). Did John Fen ever pass as "John Danister"? Danista (*δανειστής*) has the same meaning as *Fenerator*. See Forcellini's 'Lexicon,' i. 569 (edition of 1858-60).

H. C.

ETON SCHOOL LISTS (10th S. iv. 187, 314).—In Stapylton's 'Eton School Lists from 1791 to 1850,' second edition, London, 1864, p. 19, are the following:—

"Lord Waldegrave.—5th Earl. Drowned in bathing\* above the Brocas, in 1794. There is a monument to him in the Chapel at Eton."

\* According to Toone's 'Chronological Historian' on 2 July.

"Mr. Waldegrave.—John James. Became 6th Earl of [sic] Waldegrave, after his brother was drowned; d. 1835."

These two were in 1793 in the "First Form." Mr. (*i.e.* the Hon. John James) Waldegrave appears as Lord Waldegrave in "Sense" in the list of 1796, and in "Fifth Form—Lower Division" in that of 1799.

Another Mr. Waldegrave, the Hon. Edward William, appears in "Second Form—Lower Remove" in the list of 1796, in "Fourth Form" in that of 1799, and in "Fifth Form—Upper Division" in that of 1802. He was lost in a transport coming home from Corunna in 1809 along with his schoolfellow Major George Cavendish, second son of the first Earl of Burlington; see pp. 27, 28. William, who succeeded as eighth Earl Waldegrave, was in "Lower Greek" in 1799.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

In the Eton Ante-Chapel is a white marble slab 60½ by 37½ in., with this inscription:—

GEORGE

Fifth Earl of WALDEGRAVE

Born 13th June 1784

Died 29th June 1794

See *The Eton College Chronicle*, No. 1088, p. 649.

R. A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

THE PIGMIES AND THE CRANES (10th S. iv. 266).—MR. H. T. BARKER would probably get what he requires by applying to an Italian photographer—say Alinari, of Florence, or Anderson, of Rome. E. RIMBAULT DIBBIN.

No one is more likely to procure this subject, printed, engraved, or photographed, than G. Sommer & Figlio, photographers, Naples.

MATTHEW H. PEACOCK.

Wakefield.

MR. BARKER might do worse than write to my old friend F. Marion Crawford, the well-known novelist. His address is: Villa Crawford, Sant' Agnello di Sorrento, Italy. That is quite near to Pompeii. HARRY HEMS.

DETECTIVES IN FICTION (10th S. iv. 307).—There is certainly an earlier instance of methods of detection than that in 'Zadig,' which is itself a copy. A precisely similar triumph of observation is recorded in an Arabian tale in Scott's 'Arabian Nights.' I cannot at present say whether this is in the main body of the work or in the notes to it. There appears to be also a like Indian story. The Eastern tale had been copied into European literature before Voltaire, who has therefore taken it second hand. Although I am sure about these facts, so long a time has passed since I ascertained them that I cannot give further particulars. E. YARDLEY.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, 1619 (10th S. iv. 287).—The Mr. Cruso mentioned may possibly have been the father of the Rev. Timothy Cruso (1656-97). The latter was a fellow-student of Defoe at Newington Green Academy, "who immortalized his surname in the 'Adventures' published in 1719." The Rev. Timothy Cruso died 26 Nov., 1697, and was buried in Stepney Churchyard on 30 Nov., the entry in the register being "Timothy Cruso of Mileend, Clerk." In 1893 I made a search for the "spacious marble tomb," with its Latin inscription given by Maitland, but failed to discover it.

I have in my possession a small engraved portrait of Timothy Cruso, the source of which I should much like to trace. It was drawn by T. Foster and engraved by Hopwood "from an original picture," and published 1 August, 1808, by Maxwell & Wilson, Skinner Street, London.

See 2nd S. x. 169, s.v. 'Theophilus Gay, M.P., William Gay, M.D.' JOHN T. PAGE.  
West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

HENRY HUDSON'S DESCENDANTS (10th S. iv. 288).—According to the 'D.N.B.' one son of Henry Hudson, John, perished with him. In April, 1614, Hudson's widow applied to the E.I. Company for some employment for another boy, "she being left very poor." They placed him for nautical instruction in the Samaritan, and gave 5*l.* towards his outfit. Reference is made to a work by General Meredith Read, entitled 'Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson, his Connection with the Muscovy Company and Discovery of Delaware Bay.' R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

CHARLES CHURCHILL: T. UNDERWOOD (10th S. iv. 308).—In 'The Life of Churchill,' prefixed to the edition of his works published by W. Tooke in 1804, I find what follows:—

"Churchill's body was brought from Boulogne for interment at Dover, where it was deposited in the old church-yard formerly belonging to the collegiate church of St. Martin, with a stone over him on which was inscribed his age, the time of his death, and this line from one of his works—

Life to the last enjoy'd, here Churchill lies.

A tablet sacred to his memory has since been placed in the church by Mr. Underwood, the author of several poetical pieces."—Vol. i. pp. xliii-iv.

The writer in the 'D.N.B.' has evidently made use of this account, which is not clearly expressed, but it seems to imply that St. Martin's Church was no longer in existence; hence the tablet was placed in St. Mary's. As Churchill was born February, 1731, and died 4 November, 1764, he was "in the thirty-fourth year of his age," not the thirty-second,

as stated by "T. Underwood, ye Impartialist," about whom I can learn nothing more than what is said by Tooke. Perhaps the inscription mentioned by L. L. K. will be the epitaph composed on himself by the poet, of which one line has already been given:—

Let one poor sprig of bay around my head  
Bloom whilst I live, and point me out when dead;  
Let it (may Heav'n, indulgent, grant that pray'r)  
Be planted on my grave, nor wither there;  
And when, on travel bound, some rhiming guest  
Roms through the church-yard, while his dinner's  
drest,

Let it hold up this comment to his eyes,  
Life to the last enjoy'd—Here Churchill lies;  
Whilst (O, what joy that pleasing flatt'ry gives!)  
Reading my Works, he cries—Here Churchill lives.  
'The Candidate,' 145-54.

In a note on these lines W. Tooke says:—

"A humble grave, in the church-yard of Dover, contains all that was mortal of our author. His being buried in a place so much frequented by travellers almost gives an air of prophecy to these affecting lines."

JOHN T. CURRY.

CEREMONY AT RIPON (10th S. iv. 249).—The ceremony of "Au'd Wilfra" still goes on at Ripon. It is a rude pageant, in which a man dressed up something like a bishop, in mitre, &c., rides round the city on an ass, on the eve, I think, of "Wilfrid Sunday," the name still given to the Feast of the Nativity of St. Wilfrid, which was kept only in the parish of Ripon, and on the Sunday next after St. Peter ad Vincula, or Lammass Day. "Ripon Wilfrid Fair" takes place at the same time. The other two feasts of St. Wilfrid are the Translation, 24 April, and the Depositio, 12 October. J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

*The Yorkshire Weekly Post* for 12 August contained the following:—

"The annual feast of St. Wilfrid began at Ripon last Saturday with a procession. A representation of the patron saint, clad in proper episcopal garb, wearing a mitre and bearing a crozier, was mounted on a milk-white steed, which was led by a monk. The quaint procession, which was headed by the City Band, commemorates the return of St. Wilfrid from exile some twelve centuries ago, since which period the event has been commemorated at an annual feast. Last year there was a danger of the custom lapsing, but in order to preserve its historic continuity, the control of 'St. Wilfrid' was taken over by the Corporation and is now a civic function. Yesterday the Mayor and Corporation, in their robes of office, attended Divine service at the Cathedral."

A. H. ARKLE.

Mr. J. S. Fletcher, in his 'Picturesque Yorkshire,' 1900, speaks of this ceremony as still observed, though not perhaps in such a marked fashion.

It would be interesting to know whether another old custom, certainly still followed at the beginning of last century, is observed to-day, or, if not, when it ceased. On Midsummer Eve every Ripon housekeeper who had in the preceding twelvemonth changed his residence spread a table before his door in the street, with bread, cheese, and ale, for those who pleased to regale themselves; after which, if the master was in a position to do so, the company were invited to supper, and the evening was concluded "with mirth and good humour."

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

6, Elgin Court, W.

If the custom of "processing" St. Wilfrid has ever been neglected at Ripon, it was at any rate duly observed there this year, as may be seen by *The Yorkshire Herald* of 7 August.

ST. SWITHIN.

DUCHESS OF CANNIZARO (10th S. iv. 265, 316).—I remember hearing the late Charles Villiers (of anti-Corn-Law fame) say that the Duke of Cannizaro was Portuguese Minister in London.

SHERBORNE.

The lines in which the Duke of Cannizaro is immortalized in 'The Ingoldsby Legends' occur near the end of 'The Merchant of Venice,' and begin:—

Antonio, whose piety caused, as we've seen,  
Him to spit upon every old Jew's gaberdine.

JOHN HEBB.

"COOP," TO TRAP (10th S. iv. 165, 296).—Surely it is better to consult 'The English Dialect Dictionary' than Bailey. *Coop*, to catch in traps, is duly given there. *Coup*, to exchange, is quite a different word. So is *Coupe*, a piece cut off. So is *cop*, to catch. I cannot see the point of mixing these all up in a hodge-podge. And surely the connexion of *coop* with *coopertura* is infelicitous. The latter is not English, but late Latin; and is not spelt with *oo*, but with *o-ö*!

And yet again, it deserves to be known that when Bailey quotes a word as being in "Chaucer," he is only copying from Spengler, whose edition contains heaps of poems—certainly more than twenty—of which Chaucer was wholly innocent. As for *coupe-gorge*, it occurs in l. 7422 of 'The Romaunt of the Rose,' i.e., in that part of the (English) 'Romaunt' with which Chaucer had nothing to do.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

When I was a boy in Essex, now many years ago, the word *cop* was, amongst boys, in constant use. It had a special signification. It meant to pitch or toss an object—a ball, or some object for inspection—as being

distinct from throwing it. "Cop it here" was the invitation, and I think "Give us a cop" would be cried by boy A who wanted boy B to send him an easy catch. But it was the act of pitching, tossing, or "chucking" which was the "cop." DOUGLAS OWEN.

This word seems to be used in the sense of "throw," or what used to be called "shying" in 'The Horkey,' a ballad by Robert Bloomfield—a mine of Suffolk provincialisms. Judy Twichet observes:—

I could have *cop't* them at their head;  
Trenchers for me, said I,  
Which look so clean upon the ledge,  
And never mind a fall,  
Which never turn a sharp knife's edge;  
But fashion rules us all.

I suppose the trenchers were made of wood, or metal perhaps. The name is preserved in the square collegiate cap, or trencher. The meat was eaten on wooden trenchers at Winchester College. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

NUTTING (10th S. iv. 265).—A "deaf" nut is one which has lost its essential character, or rather which has never had it. So "deaf" eggs, ears of corn, any barren fruit. See 'N.E.D.' Also "deaf ears," for the auricles of the heart (dial.).

J. T. F.

Winterton, Doncaster.

SANDERSON DANCE (10th S. iv. 308).—The remarks of the dancer and the replies of the musician in the dance described as 'John Sanderson; or, the Cushion Dance,' are fully set forth at 1st S. ii. 517, and further information is given in iii. 125, 286. An early mention of the dance will be found in Heywood's play 'A Woman kill'd with Kindness,' 1600, where Nicholas says: "I have ere now deserved a cushion; call for the cushion dance." Archdeacon Nares, in his 'Glossary of the Works of English Authors,' says: "The musical notes are preserved in 'The English Dancing Master,' 1686, where it is called 'Joan Sanderson; or, the Cushion Dance, an old round dance.'"

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*A New English Dictionary.* Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray.—*Pennage*—*Pfeaning* (Vol. VII.) (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WITH the present instalment, consisting of a double section of the letter *P*, for which the editor-in-chief is responsible, the first half of Vol. VII., *O—P*, is completed. It is almost needless to state that the ordinary rate of superiority over existing dictionaries is maintained, and that while the number of words recorded is 50 per cent.

ger than in any rival work, that of the illustrations quotations is approximately ten times as large. The customary prefatory note Dr. Murray draws the attention to the exceptional rarity of Teutonic words beginning with *P*. But one word is there the present fascicle, namely *penny*, which has a claim to be original English. Though alien in origin, *pfennig*—a cognate word—has "a history some length in English," while *pepper* (which, of course, reaches us from the Latin) was "probably adopted before the English entered Britain." *Piper* naturally its first form. From the earliest to the latest the history of this word is singularly interesting. It is striking to mark, in 7, the assertion concerning sugar, tobacco, and pepper, that "custom hath now made [them] necessary to all sorts of people." In California in 13 the pepper=pepper-tree is described as "the prettiest and most graceful of all trees [there]." & Q., 3<sup>rd</sup> S. vi. 216, supplies the one illustration for the use of *clove-pepper* for all-spice. Any combinations of *pepper* are new to us. See 6 the history of *pepper-vent*. For the use of *pepper*, vb. sense 5, Mercutio, in 'Romeo and Juliet,' is quoted as saying, "I am *pepper'd*, I rant, for this world." For *peppery*, 'N. & Q.,' S. xii. 343, is advanced. *Pennant* is apparently a cross between *pendant* and *pennon*, and dates back to 1611. Under *penned* we want Shakespeare's "itties highly penn'd" or "prologue vilely penn'd," former preferably for its context. Under *peniless* see *penniless bench*. *Pennon* has a picturesque history. With it consult *pennoncel*. *Penny* appears as *pending* in 835. The coining of *penny* ceased with the reign of Charles II. Immense amount of information, especially on subjects such as the use of *penny* as synonymous with *coin*, is supplied. A surviving instance of use "a pretty penny." *Penny* is constantly opposed to *pound*, as "penny wise, pound foolish." "A penny for your thoughts" and innumerable other cases are illustrated. *Penny bus*, which we do not trace, was half a century ago in folk speech *penny bus*. *Penny-a-line* is traced to 1833, *penny-roller* to 1834. *Penny post* is found in 1680. *Pennyroyal* is supposedly derived from *pulyole* etc. *Pennyworth* has a long history to itself, has also *pension*. A quotation for *pensioners*, 'Jerry Wives of Windsor,' II. ii. 79, is advanced. To prefer one from 'Midsummer Night's Dream': "The cowslips tall her pensioners be." *Pensive* interesting, as are many of the words from *puta*=five. *Pentameron* or *pentamerone* is, we suppose, regarded as Italian rather than English. In the forms *pendize* and *pentiz*, *penthouse* appears in 1325. In 'Ingoldsby' we have "As the ball rebounds from the *penthouse* slope." *Penviper* no earlier than Thackeray. *People*, sb. and vb., has naturally a long history. A huge number of words beginning in *per* follow. Profoundly interesting to many is the account of the *peregrine falcon*, *falso peregrinus*, used circa 1250 by Albertus Magnus. For this the reader is referred to the book. *Peremptory* also deserves study. The change to *perfect* from *parfit* repays close attention. *Perfervidus* as the source of *perfervid*, applied to coats, is not found in ancient Latin, though it has been mistakenly supposed to be there. Good conjectures are given regarding *perhaps*. Moore is actually quoted for *Peri*, which has, it is rightly said, no connexion with *fairy*. Words beginning with Gr. *peri* are mostly scientific. The origin of

Lat. *pervinca*, *periwinkle*, is not clear. *Person* and its derivatives occupy some valuable and instructive pages. *Personable* is said to be now chiefly in literary use. The various meanings of *pert* are well contrasted. *Pet* in its various significances is of obscure origin. *Petrol*, *petroleum*, is found so early as 1596. *Pettifogger* offers difficulty. *Pew*, Lat. *podia*, is the subject of much comment.

*The Origin and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse.*  
By William Ridgeway, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)

EQUALLY eminent as a classical scholar, an antiquary, a philologist, a zoologist, and, it may perhaps be added, an anthropologist, Prof. Ridgeway has, during recent days, devoted much time to the study of the horse. His present volume, which is included in the "Cambridge Biological Series," treats on a basis scientific and, to a certain extent, practical, an important problem in the history of the horse, an animal which the Professor justly describes as, without exception, "the most important of all.....domesticated by man." The theory which Prof. Ridgeway now supports with much erudition, and at some length, appears to have been ventilated about three years ago before the Cambridge Philosophical Society. It runs counter to the views entertained by many experts, and will probably give rise to much discussion. To the Arab horse has generally been traced the origin of our thoroughbred and half-bred horses. This idea, it is now argued, has no historical foundation. In Libya there existed, a thousand years before the Arabs bred a horse, a fine breed, from which all the best horses of the world have sprung. At a period later than the Christian era the Arabs got their fine breed of North African horses, an equine variety wholly "distinct from the clumsy, thickset, slow horses of Europe and Asia." At this conclusion he has arrived after close study of the Equidæ in their earliest development. Not until the Tertiary period do hoofed animals begin to be traced. In two extinct families of the Perissodactyles, the Lophiodontidæ and the Palæotheriidæ, are met with what are assumed to be the earliest ancestral forms of horse. This introductory portion of the work requires for its comprehension a kind of knowledge we are far from claiming for ourselves or presuming to expect in our readers, and it is not until Prof. Ridgeway arrives at the existing Equidæ, of which some fifteen species or sub-species survive, that the work comes within ordinary ken. In the second chapter much interesting and valuable information is given as to the attempts to arrest the destruction of the Equidæ which have led, in South Africa, to the extinction of the quagga and menace other species with extermination. The following chapter, devoted to the *Equus caballus*, tells what is known concerning him in prehistoric times. To the student and the general reader this constitutes the most important and interesting portion of the work. During the Quaternary period wild horses "formed an important portion of the food supply of Palæolithic man," and their remains, with those of human beings and wild animals, are found in many parts. Whether the horse was at this time domesticated is a subject of discussion. Chariots are a common companion of horses. To the small size of British horses is ascribed the use of horses for chariots rather than for riding. White horses, which were in special demand, seem to have been sacrificed by the Illyrian Veneti. The horses

of Achilles, given to his father by Poseidon, were dun or dapple. Homer has, of course, much to say concerning horses, and, indeed, concerning asses; see the 'Iliad,' xi. 558. According to Tacitus, with the Tencteri, who were great charioteers, the horse was sometimes burnt on the funeral pyre of his owner. In chap. iv. the Professor deals with the origin of the Libyan horse, while chap. v., which is supplementary, treats of the development of equitation. The illustrations to the volume are very numerous and excellent, adding as much to its attractiveness as to its utility. No attempt has been made to do justice to a work with which an expert only is competent to deal. To those of our readers whom the subject in its literary and scientific aspects attracts, the reputation of its author, the Disney Professor of Archaeology, will enable us to dispense with recommendation.

*Acts of the Privy Council of England.* New Series. Vols. XXVIII., XXIX., A.D. 1597-8, 1598-9. Edited by John Roche Dasent, C.B. (Stationery Office.)

Two further volumes are added to the well-edited 'Acts of the Privy Council,' published under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Master of the Rolls by Mr. John Roche Dasent. The period now covered comprises the death of Burleigh, and is, so far as politics are concerned, primarily occupied with Irish troubles, including many attempts against Tyrone. Sir Francis Vere, the eminent soldier in the Dutch wars, is presented in a not very satisfactory light, and is the recipient of remarkably chiding letters for subordinating the interests of Queen Elizabeth to his own. How far the charges against him are just is a matter of some doubt. It seems possible to conclude that Vere, hero though he was, had a keen eye to the main chance. The policy of sending troops to France to the aid of Henri IV. is discussed, and we read in vol. xxviii. of the failure of the last great attempt of Philip of Spain to invade England. Essex, who, after his promotion to the office of Earl Marshal, had been most regular in attendance at Council, absents himself, in a fit of petulance, on account of his advice concerning Ireland having been neglected. In August, 1598, he resumes his duties, and his presence is of frequent occurrence until Lady Day, 1599. References to Recusants are numerous. Those of Banbury, being "gentlemen of good livelyhood and habillytie and allwaies have been accompted for esquieris, thorrowe a froward disposicion doe refuse to make allowaunce to the Keper that hath chardge to provide theire diett." Among the Recusants figures the name of Lady Catesby, the proceedings against whom had their influence subsequently in bringing about Gunpowder Plot. References are occasionally found to the players, and on 19 February, 1597, an order is passed for the suppression of a "third company," as they are cautiously named, who have "by waie of intrusion used likewise to play, having neither prepared any plaie for her Majestie nor are bound to you, the Masters [*sic*] of the Revelles." Two companies only, those of the Lord Admiral and the Lord Chamberlain, are allowed to use and practise stage plays, chiefly, as it seems, that they may be ready to act before the queen when required to do so. Much anxiety is caused by the evil deeds of rogues and vagabonds, and the state of the streets appears to have been anything rather than secure. Special care seems to

be paid to orphans in the cases in which who possessed of money have married again, especially when the said orphans, being very young, are more exposed to any danger of casualties or hazard of their portions."

RECENT issues of the *Intermédiaire* discuss first development of the idea of Purgatory, also give some attention to the doubts still current both as to the paternity and the death of M. Antoinette's unfortunate son. Another subject of interest to historians is the probable number of the victims killed, directly or indirectly, by wars of La Vendée. One correspondent asks whether the head of a decapitated person retains the power of sensation for an appreciable time. The question is gruesome; but it seems clear that death by the guillotine is swift enough. Surgeons who have watched for indications of consciousness are convinced that any movements detected in the muscles of a severed head are merely reflex.

MR. HENRY FROWDE, of the Oxford University Press, has taken over 'The World's Classics' which sixty-five volumes have already appeared and is making arrangements to add largely to the number.

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C. S. WARD ("Jeremiah Clifton, London, maker").—Thomas Clifton was admitted in another Thomas Clifton in 1687; and John Clifton in Liverpool, 1785-90. These are all the Clifton record.

R. B. BOSWELL ("Jno." for John).—See FOAT's article, § 11, 10th S. ii. 301-3.

J. A. CRAWLEY ("Cogitavi dies antiquos et æternos in mente habui").—Psalm lxxvii. 5, V. rendering.

D. M., Philadelphia ("Pronunciation of Hunt's Name").—It is "Lē," not "Lay."

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## Notes.

## KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH.

THE inauguration by the King on 18 October of these splendid new thoroughfares has been very pleasing to all elderly Londoners, who since the forties of the last century have watched the slow but constant advance of their cherished city from the reproach of ugliness to a claim for beauty. The claim for magnitude, wealth, and history is of long standing, and many fine buildings have from old existed between the ancient Abbey in the West and the historic Tower in the East. The master, Wren, had left to us St. Paul's and many architectural treasures which "age cannot wither, nor custom stale their infinite variety." But these and other fine edifices were found in narrow and dingy streets which it has been the laborious task of the last sixty years to reform. There has been a cry for width and open spaces, and we would look back on what has been done.

Within the bounds of the old City have been effected the reformation of Smithfield, the formation of Queen Victoria Street and Cannon Street, the abolition of the toilsome Snow Hill by the great Viaduct and its level continuation towards the West. Beyond the City bounds we have the completion of Oxford Street, which had been formerly

embarrassed at Bloomsbury; and the new arteries Shaftesbury Avenue and Charing Cross Road have pierced the slums that disgraced London, and in opening wide routes of communication between North and South have been the forerunner of the still greater way which has just been opened. We have seen the transformation of Leicester Square from a wretched waste to a garden oasis. Hyde Park Corner has become one of the finest spaces in European cities. Piccadilly is in the throes of expansion, Kensington is striving against its ancient narrowness. At Charing Cross old Northumberland House was found an obstacle, and has been cleared away to make avenues to the great Embankment, the grandest of all new routes, which, limiting the Thames, has made new spaces for London and given us refreshing riverside gardens. Parliament Street is now a majestic approach to the heart of the Empire, if thus we may term "the Houses," the source of its laws and government. And here, although I must not, as I should like, enumerate the many important buildings of the sixty years, we may claim Westminster Bridge as a very noble passage of the great river, and also Blackfriars Bridge, of still greater width. Returning to Charing Cross, we find the wide gap through which is to debouch the amplified Mall, the splendid approach to the Palace, the elevation of which will some day be made worthy of it, and of which, in the mean time, the memorial to the good Queen will be an appropriate feature.

The list must not be lengthened; so by the historic Strand, observing on the way the new stately hotels and theatres, we reach the really handsome Place where the two beautiful churches stand as foci to the grand new avenues which have prompted these remarks. When bordered by edifices of scale and merit equal to those already reared, they will largely add to the grandeur of London. The nomenclature has no doubt been well considered, and we know that choice has fluctuated, and that the names originally proposed have not stood. One of these seemed to have a political bias, and happily it has not been adopted; the other has been partially maintained. Our good King's name was to have been carried, but "King Edward's Avenue," a three-worded name, was thought to be of inconvenient length. So a compound name was found, and probably found in the neighbourhood, though it had long been obsolete. For at the northern termination of the new route was formerly a "King's Way." The name

will thus be seen on London maps of 1766; later it became King's Road, and in our own day it has become Theobalds Road, which latter name, or one similar, was also to be seen on the old maps. These names had had a natural growth as designating the way the Stuart kings took to their royal seat at Theobalds. And though King Edward's faithful subjects are well satisfied that he should be associated with the new route which he has honoured by inaugurating, it cannot be thought that the name of the old road applies with equal meaning to the new, which is not the King's way anywhere.

That the name of the old Danish settlement should have survived in "Wych Street" is so remarkable that it seems wisely perpetuated in "Aldwych" as the name of the grand new crescent, though some may think that "Crescent" would not have been an inconvenient addition.

I find on further reference to the old maps that on that of Ralph Aggas, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, there is a gate—unnamed—along the main road through Holborn, at or near the point where is now "Kingsgate Street." Walford, in 'Old and New London' (iv. 549), shows that the street had its name from "The King's Gate" which Pepys, 8 March, 1669, mentions in his 'Diary.' At the gate in Aggas's map branches off a road through the fields in a north-easterly direction towards Clerkenwell, and it is further gathered from Pepys that the king used this road when going to Newmarket. On a map of 1700 the road is bordered by houses, and is called "The King's Way." On apparently a later edition of the same map the road is inscribed "Theobalds Row=King's Way=or Thumball Row." I am not sure that the equation signs are thus meant, but it is evident that the three names (the third probably a corruption of the first) are equally applied to the road intervening between "King Street" (now Southampton Row) and Gray's Inn Road. From the naming it is also clear that this was the king's way to Theobalds, which became a royal seat in 1560. The three names are continued through the eighteenth century, and at the beginning of the last century "Row" and "Way" had given place to "Road." In 1878 the "King's Road" name was abolished, and "Theobalds Road" suffered to remain. Now we have the old name "King's Way" resuscitated, and given to the grand new avenue which at its north end touches the old route, but does not coincide with it in direction.

W. L. RUTTON.

27, Elgin Avenue, W.

#### HENOCK CLAPHAM.

A BETTER knowledge of the works of this once popular divine would have easily and greatly improved the account of him in the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' x. 371.

Although he is careful to record that the "North Brittithe forme" of his name is "Cleypam," he was not a Scot, for in his Edinburgh book he signs himself "Anglus" and implies that his "duetie" was "chiefly to England." There are traces, indicated below, of a connexion with the great Yorkshire family Clapham of Beamsley. He does not occur in the printed pedigrees, unless an undescribed "Henry" has taken his place, a confusion from which he has certainly suffered once, as pointed out in the 'D.N.B.'

He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to the Master and Fellows where he dedicates one of his writings, and gratefully remembers his dear tutor there, Dr. William Jones. On testimonials from Cambridge he was ordained "presbyter," somewhat informally, by the Bishop of Lincoln (William Wykeham), in the library of his palace at Buckden, about 1591. He says, "I took upon me the cure of souls before I was sufficient to watch over mine own."

At some date before 1596 he kept "spiritual exercise at Chester-in-the-Street," co. Durham, which won him the affection of "the right worshipful master Thomas Mylles Esquier," of whom he is a "poore unworthy kinsman." This was Thomas Millot, who was buried at Chester-le-Street in 1630, and whose pedigree is given in Surtees's 'Durham,' ii. 153.

Clapham agreed with many of his acquaintance that ecclesiastical forms were "anti-christian," and therefore, in 1593, he went abroad, apparently to "Middlebrough in Zelant," where one of his friends was "Maister Abraham Breckman," his epistle to whom is prefixed to 'The Carpenter.' Here, in spite of sickness which brought him nigh unto death, he composed his (1) 'Theological Axiomes,' with an 'Epistle to such in the Church of Englande as vnfeynedly seek for Iesus,' and 'The Carpenter,' a treatise on our Lord's two natures, dated July, 1597, and printed at Amsterdam; "my printer was much lacking in letter, and altogether in our language"; and (2) 'Bibliotheca Theologica' being an analysis and elucidation of "Elohis his Bible," also printed at Amsterdam, 1598. His 'Briefe of the Bible in English Poese,' printed at Edinburgh, 1598, has a dedication dated there in that year. Either the manuscript was sent over, or the author must have

id a flying visit to Scotland. For it is his statement ("Song of Songs") that he went abroad in 1593, and that having there seen the falseness of his earlier views he returned from beyond sea in 1598. He now received encouragement in his "ministerial action by my Lord Anderson's suit to his Grace of Canterbury," i.e., Whitgift. "Lord Anderson" was Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice. He and Whitgift were both Lincolnshire men.

Clapham soon became a notable preacher in London. Manningham mentions eight of his sermons between November, 1602, and April, 1603, and reports four of them at some length, one being on the 'Song of Songs.' He preached at the church in Foster Lane End, and at his own church, St. Peter's, Paul's parish. The diarist calls him "a blacke Lowe, with a sower looke, but a good spirit, bold and sometimes bluntly witty" ('Diary,' Camd. Soc.). His London sermons on the 'Song of Songs,' down to chap. iv. verse 6 of that book, are in print, in five parts. When the first part was printed I do not know; but it was reprinted to accompany parts ii. and iii., London, 1603. The author writes from his house in Red Cross Street, April, 1603. He complains that his former associates misrepresent his teaching, and, in particular, he is indignant at some charges made against him in an advertisement prefixed to the 'Treatise of Vocations,' 1603, by William Perkins, just printed at the Cambridge University Press, and condemned by ecclesiastical authority. In his dedication to Edmund, Lord Sheffield, K.G., he says that a strange his "native country would like to have secretly bastinadoed" him. Parts iv. and v. appeared in 1606, with a note, "The residue expect as occasion shall minister." They are dedicated to two ladies of his London congregation, Lady Grissell Sheffield and Lady Mary Williamson. The former was the daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice (Clapham's patron), and her husband was son of Edmund, Lord Sheffield, mentioned just above ('D.N.B.,' i. 12); the latter lady was the daughter of Thomas Anderson, elder brother of the Lord Chief Justice, and wife of Sir Richard Williamson, of Gainsborough, co. Linc., Knt. (Hart. Soc., iv. 98). There was a connexion between the Sheffields and the Claphams of Beamsley, or Gresham Clapham, who died in 1602, had son Sir Sheffield Clapham, Knt., born in 1580, whose brother George had a grandson, another Sheffield Clapham. Perhaps Anderson, who was severe against Puritans, befriended Clapham for family reasons more

than for his change of opinions. The connexion of Clapham and his friends with the county and diocese of Lincoln is observable. In 1603 he got into trouble. The Government were enforcing precautions against the plague. Clapham printed an 'Epistle,' in which he repeated what he had preached, that there was a supernatural plague, the direct stroke of God, which was mortal, but not infectious. He was committed to the Gatehouse at Westminster six weeks before Christmas, 1603. The Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster were sent to interview him. He offered to modify the parts which he contended had been wilfully misrepresented, but Dean Andrewes asked him for an absolute recantation, which he refused to make. In 1605 he was still in the Gatehouse, whence he issued his 'Doctor Andros his Prosopopeia answered, and necessarily directed to his Maiestie, for removing of Catholike Scandale. 2. Sacred Policie, Directed of dutie to our sweet yong Prince Henry. 3. An Epistle, Directed to such as are troubled in minde about the stirres in our Church,' London, 1605. This gives a list of sixteen works by Clapham. One of his friends was "Sir David Murrey, Knight" ('Song of Songs,' part v., 1606), who was in attendance upon "his grace" at Court, which said "his Grace" had "done well for" the author. "His Grace" is Clapham's way of indicating Henry, Prince of Wales, to whom the later editions of his 'Briefe of the Bible' were dedicated (fourth ed., 1639). This helps us to decide that of the two contemporary knights named David Murray, Clapham's friend was he who was Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Groom of the Stole, and Gentleman of the Robes to that Prince, with whom he was a special favourite ('D.N.B.,' xxxix. 353).

In 1609 Clapham published 'A Chronological Discourse touching 1. The Chvrch. 2. Christ. 3. Anti-Christ. 4. Gog and Magog,' &c., and dedicated it to the ministers in the Archdeaconry of Canterbury from Norborne, in East Kent, 6 April, 1609.

Bohn's 'Lowndes,' 1858, i. 466, gives a good account of eleven of his books, but omits the 'Song of Songs,' 'Dr. Andros's Prosopopeia,' and the 'Chronological Discourse.' The 'Song of Songs' is unnoticed by the writer of the article in the 'D.N.B.' to which this paper may be considered as a supplement. Other notices of his books are in Sinker's 'English Books before 1601 in Trin. Coll., Camb.,' 1885, p. 390, and Hazlitt's 'Handbook,' 1867, p. 110. Eight of them are in the York Minster Library.

W. C. B.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL AND THE  
'D.N.B.'(See *ante*, pp. 21, 101, 182, 244.)

WHEN Oxford became, and continued for nearly four years, not only an armed camp, but also the headquarters of an intriguing and dissatisfied Court, it will readily be supposed that the ordinary life of scholars, citizens, and schoolboys must have been liable to frequent interruptions. Anthony Wood, then at New College School, has himself told us how in August, 1642, the scholars and privileged persons of the University sometimes trained in New College quadrangle, and how, "it being a novel matter, there was no holding of the school-boys in their school in the cloyster from seeing and following them." And he remembered well that

"some of them were so besotted with the training and activitie and gaytie therein of some yong scholars, as being in a longing condition to be one of the traine, that they could never be brought to their books againe."

We can well believe that the constant alarms and excursions of those exciting years were "a great disturbance to the youth of the citie," and when, in November, the king turned cloister and tower into his magazine,

"the master of the school, with his scholars (among whome A. Wood was one), were removed to the choristers' chamber at the east end of the common hall of the said Coll. It was then a dark nasty room, and very unfit for such a purpose, which made the scholars often complaine, but in vaine."

In the middle of August the highway near Magdalen Bridge had been blocked up with "long timber logs," the barricade being by the corner of the chaplain's quadrangle. And when, on 29 October, the king entered Oxford, after the drawn battle of Edgehill or Keinton, his "ordnance and great guns" were "driven into Magdalen College grove." Later in the year the Magdalen barricade was strengthened, a mound of earth being thrown up to join the wall of the Physic Garden, and guns mounted upon it. During the royal occupation the trees in the walks were felled, means provided for flooding the meadows beyond the walks, and batteries erected. On 14 May 1644, the University regiment, formed for the defence of the city, under the command of the Earl of Dover, mustered for the first time in Magdalen Grove. Wood declares in his 'History'—under date 19 April, 1643—that the fortifications on the east side of the city about that time begun were, with other fortifications,

"mostly contrived by one Richard Rallingson, B.A. of Queen's College, who had also drawn a mathematical scheme or plot of the garrison. His endeavours in this nature gave so great satisfaction to the King, that he forthwith sent letters in his behalf to the University to confer the Degree of M.A. upon him."

In both the Latin and the English editions of the 'History and Antiquities of the University,' Rallingson is mentioned as the engineer, but in the Latin edition it is further stated that Beckman, a Swede (brother of Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer and master-gunner of England under James II. and after), constructed works about the city. It has been supposed, therefore, that the original enceinte is to be ascribed to Rallingson, but the additional envelope or counterguards to Beckman. The plan of the works at Oxford, as shown in the Latin edition of the 'History,' betrays the influence of the Dutch (or German) school in a greater degree than, perhaps, any other example of fortification of the Civil War. The works consisted of a first line of large bastions, enveloped by a continuous counter-guard, beyond which again were a ditch and a covered-way. The ditches, except the great one on the north side, were wet, and could be filled by the employment of water manure (v. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ross, R.E., on 'Military Engineering during the Great Civil War' in 'Professional Papers of Corps of R.E.,' 1885). These lines encased both the ancient city, surrounded by its decaying mediæval wall, and the suburbs which had grown up without it. On the east they enclosed the churches of St. Cross, Holywell, and old St. Clement over Magdalen Bridge; on the west St. Thomas of Canterbury; on the north St. Giles; while the southern angle of the fortifications guarded Grandpont or Folly Bridge. "In a word, as Wood says, whatever art or industry could do to make a place impregnable, was very liberally bestowed here." The famous pattern crown-piece of Thomas Rawlins, struck in 1644, and known to collectors as the Oxford crown, gives on the obverse a portrait of the king on horseback, with a beautiful view of the most loyal of cities in the distance. Taken, apparently, from a spot outside the northern lines of defence, it shows several of the bastions together with their connecting curtain and the outer line of palisadoes. Within may be distinguished Magdalen tower and the spire of Christ Church and St. Mary's. A tradition declares that during the royalist occupation Prince Rupert was quartered in Magdalen; and, although the College records are silent upon the subject, this is not un-

o have been the case. John Michael's beautiful full-length portrait of t of the Rhine, painted in 1672, hangs College hall. It may well be that on , 1644, some of the School saw the and his nephew watching, from the the movements of Essex's army on its Islip, when for a time an attack upon was expected.

er generations of schoolboys had, no gazed at divers illustrious guests ined by the College. Among these en King James and his heir, Henry, of Wales; Rupert's father, the Elector e; Arthur, Prince of Wales, whose commemorated by the beautiful piece stry portraying his marriage, still to in the President's lodgings; and, in early days of the College, Edward IV. chard III., whom the founder in his induced to protect his Red-Rose ion.

A. R. BAYLEY.

(To be continued.)

ESPEARE AT WILTON HOUSE.—I make of the following from p. 168 of "Exom Letters and Journals of William Author of 'Ionica.' Selected and d by F. W. Cornish." Writing in , 1865, from Wilton, "Billy Johnson"

House, Lady Herbert said, is full of in-Above us is Wolsey's room. We have a ever printed, from Lady Pembroke to her ing him to bring James I. from Salisbury 'As You Like It.' 'We have the man care with us.' She wanted to cajole the Raleigh's behalf—he came."

M. F. H.

ON PANORAMAS.—It would be of ino note the date and place of exhibition panoramic or similar reproduction of s engagements. I believe Barker at arly date (1808?) was showing Trafal-the Battle of the Nile at his house in th-east corner of Leicester Square, ave not yet met with copies of the ive pamphlet. Within recent times, not mistaken, Trafalgar was produced minster; but at least it is certain lson's conflicts never had the success showman's point of view) enjoyed by ton's battles. The difficulty of pre-a seascape would, in a measure, this.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Imarton Road.

ON'S PATENT OF PEERAGE.—The er Standard of 27 October contains a scription of the patent conferring

upon Nelson the peerage of the Nile. An exact copy of it, with the royal seal attached, is in the possession of Mr. T. Cann Hughes, the Town Clerk of Lancaster, whose signature is familiar to readers of 'N. & Q.'

N. P. P.

'THE DEATH OF NELSON.'—This song was set to music, the theme of which is "cribbed" from Méhul. It was composed by him for the 'Chant du Départ' of Chenier:—

La victoire, en chantant,  
Nous ouvre la barrière,  
La liberté guide nos pas.....

EDWARD SMITH.

[For the history of 'The Death of Nelson' see 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 405, 493; iii. 18.]

HORATIO.—It is interesting to trace the transmission of Christian names in families, and this can be often done when these are more or less uncommon. Lord Nelson was named Horatio either after his mother's uncle, Horatio Suckling, or her grandmother's brother Horatio, Lord Walpole of Wolterton, who had died the year before Lord Nelson was born. Lord Walpole himself was named after an uncle Horatio Walpole, who died in 1717. He—the last-named—born in 1663, was probably a godson of Sir Horatio Townshend, whose mother was a daughter and coheir of Horatio, Lord Vere of Tilbury. This Sir Horatio Townshend's son, the second Viscount Townshend, married a sister of Lord Walpole, but the families were thrown together before this, for Sir Edward Walpole joined Sir Horatio Townshend in fortifying and holding King's Lynn for Charles I.

The remarkable monument of Horatio, Lord Vere, in Westminster Abbey, is well known. The name in his case was probably a "fancy" one, and due to Hamlet's friend Horatio rather than to any veneration for the great Latin poet, for in that case it would never have been "Horatio," the Italian form, but always "Horace," as preferred by the literary peer of Strawberry Hill himself, though he was christened "Horatio."

A. S. ELLIS.

Westminster.

VANISHING LONDON.—It may be worth putting on record that at the present time one of the oldest houses in the City of London, the building at the south corner of Cloth Fair and Little Britain, is being demolished.

ROBINIA.

GEORGE IV.: AN APPRECIATION.—On a scrap of very common paper of the Catnach variety are printed the following doggerel

verses, headed by a crude woodcut. The original possessor has written at the foot, "I saw this printed at the printing press in Hyde Park on the Day of the Coronation. J. Miller."

CORONATION  
THE  
CHAMPION'S DEFIANCE.  
19th July, 1821.

If any person of what degree soever,  
Be he high or low, or dull or clever,  
Shall gainsay, or deny our Sovereign Lord  
(Offspring of Kings from primary record)  
To be the rightful heir unto the Crown,  
To such his Champion throws his gauntlet down:  
Let him come forth from Scotland or from France,  
With such I'm ready here to try a lance.

If any one presumes, in sland'rous words, to say  
My Lord's not the brightest Sovereign of the day—  
Or that he's not fit these realms to rule—  
Or that he ever stoops to play the fool—  
Or that [he] leaves the business of his state—  
To interested knaves the public hates—  
Let him come forth to push, I throw my gauntlet  
down,

And ready wait a Champion for the Crown.

If any one shall dare to say, in spite  
My Lord is not a steady, sober wight—  
That he is not the kindest husband seen  
To Caroline, his fair and Royal Queen—  
That he does not indulge her every hour,  
In all the comforts of his princely pow'r—  
Let him come forth to answer such offence,  
And fight a Champion bold in his defence.

No varlet dares to lift his beaver high;  
Sound trumpets, sound! since I in vain defy,  
Raise me my gauntlet, Heralds from the ground,  
And let me pay due homage to the guests around;  
This golden cup I take the Champion's fee,  
And drink to my King, as he has drunk to me;  
Health to my Sov'reign, or by day or night  
His Champion's ready to defend his right.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

"FAMOUS" CHELSEA.—St. Paul referred to the fact that he was a native of no mean city (*οὐκ ἀσήμου πόλεως*), and perhaps the undersigned may be allowed to feel a natural pride in the fact that the place where he was born was famous more than a thousand years ago. A synod of the Church in England, convened by Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, was held at Cealchythe, one of the old names of Chelsea, in 816. A summary of the canons passed is given in Hook's 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury'; but here I only wish to call attention to the preamble, in which it is said that "hæc synodus congregata fuerat die 6 cal. Augusti, in loco famoso qui dicitur Celicyth." There were various ways of spelling the name, but it scarcely admits of doubt that it was the place which is now called Chelsea, a form not older than the fourteenth century. Sir Hans Sloane, who succeeded

Newton as President of the Royal Society in 1727, had purchased the manor of Chelsea in 1712, and resided there from 1741 (when he resigned the presidency of the R.S.) until his death in 1753. The manor had previously belonged to William Cheyne, second and last Viscount Newhaven, whose family name is still familiar to all Chelsea people and visitors from Cheyne Walk, where Carlyle died in 1881. W. T. LYNN.

[See 9th S. i. 264; ii. 156, 350.]

"PAUNCHES," A KIND OF SILK.—Throughout the eighteenth century the plural *paunches* is found in old travels in a peculiar sense, as the name of a kind of silk. So early as 1710 Lockyer's 'Account of the Trade in India' p. 121, has "Damasks, sattins, taffetas, *paunches*"; and so late as 1813 Milburn's 'Oriental Commerce,' vol. ii. p. 518, mentions "*Paunches*, plain blues, pinks, and whites." I take this to be an old orthography of the trade term now written *pongees*. I cannot find any trace of *paunches* in this sense either in 'Hobson-Jobson' or, so far, in the 'N.E.D.' though it will, perhaps, appear in the latter s.v. 'Pongee.' It is derived from two Chinese words, of which the first means "own" (*pán*, *pén*, or *pün*—Sinologists have not yet decided how to spell it), and the second may be *ki*, "loom," or *chi*, "weave."

JAS. PLATT, Junr.

ROBERT GOODWIN OF DERRY.—At the Middle Temple, on 5 August, 1612, Robert, second son of Robert Goodwin, of London, gent., deceased, was admitted specially, "because of the transmigration of the said Robert to Ireland on account of the plantation there by the citizens of London" ('Middle Temple Records,' ii. 552). In a Warwickshire Visitation (1682) pedigree Robert Goodwin, sometime of the Middle Temple, is said to have been "Town Clerk of London-Derry, and Secretary to the Council of the North in Ireland." The first mention of a Goodwin in the Irish State Papers at the Record Office is on 14 July, 1634, when Robert Goodwin, Esq., occurs as one of the members of Parliament for Londonderry (vol. for 1633-47, p. 66). On 22 January, 1647, Mr. Ralph King was appointed Collector of Customs for Derry "in room of Mr. Goodwin lately deceased; if he is not yet dead, King shall succeed when he is" (*ibid.*, p. 598). Can any one say when Robert Goodwin, of Derry, died, and whether he had any sons? A Robert Goodwin was a Parliamentary Commissioner in Ireland, 1647-60 (Irish State Papers, vol. for 1647-60, p. 589 and onward). The Warwickshire Visitation pedigree makes Robert Goodwin the

ber of William Goodwin, of Epwell, Oxon  
it circa ann. 1638, *et. circa* 75); John  
dwin, Minister of Rollwright; and Richard  
dwin, of Shenington. This is certainly  
error. William Goodwin (baptized 3 Feb-  
ry, 1564/5, buried 2 September, 1637) and  
brothers John and Richard were sons  
Thomas Goodwin, of Alkerton, Oxon,  
mentions them all in his will, dated  
January, proved P.C.C. (2 Sainberbe)  
January, 33 Eliz., and leaves to his son  
liam his "manor and lordship of Epwell."  
MIDDLE TEMPLAR.

### Queries.

E must request correspondents desiring in-  
ation on family matters of only private interest  
fix their names and addresses to their queries,  
der that answers may be sent to them direct.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—It is very remarkable  
the origin of this well-known term should  
nvolved in obscurity. Can any reader of  
& Q.' help us to bring it to light, and  
discover its inventor or introducer? We  
e not found help in any of the well-  
wn histories of the art, the writers  
which, though careful to tell who intro-  
ed the names *heliotype*, *daguerreotype*, *calo-*  
*type*, *chrysotype*, and a host of other terms,  
ear to take "photography" itself for  
nted, as if coeval with human speech.

he earliest instances of its use we have  
come upon occur in the paper read by  
John Herschel before the Royal Society  
14 March, 1839, entitled, in the *Proceedings*,  
ote on the Art of Photography; or, the  
plication of the Chemical Rays of Light  
the Purpose of Pictorial Representation.  
Fortunately, this very important paper was  
published in the *Transactions*, and was  
sequently withdrawn, and all attempts  
and the original MS. have failed. In the  
ort of the paper in the *Proceedings* the  
hor uses *photography*, *photograph*, *photo-*  
*graphic*, as freely as they are used to-day,  
hout any comment upon them as words, so  
at the inference is that they were already  
general use. But our research has as yet  
covered no evidence of any previous employ-  
nt. The paper read six weeks before—on  
January, 1839—by Mr. Fox Talbot, recog-  
es the art only under the name of "photo-  
ic drawing," and its proceeds as "photo-  
ic drawings" or "pictures"; and the  
nes *photography* and *photograph* have not  
been found in French or in English in  
erence to the work of Niépce, Daguerre,  
other early experimenters or inventors.

From the date of Sir John Herschel's two  
papers in March, 1839, and March, 1840,  
instances of the words become common; they  
were used even by Fox Talbot in the speci-  
fication of his patent, No. 8842 of 1841,  
instead of his own chosen term "photogenic."  
But it is difficult to suppose that Herschel  
can have been the inventor, else we should  
have expected some note or comment to that  
effect in his paper, such as, for example, we  
there find on the names *negative* and *positive*,  
and other terms of the art which he did there  
introduce. It is possible that research in  
journals, newspapers, or ephemeral literature  
before 1839 would show *photography* and its  
derivatives already in more or less common  
use, and might perhaps enable us to track  
them to the inventor, or at least to their first  
known appearance in print. It would be a  
pity for the origin of "light-drawing" to be  
itself left in darkness, and "photography" to  
be added to the words of which the actual  
history is unknown. J. A. H. MURRAY.  
Oxford.

"PICKERIDGE": "PUCKERIDGE."—Gilbert  
White in his 'Observations' in 'Nat. Hist.  
of Selborne,' 1789, says:—

"The country people have a notion that the  
fern-owl or churn-owl, or eve-jarr, which they also  
call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weaning  
calves, by inflicting, as it strikes at them, the fatal  
distemper known to cow-leeches by the name of  
puckeridge."

In these two senses "puckeridge" is also  
entered in the 'English Dialect Dictionary'.  
In several recent dictionaries one finds a  
very similar word, "pickeridge," explained  
as "a tumour on the back of cattle, the  
same as a wormil or warble," or as the 'New  
Sydenham Society's Lexicon' has it, "One  
of the varieties of warbles, a swelling  
occurring on the backs of cattle." These  
explanations of "puckeridge" and "picke-  
ridge" are not very like each other; but  
the words are closely alike, and both  
"distempers" are said to afflict cattle, and  
to concern the cow-leech. Will any reader  
of 'N. & Q.' who knows inform me whether  
the words are the same, or whether  
there is any connexion between them?  
"Pickeridge" is not in the 'E.D.D.,' nor have  
I yet traced it back beyond the second half  
of the nineteenth century. More information  
is needed. J. A. H. MURRAY.  
Oxford.

"PIECE-BROKER."—What was this trade, of  
which frequent mention is made in the  
eighteenth century? Thus, *The London*  
*Gazette* of 1697, No. 3,304, has, "One Gawen

Hardy, of....., Piece-Broker, was.....Indicted for Felony.....for paying and putting off Counterfeit Milled Money at a lower rate than the same was Coined or Counterfeited for." In Strype's edition of Stow's 'Survey,' ed. 1754, p. 113, we read, "Holywell Street, commonly called the backside of St. Clement's, a place inhabited by divers Salesmen and Piece-brokers." And 'The Annual Register' of 1770 has in its 'Obituary' (p. 143), "Mr. Muzere, aged ninety, many years an eminent piece-broker, who never trusted any money out at interest, but put it into an iron chest, in which was found at his death about 9,000*l*." These can hardly come under a modern explanation given in Simmonds's 'Dict. of Trade,' 1858 (copied in 'Century' and 'Standard' American dictionaries), "a person who buys shreds and remnants of woollen cloth from tailors, to sell again to others who want them for mending, or for other purposes." Is this, by the way, an actual use of the word? I have not met with it.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

SHAKESPEARE'S PORTRAIT.—I have in my possession a booklet of 67 pp., the title of which is as follows: "Original Prologues, Epilogues, and other Pieces never before printed.....London.....1756." This contains a number of poems in praise of Shakespeare, including the tributes of Milton, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Sir R. Steele, and Collins. In addition to these there is a poem 'On Shakespeare's Monument,' meaning, I suppose, the statue by Roubiliac. The opening lines of this piece are as follows:—

Old Homer's fancy'd face, a form unknown,  
Survives in breathing brass, or Parian stone:  
While of the mind such images remain,  
We wish to raise the honour'd shade again;  
Immortal wit compels us to admire  
The relique, rescu'd from devouring fire.  
Such Shakespear was; from hence invention took  
The studious posture, and the piercing look.

The rest of the poem consists of the usual kind of praise which was bestowed upon Shakespeare in the eighteenth century; but at the end there is the following prose note:

"There is no genuine picture of Shakespear. That, called His, was taken long after his death from a person supposed extremely like him, at the direction of Sir Thomas Clarges."

I do not think that any of the editors or biographers of Shakespeare have taken notice of the above statement. I suppose that the writer must have meant by "picture" a painted portrait of Shakespeare, for his words could hardly apply to the engraved portrait affixed to the First Folio. Anyhow it seems to me that the writer's statement deserves to be taken into consideration, for there is no

apparent reason why he should make without having some warrant for it. By which of the painted portraits of Shakespeare does he allude to? Is any one of them known to have been in the possession of Sir Thomas Clarges? Are any particulars of that gentleman known? By following the clue here given it is possible that some important results may be obtained. At all events, in the scarcity of information about Shakespeare the man, we cannot afford to overlook such a statement as the above, especially as it appears to be reasonable.

BERTRAM DOBELL

[For Sir Thomas Clarges see 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,'

JAMES V.'S POEMS.—A number of poems 'Peblis to the Play,' 'Christ's Kirk on Green,' 'The Gaberlunzie Man,' and 'Jollie Beggar'—are attributed to James V. of Scotland. I am anxious to learn the original authority for ascribing these to the king; and if you, or any of your correspondents, could give me this information, I should feel deeply indebted. I have consulted the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' but without result.

W. G. BLAIRIE MURDOCH

"THIS TOO SHALL PASS AWAY."—*Munsey's Magazine* for May there is a story of an Oriental satrap who asked his vizier to give him a motto suitable for every event of every sorrow, in fact for everything that could happen. The vizier answered, "Great lord, this shall pass away." I had never met with the story before, and shall be most grateful to any reader who can tell me where it comes from, or the names of the despot and his vizier. The reason I am interested in it is that it happens to possess a curious seal-ring, gift of a dear friend, engraved with this motto, but in the Persian language. "In niz bugzarad." JAS. PLATT, JR.

DAVIES OF CORNWALL.—Henry Davies Buryan, Cornwall, married Hester, daughter of Col. Humphrey Noyes Buryan, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Davies, who married 22 Jan. 1709, Elizabeth Harvey. Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' kindly give the names of any particulars of the other sons of Henry and Hester Davies?

WILLIAM JACKSON PIGGS

CATALOGUES OF MSS.—It is thirteen years since MRS. C. A. WHITE in these columns (8th S. ii. 44) referred to the manuscript treasures in libraries which still remained buried for want of handy catalogues. I have just received an admirable index to the O

SS. preserved in the Manchester Free Reference Library, which serves as a model of what such catalogues should be. The price is twopence. It is just the kind of thing that students want. The catalogues of MSS. in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and other big libraries, fail in that they are practically inaccessible because the price is so high. Could not occasional lists be issued, at a low price, of different classes of MSS., of interest to different classes of students? Do readers know of other low-priced lists, indexes, and catalogues of MSS.? I am sure the Editor will gladly find room for contributions towards a bibliography of MSS.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.  
10, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

MR. GILBERT, MATHEMATICIAN.—Whiston, in his 'Memoirs,' says that he was introduced to Stamford, in 1687, to "that great mathematician, Mr. Gilbert, clerk." Is anything more known of this Mr. Gilbert?

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.  
Breatham Common.

BEQUESTS PAYABLE IN THE CHURCH PORCH.—Henry Chauncy, father of Sir Henry Chauncy, whose will was proved in 1681, left five pounds each to be paid to every one of his grandchildren, in Yardley (Ardeley) Church porch, at their several ages of eighteen years, if they live to that age.

Is not this a late date for such a custom to be observed? Was it usual for bequests to be paid in so public a place?

W. B. GERISH.  
Bishop's Stortford.

F. T. STREADER.—About 1898 a friend gave me the following title of a book he had taken from a bookseller's catalogue, namely, "S. Horton. To the rescue [an account of W. T. Streader]. Just published." I have been searching year after year in the British Museum Library Catalogue for its publication, but it has not got there, nor is it in Sampson Low's 'English Catalogue.' I shall be glad to know when and by whom it was published.

RALPH THOMAS.  
1, Narbonne Avenue, S.W.

WILLIAM MILLER'S ENGRAVINGS.—Can any of your readers give me the titles of the engravings in which the following line appears: "by William Miller appear? Nuremberg," after Dewint, for Rodwell Martin, London, 1823.  
"Gignette of 'Hume's Monument,' Edinburgh, after A. Nasmyth, for David Constable, Edinburgh, 1824.

'The Lead Hills,' after T. Clark, about 1869 (?), size of engraving  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.

In 1832 Miller engraved a small plate for title-page for 'Christian Vespers,' C. Hutcheson, Glasgow. Was such a book ever published? I could not find it in the British Museum Catalogue.

W. F. MILLER.

DOUGLAS OF DORNOCK.—The first Earl of Queensberry gave the estate of Dornock, Dumfriesshire, to his third son, Archibald. I should be very glad if any one could tell me whom this Archibald married, and also whom his son William and his grandson William (both of Dornock) married.

J. F. MORRIS FAWCETT.  
73, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—Whence comes the following?—

A rose-red city half as old as Time.

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.  
[Our memory suggests Burgen's Newdigate 'Petra.']

What is the source of the following lines?—

Because my wine was of too poor a savour  
For one whose palate gladdens in the flavour  
Of sparkling Helicon.

V. T.

"NOBILE VIRTUTIS GENUS EST PATIENTIA."  
—The following distich, or something very like it, I saw, thirteen years ago, in one of the rooms of the Hôtel Riederalp, in Canton Valais:—

Nobile virtutis genus est patientia; si vis  
Omnia perfecte vincere, disce pati.

Is it original, or from some printed book? If from the latter, who was the author?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.  
[References to "Disce pati" will be found at 10th S. i. 316; ii. 412.]

ANTHONY BEC.—Whence is the statement derived that the body of Anthony Bec, the famous Bishop of Durham, and King of Man, was carried into Lincoln Cathedral for burial through a hole in the wall, since, out of reverence for St. Hugh, it could not be borne in at the door?

W. R.

WAKERLEY.—I wish to trace the origin, pedigree, and history of my family name as above. Beyond personal interest I have a literary curiosity, arising from its extreme rarity. The Post Office London Directory has only one name in it spelt the same, and only one name—Wakeley—similar; this rarity I note in the directories of many other districts.

I have from Burke's 'General Armory' found that the name has three coats of arms. I see that in the 'Visitation of Yorks' there

is mention of Thomas Wakerley, married to "Kateren," daughter of Sir Wm. FitzWilliam. She married secondly Sir John Skipworth. In the book 'Early Lincoln Wills,' by A. Gibbons, there is mention of Sir John de la Warre, of Wakerley, in Northants, in 1345, who refers to a family of the name living there. A will of John de Sutton in 1391 also mentions the name. My cousin Alderman Wakerley, of Leicester, informs me that the Wakerleys were lords of the manor of Walton, near Peterborough, of whom was John Wakerley, high sheriff in 1425. If any of your readers could favour me with assistance, I would duly thank them and you.

J. G. V. WAKERLEY.

Sherwood, Nottingham.

### Replies.

#### NELSON'S SIGNAL.

(10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 321.)

NOTWITHSTANDING MR. C. A. WARD'S positive and italicized assertion that "England expects that every man will do his duty" is *not* the right form, there is absolutely no room to doubt that it is; and I say this, not on the evidence of a man who—nearly eighty years after the battle—wrote that his father had told him that he had heard his grandfather relate, &c.; but on the contemporary evidence of the ships' logs, which in some instances give the code numbers. Any one who wishes to verify them, with the flags which denoted them, may see them in the October issue of the *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution, or in my own 'Nelson Memorial.' It is incorrect to say that the "Signalling Lieutenant"—Pasco—had been disabled. A few hours later Pasco was severely wounded in the battle; but we have his distinct authority (Nicolas, vii. 150) for the statement that Nelson gave the signal to him; but it was then worded "England confides that every man will do his duty"; and that *confides* was changed to *expects*, on his suggestion, in order to save time.

Independent of Pasco's positive statement, there are other very good reasons for accepting this story as correct: first, because "England confides"—or "The country confides"—is a phrase which seems to have run readily from Nelson's pen (it occurs not unfrequently in his correspondence); and, secondly, because it fits in with the words which were certainly used, and will not fit in with those which MR. WARD prefers. No one could possibly have written "England confides every man to do his duty."

On the other hand, I do not know of any evidence which would warrant our acceptance of the statement that the signal, as written by Nelson, was worded as Mr. Thompson has put it. And not only is this unsupported by any valid evidence, but it is—as appears to me—entirely contrary to the spirit as well as to the letter of anything that Nelson is known to have written. J. K. LAUGHTON.

The correct version is, "England expects every man will do his duty." There was no "that." "Will" is much more forcible than "to do"; it implies a conviction that each man will eagerly respond to the solemn appeal made to him. "To do" implies a stern command, such as might be addressed to hesitating or lukewarm men. I have seen this question discussed in books and newspapers often enough. The version I give is in "sailors' vernacular": "that" would spoil it; "to do" is too stiff for between decks. W. R. H.

NELSON'S UNIFORM (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 326).—It is not unlikely, the pictures were varnished with varnish either originally yellow or that turned yellow, the blue of the uniform would appear green, I think. Or perhaps the blue pigment underwent some chemical change in itself. J. T. F.

Durham.

Artists' mistakes in colour, such as those spoken of by H. H. H., are unfortunately frequent. I have seen many, the result generally of copying from black and white. HAROLD MALET, Col.

GIBBON, CH. LVI. NOTE 81: 'Ἀστρονόμος' (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 167, 272).—MR. R. PIERPONT suggested explanation of the passage in the 'Alexias' quoted by Gibbon appears to me not merely ingenious, but the only one satisfactory in every respect. He is to be congratulated the more as Anna Comnena's sentence of four words has proved hitherto a stumbling-block to many a profound scholar. But in order to substantiate his interpretation it is needful to trace back carefully the one mainly doubtful word, through modern and Byzantine to classic Greek, seeking to ascertain whether there exists a continuous or connexion sufficient to establish the meaning of the passage in the way suggested.

Du Cange, *sub v.* ἀστρονομία (thus, in the feminine gender—erroneously, as I think confines himself to placing after the word in the 'Alexias' the rendering of Latin translators: "Astriformem securiculam aut connexam fibula. Hoeschelius, εἶδον ὡς δειπλοῦν, esse putat, seu περιανχίνον κότυρον, uti loquitur Philo." He is unable to do

any other explanation, but adds, "sed hæc nodum non solvunt."

The "tolerable meaning" which Gibbon "endeavoured to grope out" is equally unsatisfactory, and even more arbitrary. He is entirely mistaken in asserting that Portius explains *κεραυνός* as "a flash of lightning," as well as in advancing that "*χρυσάφιον* is a golden crown." *Χρυσάφιον* is the later Greek diminutive form of *χρυσός*, and means simply gold; *δεδεμένον μετὰ χρυσάφιον*=bound with (set in) gold. His rendering, therefore, "a radiated crown of gold," is altogether fantastic.

With regard to the ordinary meaning of the word *ἀστροπελέκη* (as he spells it), Du Cange refers to the 'Corona Preciosa' (the earliest dictionary, or rather concise vocabulary, of modern Greek, first published in Venice, 1527), to Simon Portius ('Diet. Lat. Gr. barbarum et litterale,' 1635), and to Girolamo Germano ('Vocabolario Italiano et Greco,' 1622), all of whom interpret it by "fulmen, *κεραυνός*." Portius adds the verb *ἀστροπελεκῶ*=*κεραυνοβολῶ*, and the participle *ἀστροπελεκήμενος*=*κεραυνωθείς*. Du Cange might also have referred to Meursius ('Glossarium Gr. barbarum,' 1614), who interprets in the same sense, and gives the word correctly *ἀστροπελέκιον*.

I have gone through these the earliest vocabularies of modern Greek for the purpose already stated, and not because of any doubt as to the meaning of the word, which is the usual one for thunderbolt in the spoken Greek of even to-day. It is a beautiful and most poetic form of expression. In folk-lore, and in the popular songs, *ὁ Ἀστροπελέκης* is a famous klepht, so surnamed for his thunderbolt-like onslaughts on the Turkish oppressor. Also *ὁ Ἀστραπογιάννης*, the lightning John.

It should here be stated that, if we suppose a classic masculine form, *ἀστροπέλεκυς*, then in the passage under consideration we should read *ἀστροπέλεκυν*, and not *ἀστροπελέκυν*, as in the Bonn edition of the 'Alexias.' In a foot-note the editor refers to another reading, *ἀστροπελέκιν*, which he rejects, which, however, is the correct one. In the Greek language the tendency to attenuation is observable at an early stage, as in the classic use of *βιβλῶν* for *βιβλος*. Such diminutive forms become more and more constant in Byzantine and later Greek; and, moreover, we find that by the operation of a well-known linguistic law, that of phonetic decay, through laziness in pronouncing, first the *o* of the diminutive termination is dropped, as in *τυρός*—*τυρίον*—*τυρίν*, and *τράπεζα*—

*τραπέζιον*—*τραπέζιν*, and *παῖς*—*παιδίον*—*παιδίν*; and later, in modern times, the terminal *v* is also omitted. Therefore in Anna Comnena we may read *ἀστροπελέκιν* for *ἀστροπελέκιον*, from a supposed primitive form *ἀστροπέλεκυς*.

The last form is not met with in any extant classic or early Byzantine text; but there are sufficient indications to warrant the supposition that some such alternative designation for *κεραυνός* must have been in use in the spoken language or in the popular songs of early times. All scholars are aware that the classic texts which have come down to us have preserved but a portion of the wealth of the Greek tongue in its various ancient forms and dialects. But that the bolt of Jupiter was spoken of otherwise than *κεραυνός* alone is manifest from the following passages in Sophocles ('Æd. Col.,' 1515):—

στράψαντα χειρὸς τῆς ἀνικήτου βέλη.

And in Aristophanes ('Av.,' 1239):—

ὅπως μὴ σου γένος πανώλεθρον  
Διὸς μακέλλῃ πᾶν ἀναστρέψῃ δίκη,

in which the thunderbolt is referred to as the arrow, and as the mattock of Jove. Elsewhere it occurs as *Διὸς μάστιξ*, the scourge of Jove. The distance, however, between a mattock and an axe is not great; and *πέλεκυς* *Διὸς* or *ἀστροπέλεκυς* may well have been preserved in the spoken tongue up to early Byzantine times. In this connexion, therefore, we encounter no great difficulty.

It is not equally easy to associate the vocable in question with the name given to a precious stone. In that acceptance it is not met with in the ancient dictionaries of Pollux, Suidas, Hesychius, or Photius, nor in the 'Etymologica.' Nor does Theophrastus ('De Lapid.') refer to any stone of that name. The earliest instance I have been able to discover of *κεραυνός* (*κεραυνίτης*) being thus used is that of Clement of Alexandria (A.D. 200, nine centuries earlier than Anna Comnena), who in 'Pædag.' ii. 12 writes:—

"Τοιοῦτοι ταῖς ἡλιθίαις οἱ λίθοι γυναιξὶ περιδούμενοι τοῖς ὄρμοις, καὶ τοῖς περιδεραίοις ἐγκατακλειόμενοι, ἀμέθυστοι, καὶ κεραυνίται, καὶ ἰάσπιδες."

The evidence thus forthcoming of the use of *κεραυνίτης* as applied to *λίθος* is all the more important when considered in connexion with the passage in Pliny (xxxvii. 51) where we meet with the name *ceraunia* for the first time, though in its Latin form; it is

a mere transcription in Latin letters\* of a Greek word evidently mentioned by the two Greek writers whom Pliny quotes, Zenothemis and Sotacus. We have thus sufficient warrant for accepting as certain that the designation (ῥ) κεραυνία λίθος or (ὀ) κεραυνίτης λίθος was in common use with ancient Greeks. The fact, moreover, that Sotacus affirmed that those stones "resemble axes [πελέκεις] in shape" supplies the link connecting these terms with the Byzantine ἀστροπελέκιον, if applied to a stone.

Now, this statement of Sotacus, and what immediately follows in Pliny, i.e., that a certain kind of such stones "is much in request for the practices of magic, it never being found in any place but one that has been struck by lightning"; that the thunder-stone *brontea* (55) "falls with thunder"; that the shower-stone *ombria* (65) "falls with showers and lightning much in the same manner as *ceraunia*"—all this, which the uncritical and credulous Pliny narrates, with much else of the same value, is, on the face of it, a mixture of fact and superstition, of geology and folk-lore, in which it is possible to pick up the end of the web of scientific truth. Clearly, the name of κεραυνίτης must have been applied primarily to meteorites, which no doubt gave rise at first to all kinds of superstitious beliefs and magical impostures. The fall of meteorites, being a fact of no rare occurrence, was then received as the only available explanation of the source and nature of certain other stones, bright, usually polished and shaped—to wit the celts, stone implements, arrow-heads, and *axes*, which to this day are popularly known in the English language as ax-stone,† storm-stone, thunder-stone,‡ thunder-hammer, thunder-axe, or simply thunderbolt (see 'Century Dict.' and 'New Eng. Dict.'). It is not difficult to conceive how, by a confusion of facts and a muddling of ideas, certain precious stones, iridescent, luminous, and with a flashing effect, came to be included in a loosely defined category of minerals and

worked stones, which were supposed to have dropped from the clouds.

From the foregoing it becomes evident that the Byzantines, in accepting a new name for κεραυνός, or in giving more generic currency to an already extant alternative designation, ἀστροπελέκις, renamed ἀστροπελέκιον the κεραυνίτης λίθος.

In conclusion, perhaps I may be permitted to note the following curious fact: Marbod (Marbodus or Marbodeus), Bishop of Rennes († 1123), a famous Latinist of his time, rendered into Latin verse for the use of Philip Auguste a work on gems, which was said to have been composed originally in Greek by Evax, an Arabian physician. This reputation is not known to exist, but the 'gemmarum lapidumque preciosorum forma naturis atque viribus opusculum,' was first printed in 1511, and several times since the The Lubec edition of 1575, which pretends to be the first, bears this title: 'De gemmarum scriptum Evacis Regis Arabum; olim poeta quodam in Carmine redditum.' It is included in Migne's 'Patrologia' (vol. clxxx) accompanied by a quaint old French version and the 'Poèmes de Marbode' were recently republished, with a metrical French translation by S. Ropartz, at Rennes, 1873. § 30 (28), 'De Ceraunio,' the following lines occur:—

Ventorum rabie cum turbidus aestuat aer,  
Cum tonat horrendum, cum fulgurat igneus aeth.  
Nubibus illis, coelo cadit iste lapillus,  
Cujus apud Graecos exstat de fulmine nomen.  
Illis quippe locis quos constat fulmine tactos,  
Iste Ceraunios est Graeco sermone vocatus;  
Nam quod nos fulmen, Graeci dixerunt ceraunon.  
Qui caste gerit hunc, a fulmine non feritur,  
Nec domus, aut villae, quibus assuerit lapis ille,

The good bishop might well have taken this bodily from Pliny.

Since the above was written, MR. PIERPOINT has kindly informed me that he had met with mention of the "ceraunia" stone besides Pliny, in some of the later Latin writers: Claudian ('Laus Serenae,' 74); Sidonius Apollinaris ('Carm.' v. 49); Aelius Lampridius ('Heliogab.' c. 33). Columella ('De Rust.' iii. 2) speaks of a kind of grapes "cerauniaie."

J. GENNADIUS

The reply signed ROBERT PIERPOINT reminds me of my own suggestion for the Baskish word *izarri*, meaning 'marble,' namely, that it is formed from *izar* + *arri*, literally star-stone, alluding to the shining specks which characterize the product of the mountains. For the contention there is the model of *sagardo*=cid formed from *sagar*=apple, and *arifo*, a variety

\* So also the names of certain other stones enumerated by Pliny (*ib.* 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 65, 73), *asteria*, *astrion*, *astriotes*, *astrobolos*, *brontia*, *ombria*, *astrapaia*, from ἀστῆρ, a star, βροντή, thunder, ὄβρος, a shower, ἀστραπή, lightning.

† Parker Cleaveland ('Elem. Treatise of Mineral,' second ed., Boston, N.E., 1822, pp. 269, 340), referring to the stones mentioned by Pliny, supposes they are varieties of jasper or of the "axe-stone."

‡ H. Mandrell ('Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem,' 1697) describes certain stones "vulgarly call'd thunder-stones."

*rno*=wine. In Guipuscoa there is a mountain called *izarraitz*, whence, as we are told Agustin Cardaberaz, the marble used in the church of St. Ignatius of Loyola, adjoining his birth-house, was carried. The name means marble-rock, *peña de marmol*. Mr. Cole, of Exeter College, Oxford, once told me that the reason why the Romans called the sea *marmor* was because the surface of the sea often presents a streakiness resembling the markings of marble.

E. S. DODGSON.

BROUGHAM CASTLE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229, 293, 329). Our correspondent T. says that in replies to the second reference there is some confusion as to the identity of Brougham Castle.

Brougham Hall. Will he kindly indicate where, and by whom, Brougham Castle and Brougham Hall, which he erroneously states have nothing to do with each other, have been "mixed up"? It is implied that the confusion of the Broughams with Brougham arises from the year (1726) in which the Hall

was bought by the first Lord Brougham's grandfather. But Brougham is only another name of Burgham, and of Broracum or Novacum, a Roman station which Gough has located here. The estate of Burgham or Brougham belonged to the Brougham family before the Conquest. This is proved from the fact that the earliest possessors had Brougham at the time of the Conquest, and continued to hold it afterwards by the tenure of *franchise* (Burke's 'Peerage'). Gilbert de Brougham, about the fourth year of King John, granted to Robert de Vipont one-half of the manor of Brougham, together with the advowson of the rectory—but no part of the manor—although the castle, then a single tower, which was afterwards enlarged by Roger Clifford, Vipont's successor, stands within the manor of Brougham (*ibid.*). Hutchinson, in his 'Excursion to the Lakes,' informs us that on the outer gate of Brougham Castle there were discernible in his time "the arms of the Vallibus, or Vaux family, being grey and gules." Vaux is, of course, the second name in the title of the present Lord Brougham and Vaux.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

In a reference to the "mixing up" of Brougham Castle and Brougham Hall mentioned by your correspondent T., I subjoin a thing I happened to find in an old scrap-book (I do not know name or date, but evidently between 1821 and 1830) which appears to confirm the story. At any rate, it is interesting from a genealogical point of view:—

"We have no wish to rake up old stories, nor unnecessarily wound personal feelings, but when folly and presumption soar too high, and men and women forget themselves, it is quite necessary to give them a *gentle set down*—there are several individuals capering and vapouring about London just now, who want a little of our wholesome discipline, and we think no season can be better adapted for *stripping* pretenders than *this*, when the town is empty, and the weather sufficiently warm to prevent any risk of their taking cold.

"The first person who comes under our eye is Mr. Henry Brougham (whose birth-place has recently been fixed in a garret in Edinburgh), whose friends and admirers flatter their idol by sanctioning his pretensions to be called Henry Brougham, of Brougham Hall, in the county of Westmoreland, Esq., as if it were an ancient domain to which Mr. Brougham had succeeded from a long line of ancestors.

"Mr. Brougham, the grandfather of the late Queen's Attorney-General, was a most amiable man, and was the owner of a small farm-house (called, we believe, the Bird's-nest), now nicknamed Brougham-hall—he was a solicitor and sort of agent to the Duke of Portland, who greatly esteemed him.

"Through his Grace's interest Mr. Brougham had an attic apartment granted him in Windsor Castle, at which time he had also a house in Castle-yard, Holborn.

"The eldest son of Mr. Brougham, the same nobleman appointed to the *sinecure* place of Serjeant at Arms to the Lord High Treasurer—a post, netting somewhat under 100*l.* per annum.

"About fifty years since, this Mr. Brougham (the father of the present Barrister) was engaged with a Mr. Callmell, of Albemarle-street, in a gaming concern with Mr. Howard, who afterwards became the mirror of Whiggery, and Protestant Duke of Norfolk. A large sum of money was lost by Mr. Howard to Messrs. Brougham and Callmell, and—why, we really know not—Mr. Brougham immediately left London and retired to Edinburgh, where he married, and subsequently resided.

"Mr. Brougham his son (the Barrister) had two uncles—of one of whom we know nothing—the other was beneficed by the Duke of Portland, and is a most worthy and respectable clergyman in Ireland.

"Mr. Brougham, Sen. had likewise three daughters, one married we believe to the late Mr. Meux, another to Mr. Lowndes, a solicitor, and the other to the late Mr. Aylmer, also a lawyer.

"Of the marriage, &c. of the present Mr. Brougham it is not our intention to speak, nor do we mean in the slightest degree to impugn the respectability of his family—we merely mean that when Mr. Brougham is talked of as proprietor of Brougham Hall, a fine property in the north of England, it is necessary that the world should know how much of the boasting is founded in truth."

A. H. ARKLE.

CROWN STREET, SOHO (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 326).—I must confess to some degree of scepticism with regard to "Elde Lane" or "Elde Strate," as it is commonly written, being the ancient appellation of Hog Lane, or Crown Street, which was partly in Soho and partly in St. Giles's. It is said to be so called in

ancient documents, but I suspect these documents existed only in Parton's imagination, or else that he confused the lane with the authentic "Elde Strate" (Old Street), in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate. A "strate" means a paved road, and it is improbable that a thoroughfare of this description would have sunk into the condition of the country lane that we see depicted by Aggas. It is a practice of topographers to copy from their predecessors without any examination of evidence, and after a time fiction acquires the force of fact.

This is shown by the statement that Hog Lane, about the year 1762, received the name of Crown Street, and was called so after the "Rose and Crown" Tavern at the corner of Rose Street. It was, I believe, Cunningham who first made a suggestion to this effect in his 'Handbook of London.' This suggestion has now developed into a statement of fact. But Hatton, in his 'New View of London,' 1708, i. 270, in describing the boundaries of St. Giles's parish, calls the thoroughfare "Hog Lane or Crown Street," so the name is nearly sixty years older than Cunningham imagined. That it continued to be known as Hog Lane is only in accordance with human nature, which dislikes innovation of this kind. Up to the present day I always think of the thoroughfare connecting Paddington with Islington as the New Road, in which faith I was brought up. It requires an effort to recall the fact that years ago an inventive genius split the road into Marylebone and Euston. In olden days these mnemonic exercises were still more difficult, as the streets were not universally labelled. But in 1762, if Cunningham is correct, the local authorities jogged people's memories by fixing up a tablet with the inscription, "This is Crown Street, 1762," and after that date Hog Lane was forgotten by map-makers.

As regards the name, Maitland, 'History of London,' 1739, p. 760, says:—

"The Gallows was erected at the north end of the Garden Wall belonging to the Hospital opposite the Pound, where at present the Crown Tavern is situate, between the ends of St. Giles's High Street and Hog Lane."

Hatton, in his list of London streets, 'New View,' i. 22, gives "Crown Yard, at the N. end of Hog Lane, by St. Giles's Pound." He also gives, 'New View,' i. 70, "Rose and Crown Yard, at the northerly side of the broad part of St. Giles's Street." It is evident, therefore, that Crown Street derived its name from the "Crown" Tavern at its northern end, and not from the "Rose and Crown," which was a different place of entertainment,

whether situate in Broad Street, or at the corner of Rose Street, Soho.

W. F. PRIDEAUX

'LES MISÉRABLES': ITS TOPOGRAPHY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 309).—H. H. B. is right in his surmise the old Rue des Postes was renamed Lhomond, 27 February, 1867, and Rue Ne Ste. Geneviève became Rue Tournes 24 August, 1864. The Collège Rollin, No. 34, Rue des Postes, but in 1823 it called Collège Ste. Barbe, and did not the name of Rollin till after the Revolu of 1830. Rue Copeau is now Rue Lacép and Rue du Petit Banquier is Rue Watt. The Rue de Pontoise has existed since and still remains. Rue du Battoir—should be a comma between "Battoir" "St. Victor" in H. H. B.'s query—retains its name till 17 January, 1894, since who is called Rue de Quatrefages. The St. Victor of the present day is only part the old street; a portion has been renamed Rue Jussieu, and a portion is now Rue L.

Having made Old Paris my special for fifteen years, I consider myself rather authority on the subject, and shall be to give any readers of 'N. & Q.' who be searching in our city, any information my power.

ROBERT B. DOUGL

64, Rue des Martyrs, Paris.

RIPLEY ARMS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 167; iv. 31). When Edward Baines wrote his 'History of the County of York,' 1822, there was in great staircase of Ripley Castle a small Venetian window of stained glass, ornamented with a series of escutcheons displaying quarterings and intermarriages of the Ingilby family during a period of 443 years. Is it not probable, if this window still exists, that the Ripley arms will be found quartered here with those of the Sir Thomas de Ingilby, who, in 1378, married the heiress of the Ripley family, and then came into possession of the estate? The Ingilby Arms are given in Burke's 'General Armory,' where also those of Ripley, co. York, are to be Per chevron, dovetailed or and three lions rampant counterchanged. Crest: a demi-lion rampant, regardant, vert, armed argent, holding between the paws an escutcheon per chevron, or and azure.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL

HENRY ALVAREZ, S.J.: HENRY ALWAY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 126).—In the Winchester College Register of Scholars the marginal note gives the name of Henry Alway (elected 1532) "Sacerdos," and this note seems to support Mr. WAINWRIGHT's conjecture that Henry Alvarez, S.J., was the same man. He

way, the scholar, like several of his contemporaries at Winchester, had previously been a chorister at New College, Oxford (see *Historical Ecclesiasticus*, ii. 264). He came from Colerne, Wilts, where one Thomas Grey acted as bailiff to New College (*ibid.*, 258). H. C.

COL. PITT, 1711 (10th S. iv. 206, 333).—I think MR. A. R. BAYLEY must be wrong in surmising that the Col. Pitt attached to the Russian army in 1711 was son of "Diamond Pitt," and should be glad to know on what grounds he makes his supposition. Col. John Pitt, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, was A.D.C. to the King, and M.P. for Hindon 1714-15. The only wife of his that appears in the family pedigree is the Hon. Mary Belasyse, daughter of Viscount Devonberg, and she was not married till 1714. Also Col. John Pitt was not born before 1689, as his eldest brother, Lord Londonderry, was only born in 1688, consequently he could not have had a grown-up daughter in 1711. I am still, therefore, anxious for information about this remarkable story. CONSTANCE RUSSELL. *Wallowfield.*

SCALLIONS (10th S. iv. 327).—Now that 'The English Dialect Dictionary' is completed, it is not necessarily to be conceded by all scholars that the English language that it serves to be recognized as the best authority for dialect words.

Therefore proceed to quote from it:—*Scallion-gate*, sb. Radnorshire. A lych-gate. *Scallenge*.

*Scallenge*, sb. obs.? Heref. west country. Also *ten skallenge*, *skallynge* (Havergal's 'Glossary'); in forms *scallage* ('Heref. Gloss.', 1839), west country. 1. A lych-gate, a detached covered porch at the entrance of a churchyard; 'Heref. Gloss.', and Havergal: west country, Halliwell. 2. p. *Skallenge-block*, a horse-block (Havergal)."

The word is obviously derived from O. Fr. *scillon*, a nut-shell, a slate; from *escaille*, a tile; of Germanic origin, from O. H. G. *schale* (G. *schale*), a scale, shell, husk, cover. The reference is to the tiled roof.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

This word is the late Latin *scaliones*, French *escalier*, a winding stair, or steps. Possibly churches mentioned by MR. PHILLIPS are sloping ground, so that steps on one side might be necessary. Even if the ground is level there may have been steps up and down, a stile over a fence, or a bridge over a way. S. O. ADDY.

It is not a lych-gate called a *scallion* because, in certain sense, the shed erected over the

entrance-gates to a churchyard, for the temporary reception of the dead, is an uninhabited house? *Scallion* seems to be a corruption of *Ascalon*, one of the chief cities of the Philistines, which to this day, according to the prophecy of Zechariah (ix. 5), has not a single inhabitant within its walls. In Bailey's 'Dictionary,' 1740, an *ascalon* is "a kind of small onion of Ascalon, a City of Palestine." J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

This name for a lych-gate, in the forms *callens*, *skallens*, *callans*, *callandes*, *scallyons*, occurs often in the 'Ludlow Churchwardens' Accounts,' Camd. Soc., pp. 108, 114, 131, 165. Probably there was a bar having an upward and downward motion, similar to that of a scale-beam. Gates constructed on this principle are not uncommon. W. C. B.

"BESIDE" (10th S. iv. 306).—To those who may not have given much thought to the difference in meaning between "beside" and "besides," the following extract from 'English Grammar Past and Present,' by J. C. Nesfield, may be of interest:—

"Beside, besides.—The former means *by the side of*, and hence sometimes *outside of*. The latter means *in addition to*:—He came and sat *beside* me (=by my side). Your answer is *beside* (=outside of, irrelevant to) the question. *Besides* (=in addition to) advising, he gave them some money."

F. HOWARD COLLINS.

Torquay.

The meaning attached to this word in the passage quoted is evidently "over and above," and in Nuttall's 'Dictionary' this meaning is given both to "beside" and "besides." That "beside" formerly stood for "besides" is evident from the Authorized Version; see Matt. xiv. 21, Numbers xi. 6. "Beside" in the sense referred to having dropped out of use, the journalist quoted seems to think it his duty to revive it.

EDWARD M. LAYTON.

NUMISMATIC (10th S. iv. 288).—The following will be useful:—J. Y. Akerman's 'Introduction to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins'; E. W. Madden's 'Handbook of Roman Numismatics'; 'Coins of the New Testament' (a two-fold card with illustrations, issued gratis by Marcus Ward & Co.); 'The Coinage of England and Ireland,' with illustrations, published in *The Queen*, circa March, 1903; H. W. Humphreys's 'Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of England'; 'Comic Coins,' *Ludgate Magazine*, July, 1897; C. W. King, 'Early Christian Numismatics'; 'The Coin Collector,' by Carew Hazlitt; and a more expensive work, Col. Thorburn's

'Guide to the History and Valuation of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in Gold, Silver, Copper, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time,' revised by Mr. Grueber, 1898. Lord Avebury gave a very interesting lecture at the London Institution some time ago on the history of money, and Sir John Evans contributed a valuable series of papers to *The Leisure Hour* of November and December, 1882, entitled 'L. S. D.'

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

See 'Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies' (R. Ruding), 3 vols., London, 1840, 4to, reference number at British Museum 2032 f.

E. P. WOLFERSTAN.

GIBBETS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 229, 251, 296, 315).—My father, born in 1818, often mentioned his having been offered—I think in 1844—a gibbet, which was in the corner of a field somewhere in the vicinity of Church Stretton or Bishop's Castle. Unfortunately I cannot be sure which town. He was driving, and, as it was too large for his gig, he could not take it with him, and perhaps had no pleasing feelings in the matter. Soon afterwards he found that it had been destroyed, and he then regretted that he had not obtained it for the Shrewsbury Museum.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

Elsdon is a parish of 75,000 acres in the northern part of Northumberland, eighteen and a half miles from Morpeth, and Cambo is a very small one between it and Morpeth. Upon the remote position of Elsdon the following lines were written:—

Hae ye ivver been at Elsdon?  
The world's unfinished neek.  
It stands among the hungry hills  
An' wears a frozen leeuk.  
The Elsdon folks, like deein' stegs,  
At ivvery stranger stare;  
An' hather broth an' curlew eggs  
Ye'll get for supper there.

These lines are transcribed from a paper in *The Church Monthly Magazine*, in which is a small engraving entitled 'The Gibbet,' apparently a pole some fifteen feet in height, having a projecting horizontal bar from which is suspended a bundle which looks like a small woolpack. I regret being unable to verify my quotation, which is pasted in one of my volumes of cuttings. *Verbum sap.*

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourn Rectory, Woodbridge.

WYRLEY'S DERBYSHIRE CHURCH NOTES (10<sup>th</sup> S. i. 427).—Through the kindness of Dr. Cox I have found that Will. Wyrley's copy of the Derbyshire Visitation of W.

Flower and Robt. Glover in 1569 (made 1592), with certain Church Notes, &c. deposited in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 6592). JAS. M. F. FLETCHER

Tideswell Vicarage, Derbyshire.

THE DUKE'S BAGNIO (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 24, 115, 277).—Full and definite information is got from "A Description of the Duke's Bath and of the Mineral Bath and New thereunto belonging. With an Account the use of Sweating, Rubbing, Bathing, the Medicinal Vertues of the Spaw Samuel Haworth, M.D." (117 pp., L. 1683).

Dr. Haworth was one of those medicals dubbed "empiric," mostly because they were ready for experimental advances before their time. I do not doubt that this was a speculation of his own. The most characteristic feature of the business was the atmosphere of the spa:—

"A well of medicinal waters, artificially by mineral principles, conveyed into the appropriate vessels, then springing up in a quantity to supply all persons that shall have occasion to drink them."

Haworth appears to have made some attempt to cure consumption "empirically."

EDWARD ST

Putney.

ROBINA CROMWELL (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 115).—Mr. James Waylen, in his 'House of Commons,' 1897, p. 190, says:—

"Robina Cromwell, the Protector's seventh youngest sister, was married to Dr. Peter a Puritan divine, Canon of Christchurch, who died in 1655, during the dominion of the brother-in-law. In the following year she was the wife of another divine, the learned and Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of time of her death unknown. By her first marriage she had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Dr. John Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury."

The presumption is, I think, that she had but this one child. W. B. G.

Bishop's Stortford.

The Protector's seventh and youngest sister had only one child, a daughter, by her first marriage, Elizabeth French, who married John Tillotson in 1664 and left issue. A. R. B.

A NAMELESS BOOK (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 123, 115).—Something as to this book will be found in 8<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 325. WILLIAM E. A. J.

Manchester.

MACDONALD OF MOIDART (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 115).—Ranald, progenitor of the Clan

nalds, was the son of John. Lord of es, by his first wife, Amy. For their ge there is a Papal dispensation 1337. Donald, eldest son of John's second wife, Margaret Stewart, er of Robert II., succeeded his father Lordship of the Isles by special ement. Ignorance of the existence of pensation caused earlier historians to r Ranald as illegitimate. FIR-EUN.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*English Dialect Dictionary.* Edited by Joseph t, Ph.D., &c. Parts XXIV.-XXVIII. de.)

*English Dialect Grammar.* Forming Parts . and XXX. of 'The English Dialect Dicy-y.' (Same publisher.)

he appearance of these successive instal-The English Dialect Dictionary' and 'Gram-Dr. Joseph Wright, the greatest boon that philology or scholarship owes to the erudigery, and munificence of an individual, is ed, and the entire work is in the hands of ers and the public. Close on thirty years, a nine have been devoted to publication, en spent on a work of unparalleled utility, eparation of which between three and four readers have taken part. To Dr. Joseph as we have before stated, and now, pre-for the last time, repeat, belong the labour ination, explanation, and general prepara-l—an unheard-of thing in similar labours—of production. The part of the alphabet vered to the world embraces *T* to *Zwodden*. e than on previous occasions is it possible te the wealth of illustration or the manifold of information supplied. It forms no porhe scheme to furnish derivations, which not re due to popular and ignorant corruptions, wever, immediately obvious that Latin is ally responsible, as when, at the outset, cellar, carries us, by way of Walter Mapes, o and Plantus. *Tackle*, to grapple with, to the Isle of Wight, is no less common in t Riding, where "I'll sune tackle that lot" e preparatory to "I'll fettle it." *Tag* and associated. We recall "tag, rag, and bob-indicative of a mixed lot of people of no ation. *Taking*, substantive, a fit of petu-used by the younger Colman. In Yorks e his hide" means beat him with a stick. ning of *tave*=a large marble, is, no doubt, given. In the forties we called all marbles any words in dialectal use are familiar ordinary speech. *Teen*, sorrow, grief, is thus the Nurse in 'Romeo and Juliet': "To my tspoken." Such instances are, of course, ble. "Tellypie tit, your tongue shall be s in our time "Tell tale tit." *Caulf teard* ide name for a rather dirty yellow colour eeds Cloth Hall. *Throw* means in dialectal give birth to as well as to miscarry. A form of *timber*=provision, fare, is *belly* What we have heard called a "tinker's here given as a *tinkler's curse*, a form with

which we are not familiar. *Tel lot*, intoxicated, means also tolerably well. *Tongue* has many strange complications. "Thou'rt a poor tooil" (tool) is very common in the West Riding. Is not *topper* a name for a top hat? and is not the use of *trail* for *entrails* dialectal? "Pull up your truss," as an encouragement to exertion, is perhaps slang rather than dialect. *Tuck shop* is a place where they sell cates or tuck. *Tummy*=stomach, belly; *twig*=to take cognizance of, *twiggly sous*? *Tittle tattle*.—

Hear the pretty ladies talk,  
Tittle tattle, tittle tattle;  
Like their pattens when they walk,  
Pittle pattle, pittle pattle.

A familiar dialectal use of *tittle*=*mictrare*, is not given. Under *uncle*, though pawnbroker is omitted, presumably as slang, some curious information from Burne and Mrs. Gomme is supplied. What is the meaning of *undercumstumble* in "He undercumstumbled down three pair [flights] o' stairs"? Other meanings of the word are given. *Upset*, in the West Riding, = disturbed, rather than elated. *Virgin* supplies much curious information. *Volage* is a curious transmission from French. *Water*, in all its combinations, occupies much space. *Weening*, boastful, suggests *overweening*. *Wharl*, to make a noise through the nose in talking; see Duchess of Newcastle's 'Life of the Duke.' For *whistler* (ornithological) see Webster: "The night bird and the whistler shrill." In the West Riding the chorus "Wiggle waggle" goes after rimed verses sung in rotation, such as

I saw a magpie sitting on a tree,  
I took up a big stone and hit him on the knee,  
Wiggle waggle, wiggle waggle, wiggle waggle way.

Here we must perforce cease comment or extract. It will be seen that our own statements are drawn principally from the West Riding, where a couple of generations ago we were educated.

The 'Grammar' is a work of huge labour, and adds enormously to the value and utility of the dictionary. It occupies close upon two hundred pages in four columns. So technical is it that the task of describing it would be equally difficult and futile. It requires, indeed, for its due execution a special kind of knowledge, which, up to now, is a rare possession. At the close of the volume is a select bibliographical list. With this introduction to our readers we close our task, which is commendation rather than criticism. No praise and recompense are too high for Dr. Wright, who, "off his own bat," has rendered the world an incomparable service.

*Gesta Romanorum.* Translated from the Latin by the Rev. Charles Swan. With a Preface by E. A. Baker, M.A. (Routledge & Sons.)

*Gesta Romanorum.* Translated by Rev. Charles Swan. Revised Edition by Wynnard Hooper, M.A. (Bell & Sons.)

ALWAYS dear to the student of early literature, the 'Gesta Romanorum,' since the growth of interest in comparative folk-story, has attained a position of importance. Its inclusion in Routledge's attractive series of early novelists is, accordingly, a matter for congratulation. It will there find itself in thoroughly congenial company. Originally issued for purposes of edification, with theological moralizings, kindred in some respects to those in Æsop, affixed to each story, it became in time what Mr.

Baker calls it, as popular a story-book of the Middle Ages as the 'Arabian Nights' or the 'Morte d'Arthur.' Swan's translation, now reprinted, the only one into modern English, though far from common, is not so rare as to justify us in expatiating upon a work which is known to every scholar, which is noteworthy among books casting light upon Shakespeare, Chaucer, Gower, Occleve, and Lydgate, has been printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and included in the publications of the Roxburghe Club, and has received the comments of Douce, Tyrwhitt, Sir Frederic Madden, and Thomas Warton. It is, moreover, held English in origin, was printed in Augsburg in 1489, has known in Germany some modern critical editions, and is closely associated with 'The Seven Sages' and 'Dolopathos.' An old French translation, which, in an edition by Gustave Brunet, was included in the admirable "Bibliothèque Elzévirienne," bears the title of 'Le Violier des Histoires Romaines,' and contains 149 stories, against the 181 now reissued. It differs in many respects from the present version, and especially in having all the applications given in full, a very dubious recommendation to the general reader. Everything about the 'Gesta Romanorum' is uncertain—its authorship, its date, its provenance generally. All of which we are sure in these respects is that it is earlier than Boccaccio, who employs several of its fables. Many additions were made to it after its first appearance, and the number of tales is different in almost every edition. The story of Apollonius of Tyre, which is the longest, and perhaps in its connexion with Shakespeare the most interesting, does not appear in the earlier editions. Beginning with a series of stories, real or imaginary, but in every case without the least historical value, concerning Roman emperors sometimes unrecorded in history or, otherwheres, in fiction—we hear of emperors such as Merelaus, Solemius, Bononius, Lamartinus, &c., and sometimes in strange and impossible association—it broadens its base, and deals with the ordinary characters of fiction and romance: "A certain king had a son," and so forth. To those whom things ancient delight, the book is a mine of enjoyment. In the notes are given comments of Douce, Warton, and others; and Swan's introduction, which, though not always happy in conjecture, is valuable, is supplemented by a second of Mr. Baker, supplying all that the reader can wish to know. Mr. Baker's task is well discharged, and the book furnishes, in a popular form, one of the finest collections obtainable of mediæval fiction.

Mr. Wynnard Hooper's edition of the same work, included in the eminently handsome, handy, and readable "York Library" of Messrs. Bell & Sons, reaches us somewhat later than the edition with which it is coupled. It is, in fact, much earlier, having first seen the light in Bohn's "Standard Library." Its appearance in so commodious a shape is, of course, a subject for congratulation. Books intended for or suited to the pocket have always made special appeal to our memories, recalling the time when there was little which could be slipped into pocket or knapsack except an Elzevir classic, and when the chances—on an excursion, say, in the Lakes, where it almost always rains—of being thrown upon the inn library were too formidable to be faced. To prevent such a calamity the "York Library" reprint is ideal. Mr. Hooper's preface is, in addition, admirably instructive, and the text is all that can be desired.

Concerning the two editions we can only address the reader in the words of the famous Latin quotation, "Utrum horum mavis accipere."

*Jane Austen and her Times.* By G. E. Milton (Methuen & Co.)

A READABLE enough book in its way, 'Jane Austen and her Times' conveys a good idea of the influences under which the novelist came and the conditions by which she was surrounded. A couple of chapters are devoted to her novels, members of her family are discussed in a chapter headed 'Preliminary and Discursive,' and a dozen mildly stimulating pages are assigned to her childhood. Most space is, however, occupied with the social and physical conditions among which she lived than with the part she played in the world, and the whole though agreeable in perusal and illuminatory in some respects, barely escapes the charge of book-making. Not at all the sort of book-making in which the author expressly reprobates as worse than useless and positively harmful, such as a synopsis of the plots of the novels told in bald and commonplace language, without any of the sparkle of the original, so that even the extracts embedded in such a context seem flat and uninteresting. The times depicted are, however, almost without living memories, though such, it must be confessed, are remote; the works laid under contribution are fairly familiar; and the language in which the information is conveyed is more fluent than significant. It is avowedly a background rather than a figure which Miss Milton aims at showing, and is the closing years of the eighteenth century during which half of Jane Austen's works were written, rather than the opening years of the nineteenth, in which they were all of them born that constitute her chief concern. It was a strange world into which Jane Austen entered and in the midst of which she dwelt, yet her life seems to have been of the placidest. Born in the year of Bunbury Hill, she lived through the American "rebellion," the French Revolution, the Consulate, and the Empire, and outlasted by a year or two the Hundred Days and Waterloo, witnessing the beginning only of that period of discovery which ushered in the world of to-day. These things passed over her all but unnoticed, and might almost, so far as she is concerned, not have been. It is a good fortune that her letters, preserved by the happy-named Cassandra, were bowdlerized by her, the not, of course, in the interests of decency; and it is to be regretted that Cassandra's own letters, which could justify Jane in calling "the finest comic writer of the present age," were lost. The points on which our author comments are matters such as the position of the clergy, seldom poor enough in those days; the discomforts of travel; the navy; social life in London, country, and in Bath; dress and fashion, and like. Sometimes, too, the possession of much information is assumed on the part of the general reader as when it is said (p. 203), "Smollett's [sic] picture of life on board [ship] are too well known to quote." A series of interesting full-page illustrations includes family likenesses; portraits of Jane Austen, Fanny Burney, Cowper, and Crabbe; designs by Bunbury, Hoppner, Morland, Louthborough, Copley, &c.; views of Charing Cross, the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, &c., the whole constituting a volume offering many attractions and tending so what to instruction.

## BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

IF the number of catalogues issued be a sign of book purchasers, trade with our old friends must indeed be prospering.

Mr. Thomas Baker has a good list, largely devoted to English and Foreign Theology, including S. Thomas Aquinas, 18 vols. in 14, folio, 1570, 14l.; Vitzæ Paparum Avenionensium, Paris, 1693, 10l. 10s.; Psalterium Pentaglotton, 1516, 4l. 5s. (this was the first Polyglot printed with the characters proper to each language); a complete set of the Bampton Lectures, 1780-1891, 35l.; and a set of Anglo-Catholic Theology, 88 vols., scarce, 2l. 10s. There are a number of interesting items under Aldine.

Mr. James G. Commin, of Exeter, has a set of *Ancestor*, 12 vols., 2l. Under America is Las Casas's 'Narrative,' with De Bry's plates, representing the torments inflicted by the Spaniards on the Indians. This copy is in the original vellum, rare, 1598, price 10l. Other items include *The Historical Journal*, 1845-68, 25 vols., 4l. 15s.; first six volumes of Bentley's *Miscellany*, 2l. 5s.; first edition of Britton's 'Antiquities of Great Britain,' 1807-14, 4 vols., 2l. 5s.; Ackermann's 'estminster Abbey,' 2 vols., 1812, 5l. 15s.; access Liechtenstein's 'Holland House,' 1874, 10s.; and a complete set of Lysons's 'Magna Britannia,' 1806-22, 12l. 12s. Under Oxford is a set of coloured plates representing university costumes, Ackermann, 1815, 1l. 15s. Under Numismatics are several interesting items, including many of the publications of the Numismatic Society, 1836-1904, 24l. 10s. There are important lists under Family History, also under Devon, Cornwall, and other counties.

Mr. Bertram Dobell has A Beckett's 'Comic History of England,' first edition, original cloth, 1847, 3l. 3s.; Ainsworth's 'Tower of London,' first edition, in parts, 1840, 10l. 10s.; 'Lavengro,' first edition, 1l. 15s.; Higgins's 'The Celtic Druids,' 1829, 2l. 2s.; Ebenezer Jones's 'Studies of Sensation and Event,' 1843, 2l. 7s. 6d.; Ovid's 'Metamorphosis,' black letter, 1612, 6l. 6s.; 'Real Life in London,' 1822-3, 6l. 6s.; 'The Works of Taylor, the Water Poet,' 1630, 4l. 10s.; and Mary Wollstonecraft's 'Posthumous Works,' 1798, 2l. 2s. There are a number of interesting pamphlets; and under 'Chevalier, The Young,' is a very rare book, 'The Poetical Works of the Inimitable Don Carlos,' commonly called the Young Chevalier, 1543, 1l. 10s. Mr. Dobell tells us he 'has never seen another copy of it.'

Mr. William Downing, of Birmingham, has the first edition of Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' 3l. 3s. (this contains passages omitted in later editions); Planche's 'Cyclopaedia of Costume,' 6l. 6s.; Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' 1888, 8l. 8s.; Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' extremely scarce, 38l. 10s.; Rabalais, édition de luxe, 1890, 6l. 6s.; and Stow's 'Survey,' a very fine copy, 1720, 3l. 18s. 6d. There are some items of special interest relating to Birmingham. These include curious old documents, also letters of Boulton, Watt, and Thomas Warren, the Birmingham bookseller who invented cotton-spinning by machinery. He was a partner with Wyatt and Paul in the spinning business, as was also Cave, the founder of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

Messrs. William George's Sons, of Bristol, have a catalogue devoted to Topography, Heraldry, and Genealogy. A set of the Harleian Society's publications, 1869-93, is priced 27l. 10s.

Mr. John Jeffery has some MSS., including 'French Prisoners of War, 1798,' which contains particulars as to their number, cost of food, &c., 25s.; under India, 'The Mystery of the Nassack Treasure,' 25s.; and under Africa, Correspondence between Wm. Shaw and the Colonial Government of the Cape respecting the carrying off of native children, 1840-1844, 5l. 5s.

Mr. George P. Johnston, of Edinburgh, has some curious old books from the library of the late John Scott, C.B., chiefly of Scottish interest. We note under John Knox 'An Answer to a Letter of a Jesuit,' small 8vo, 1572. This is the first edition and extremely rare, 30l. The catalogue is illustrated with facsimiles of some of the title-pages.

Messrs. J. & J. Leighton have sent us Part IX., U—Z, of their catalogue of early printed books, manuscripts, and fine bindings. This completes the first alphabet, but recent purchases will require two or three more parts, with an index to the whole, forming a supplementary volume. This catalogue, with over 6,000 items and 1,350 illustrations, beautifully executed, is the largest illustrated catalogue of early printed books yet issued by a bookseller. Each item is of interest, but we have space to note only a few. Under Valturius is the earliest book with woodcuts executed in North Italy having a date, 1472, price 25l. There are a number of rarities under Virgil, including a MS. of the fourteenth century, 12l. 12s.; another of the fifteenth, 30l.; and a Virgil with 200 extraordinary woodcuts, Strasburg, Reinhard of Gruningen, 1502, in early mosaic binding, 150l. Under Voragine is 'The Golden Legend,' extremely rare, 1503, 55l. Wallis's 'London's Armory,' 1677, 10l. 10s., contains four more leaves than that in the British Museum. Walpole's 'Noble Authors,' 5 vols., 1806, is 24l. Under Walton is the second edition of 'The Compleat Angler,' 1655, 30l.; also the fourth, 1668, 18l. The Beckford copy of Weever's 'Ancient Funerall Monuments,' 1631, is priced 18l.

Messrs. Luzac & Co. have a list of books devoted to the languages, literature, peoples, history, and geography of the Far East. This comprises selections from several important private libraries, many of the items being of great interest.

Mr. Alexander W. Macphail, of Edinburgh, has Billings's 'Antiquities of Scotland,' 1845-52, 4l. 17s. 6d.; Burns's Poems, first Edinburgh edition, 1787, 45s.; also the first London edition, 1787, 6l. 6s., an exceptionally tall copy; Drummond's 'Ancient Scottish Weapons,' 1881, 42s.; and Birkbeck Hill's 'Footsteps of Dr. Johnson in Scotland,' one of the 100 copies printed on vellum, 35s. The list includes paintings and coloured engravings. There is a French water-colour of Mary and Rizzio, in frame, 45s. A number of interesting items occur under Edinburgh and Jacobite.

Mr. W. M. Murphy, of Liverpool, has a very large collection of Playbills, arranged and bound in 119 vols., extending from 1779 to 1845, 120l. The entire number of bills exceeds 29,000. Under Cruikshank is Carey's 'Life in Paris,' original boards, 1822, 25l. A set of *The Builder*, 1843-85, is 5l.; Dalvimart's 'Costumes of Turkey,' 1802, 2l. 10s.; the late G. L. Craik's 'Romance of the Peerage,'

1849, 11. 16s.; a complete set of the Folk-lore Society, 1878-1904, 30l.; *Illustrated London News*, 1854-86, 65 vols., 5l.; Lanquet's 'Epitome of Chronicles,' 1559, 2l. 2s.; Pilkington's 'Dictionary of Painters,' extra-illustrated, 9l. 10s.; Allan Cunningham's 'Songs of Scotland,' first edition, 1825, 18s.; Morris's 'Country Seats,' 2l. 10s.; and Caradoc's 'Historie of Cambria,' 1584, 6l. 6s. There are many interesting items under Lancashire and Ireland.

Messrs. E. Parsons & Sons have a list of valuable illustrated works. We mention a few: 'Stafford Gallery,' 1818, 38 guineas; Piranesi's 'Rome,' 1750, 35 guineas; Heidelhoff's 'Gallery of Fashion,' 45 guineas; Reynolds's 'Engraved Works,' 180 guineas, and Graves and Cronin's edition, 4 vols., 75 guineas; Meyrick's 'Antient Armour of Europe,' 3 vols., 8l. 15s.; and Gravelot's edition of the 'Decamerone,' 5 vols., 15l. 15s. There are important items under Ackermann, Alken, Costume, and Original Drawings.

Mr. Harry H. Peach, of Leicester, has Dibdin's 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana,' 6l. 6s.; Montaigne, 1603, 5l. 5s.; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731-1831, 10l. 10s.; Mrs. Aphra Behn's 'Plays, Novels, &c.,' 18s. 6d.; Musical Antiquarian Society, 5 vols. folio, 1l. 1s.; Pinelli and Hullmandel's 'Roman Costumes,' 1820, 30s.; and Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' illustrated by Walter Crane, 4l. There are a number of items under Bibliography, Leicester, &c.

Messrs. William Smith & Son, of Reading, have *The Antiquarian Repertory*, 4 vols. royal 4to, 1807, 2l. 5s.; Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' 9 vols., 1812-14, 50s.; Low's 'British Catalogue of Books,' 1837-52, 10s. 6d.; also 'The English Catalogue,' 1835-63, scarce, 36s.; and the same, 1863-72, 20s. Under Publishing is a book dated 1844 (to be had for half-a-crown) on a proposed plan for superseding "the present system." A glance at *The Athenæum* will show how the "system" has increased during the past sixty years. 'Tracts for the Times,' 5 vols. in 6, including 89 and 90, are offered at 18s. Under Poetry are some first editions of Tennyson. Under Topographical occurs Brayley and Britton's 'Beauties of England and Wales,' large paper, 31 vols., 1801-18, 6l. 6s. Under Scotland is Dalrymple's 'The Darker Superstitions of Scotland,' 1835, 15s. Other items include Pickering's beautiful edition of the 'Decamerone' in Italian, 1825, 21s.; and Lamb's 'Specimens of the Dramatic Poets,' extra-illustrated, 1893, 50s.

Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.'s Price Current for 21 October contains a large collection of works on Philosophy, Sociology, and Political Economy. We note Agrippa's 'The Vanitie and Uncertaintie of Artes and Sciences,' 1575, tall copy, 2l. 12s. 6d.; the first edition of Bacon, 1625, 8l. 8s.; and a copy of Milman's 'History of Christianity' which belonged to Baskie, and contains over a hundred pages of his manuscript notes, 9l. 9s. Other items include Locke's 'Humane Understanding,' 1690, 8l. 8s.; Marcus Aurelius, first edition, 1634, uncut, 1l. 10s.; the Library Edition of John Stuart Mill's works, very scarce, 1848-74, 13l. 13s.; Daneau's 'Dialogue of Witches,' 1575, very rare, 9l. 9s.; Charter granted to Massachusetts by William and Mary, 2 vols., 1726, 18l. 18s.; Anthropological Society's Publications, exceedingly rare, 60 vols., 25l.; Bentham's 'Works,' 1843, 8l. 10s.; Sir George Cornwall Lewis's 'Works,' scarce, 1832-64, 6l. 6s.; and a choice set of the

Statistical Society's *Journal*, 40l. There is a quantity of literature relating to the Corn Laws, and long list of trials.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has an interesting miscellaneous list. We note Sir Thom Browne's 'Works,' Pickering, 1836, 2l. 10s.; 'Sens and Sensibility,' second edition, 1813, 9s. 6d.; Ca Malet's 'Annals of the Road,' 2l. 5s.; first edition of Maria Edgeworth; and Miss Ferrier's 'Inheritance,' first edition, 1824, 1l. 1s. There are a number of items under Lancashire, also under Robert Owen including five volumes of *The New Moral World* 1835-45, 6l. 10s. The items under Sport include 'Cook on Fox-Hunting,' 1826, 7l. 7s.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich's Short Catalogue contains nearly four hundred items, all more or less scarce. Under Americana is a volume containing Mayno's speech delivered 13 December, 1492, which "clearly shows that the existence of vast land the Atlantic was positively known before Columbus returned from his first voyage." Under China Japan is Pinto's 'Voyages,' 1678, 2l. 10s. The edition of Moryson's 'Itinerary' contains travels through Europe and Great Britain, gives the number of miles, rates of coaches, daily expenses, 1617, 10l. 10s. Under Dante much of interest in many rare editions, 14s. Under Dryden are first editions. There are rarities under Boccaccio.

Owing to pressure on our space the notice of foreign catalogues are held over till next week.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rules. Each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer such address as he wishes to appear. When answering queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the heading, the series, volume, and page or pages which they refer. Correspondents who are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

ORIENTAL ("French Biographical Dictionary") We know of no biographical dictionary in French devoted solely to Frenchmen. The two great French biographical dictionaries are general.

ST. SWITHIN.—Will, of course, appear.

TATTOO.—Not suitable for our columns.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

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## Notes.

## THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY.

that 'The English Dialect Dictionary' has been completed in six quarto volumes, to the zeal and genius of its editor, Joseph Wright, who has contributed to the first volume an English Dialect Grammar, the most astonishing and complete of its kind which the world has ever seen. It would be ungrateful not to acknowledge with heartfelt thanks, the efficient and efficient which was received from 'N. & Q.' at the time of its first inception.

as in 1873 (see 4<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 385) that I wrote my first letter on this subject, since which I have been in 'A Student's Pastime,' at p. 75. My proposal was that the readers of 'N. & Q.' should contribute notes giving the names of words concerning English dialects, and send them to me. The editorial remark was: "We highly approve of our valued correspondent's suggestion, and gladly accept his offer. All communications on this subject should be addressed to the Rev. W. W. C. Cintra Terrace, Cambridge." A second of mine on the same subject appeared in S. xi. 406 (17 May, 1873).

ing to the vigorous and ungrudging

help of many enthusiastic correspondents, it very soon became possible to establish the English Dialect Society, which began its career in 1873 and ended it in 1896, during which period it published eighty volumes, all of which (so far as was desirable) have been incorporated in the Dictionary.

The Society began with a modest annual subscription of half-a-guinea from each member. But so much material was forthcoming that the subscription was soon raised to one pound. The money thus contributed was wholly spent in printing the eighty volumes and the regular Annual Reports.

Members were requested to send their contributions to the treasurer; but the first one that was paid was sent, by an oversight, to myself. I remember the slight shock which the sight of the cheque gave me; I felt that the matter was now indeed serious, and that we should have to go through with the undertaking. The name of the contributor has become famous, and I think it will do no harm to mention it. It was Edward Fitzgerald.

In 1879 my dear friend Miss Georgina Jackson published her 'Shropshire Word-book' independently. It is an admirable model of what a county glossary ought to be. In order that the 'Dialect Dictionary' should have full access to the contents of her book, she assigned to me the copyright. And I believe that not much of it has been omitted.

In 1876 the headquarters of the Society were removed from Cambridge to Manchester. Mr. J. H. Nodal proved a most valuable and energetic secretary, and, in the words of Prof. Wright, "it is not too much to say that it was mainly through his great interest in the subject that the Society published so many excellent county and other glossaries."

In 1886 we began to raise an additional fund for the work of collecting and arranging more material, especially good quotations from standard works for the purpose of illustration. This most important and practically severe work was admirably performed, for two years and a half, by Dr. Smythe Palmer.

Then came a crisis. The work had been largely advanced, but no one was equal to the task of completing and editing it as it ought to be done; and for a short time the situation was simply hopeless. But England, as usual, did its duty by providing the one man who alone could take the supreme control, and the first part of this monumental work appeared in 1898. It was completed in September, 1905. WALTER W. SKEAT.

## THE JUBILEE OF 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.'

On the 19th of March, 1855, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, submitted to the House of Commons his resolutions for the repeal of the compulsory stamp on newspapers. *The Times* on the following morning vigorously denounced these, and characterized them as a measure for restricting the circulation of *The Times*, raising up an inferior and piratical Press, and sacrificing a revenue of 200,000*l.* a year:—

"What the London papers have to expect is, that in the metropolis, and still more in the manufacturing districts, there will be published early in the day, and circulated by private hands, a cheap class of papers giving all the news *we* believe to constitute our principal attraction, and to obtain which we spend immense sums of money."

How groundless were these fears is now a matter of history. On June 15th, 1855, the Bill abolishing the compulsory stamp became law.

The encouragement this freedom gave to new literary ventures was immediately shown. Among the most striking of these was the brilliant *Saturday Review*, its first number being published on the 3rd of November, 1855. The opening address stated:—

"The immediate motive in coming before the public is furnished by the impetus given to periodical literature by the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act. The object of that measure is to enable those who assume the responsibility of providing the public with accessible information or instruction, to do so without the cumbrous and expensive machinery hitherto inseparable from a newspaper. .... The Press has, by the late change in the law, acquired freedom rather than cheapness, and of the benefits of the change the writers and proprietors of *The Saturday Review* desire to avail themselves."

Its founder was Beresford Hope, with John Douglas Cook as editor. Cook had been editor of *The Morning Chronicle* since 1848, when the paper had been purchased by the Duke of Newcastle and others in the interests of the Peelites. Mr. Fox Bourne, in his 'English Newspapers,' describes it as being "a serviceable if a costly engine for the leading of the Peelites from the Conservatism from which they started to the Liberalism in which most of them found rest." Notwithstanding a brilliant staff of contributors, it steadily declined, and its sale dwindled to about 2,500, the loss being on the average from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* a year. The Peelites got tired of this, sold it to Serjeant Glover for 7,500*l.*, and Beresford

Hope started *The Saturday Review*. Mr. Fox Bourne notes

"that, as was proper to a continuator of *The Morning Chronicle*, it made it one of its special duties to oppose *The Times* on political grounds, and to overthrow, if it could, what it regarded as the monstrous monopoly of the overweening tyrant of Printing House Square."

The prospectus which appears in the first number states that the paper "will give news whatever, except in the way of illustrative documents, and such facts as may be required to make its comments and criticisms intelligible," and it will consist "entirely of leading articles, reviews, comments, and criticisms on the various parliamentary, social, and literary events of the day." The writers claimed to be regarded as advocates of "liberal and independent opinions."

A foot-note states that the conductors "decline to receive books, prints, &c., gratuitously for review, as the limits of no periodical admit of a proper notice of all new publications. The conductors will provide for themselves the works which they may select for criticism. It is also stated that the publishing has been entrusted to John W. Parker & Son, W. Strand.

Russia forms the subject of the first article in the first number, as it also does in that of the Jubilee issue. Another article is on 'Newspaper Institutions,' in which the writer considers that

"no apology is necessary for assuming that our country is ruled by *The Times*. We all know or, if we do not know it, we ought to know it. It is high time we began to realize the magnificent spectacle afforded by British freedom—thirty millions of Cives Romani governed despotically by a newspaper. Even the direct rivals of *The Times* the daily press implicitly admit its autocracy. As for the weekly newspapers, they have degenerated into the toadies of the great daily journal, and there be one form of this toadyism more costly than another, it is that exhibited by the jokers of the hebdomadal press."

This article is referred to in the Jubilee number as "an amusing skit on *The Times*."

The varied contents of this first number include the failure of the bankers Strahan, Paul, and Bates, "a very triad of respectabilities," and Sir Charles Barry's "grand scheme" for completing the Palace of Westminster. His proposal to remove St. Margaret Church is strongly condemned, and Violle Duc—"confessedly the great master of Gothic architecture in France"—is quoted as having "expressed himself most strongly and undoubtingly against the demolition of his argument being "that the church needed to give scale to the Abbey." In 'The Poet and Humourist,' the dying poet

said to be "paralysed, blind, and bedridden in an obscure lodging of the Rue d'Amsterdam at Paris." 'The War Passages in "Maud," though rejecting the author as a practical adviser, renders

"full, though superfluous honours to his poetical powers. Only on the theory that a moral purpose is indispensable to poetry, can it be denied that he is one of the greatest of poets. His works are perhaps the most intellectual luxury the world ever enjoyed."

The last article is a review of a novel in one volume, a rare limit in those days. Novel-writers may welcome this hint:—

"The one-volume novel has its duties as well as its privileges. While it is allowed to be short, it ought to be very perfect."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

#### CONSUL SMITH AND HIS WILL.

(See *ante*, pp. 221, 282.)

XV<sup>th</sup>. There being prepar'd and preparing for the Press, and with a design to be made Publick, three sundry works, towards which I have already made a considerable expense, viz.,

1. 'Museum Smithianum,' or be it 'Dactylitheca Smithiana,' being my collection of Gems, illustrated by the late learned Anton Francesco Gori of Florence, to which is prefixed 'Historia Glyptographica,' by the same Author, of which work 500 copies in Folio are already printed.

2. 'L'architettura di Andrea Palladio,' folio, copy'd exactly from the Author's own Edition, printed at Venice in the year 1570, with no other but the amended difference that instead of the original Plates which are engrav'd on wood in this Edition they are on copper traced with the most scrupulous precision from Palladio's original, and that to this new Edition will be prefix'd the Author's Life (now ready for the Press) wrote by Tomaso Temanza, most capable of such a work, which with great diligence he hath been several years collecting materials for compiling, and moreover this Edition will be enriched with the Portrait of Palladio engraven from an original Painting (and the only one extant in his younger Years) done by Pordenone; of which work the said Portrait and the Plates (except four or five as the Engraver of them Pietro Monaco assures me) are all finished.

3. 'Gli Errori degli Architetti,' by Galliccini with the additions and observations by Antonio Visentini, of which work (impatiently expected by the true lovers of sound Architecture) the greatest part of the Copper Plates are finished and the rest are in hand.

Now my will is that respectively as these three works shall be published a copy of each be given to Sir James Gray Bar, His Majesties Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Naples, to Thomas Hollis Esq. of Bedford Row, London, to George Jackson Esq. of Leghorn and to the Abbot Dr. Fumolati, Professor in the University of Padua, of which I desire their acceptance as a testimonial of my Esteem and respect and of my grateful sense of the friendship that for so many years they have honoured me with. These books, bound in red Morocco leather gilt and with my

coat of arms impressed on their covers, be transmitted to them free of all charge, and one more copy of each in like manner I desire may be favoured with a place in the Library of John Murray Esq. the King's Resident at Venice.

I dye in perfect charity with every one and with an humble Hope to find mercy with Almighty God for my sins only by and through the Merits and Satisfaction of my Redeemer Jesus Christ.

If I dye at Venice or in the State of Venice my desire is to be bury'd at the usual Place on the Island of Lido assigned for the interment of Protestants in such decent and frugal manner as my Widow shall think fit, and the same to be observed should I happen to dye in any other country, in which case my Widow is to direct where I shall be buried, but in whatever Place I shall happen to dye, my will and desire is not to be buried till on the fourth day after to all appearance I shall have resigned my spirit to my Creator.

As the Principal Part of my Estate consists of the considerable collections I have made in forty years and better and allow'd by all who have examined them, to be all, in their different kinds, well chosen, and whereas my Relict will very probably be minded to realize by selling all or great part thereof, to establish thereby a decent and comfortable settlement for the remainder of her life, I think it not improper to say something upon this head by way of information and advice in such case, and so to cooperate even after I shall be no more, to her future happiness.

I was always desirous that some entire classes of my collection might remain united, such as my Library, Drawings, Gems or Pictures, and with this view a treaty was commenced on the Part of a Royal Purchaser for my Library, according to the printed Catalogue, made public, in which that collection is brought down to the year 1752, and for which the said Treaty was upon the foot of Twenty Thousand Sequins, but by reason of the present war breaking out about that time nothing was concluded.

The Drawings consist of numbers of Original Pieces by the greatest masters, particularly are among them the three large Volumes, formerly collected in the time of the Caracci, by the family of Bonfiglioli of Bologna, and upon the Death of Sig<sup>r</sup> Bartolomeo, were purchased by the Noble Venetian Zaccaria Sagredo, and cost 3,000 sequins, as appears by a Letter printed about that time wrote by Anton Maria Zanetti of Venice to his Friend the Cavalier Gaburri of Florence. In this collection also are four Volumes containing original drawings by Gio. Benedetto [*sic*] Castiglione great part whereof are the most capital of his Performance, these likewise belong'd to the said Nobleman Sagredo, purchased by him at twice,\* and it was then said cost him 1,500 sequins. Of the rest I need say nothing, but to the volumes themselves refer the examination, and to the Intelligence, to discover their real worth, and observe with what care and judgement they have been collected; among these are entire volumes of Sebastiano and Marco Ricci, and Antonio Canal; and the rest in general of noted Masters, and the same may be said with respect to the Originality and Excellency of the others which are in eight frames with Cristal Glasses before them.

\* *Sic*. The Italian sworn translation reads "Da lui acquistati in due volte."

Then for the Gems, their quality and worth will be discover'd from their Engr'ns in Copper Plates, one hundred in number and their Illustrations in the printed work before mention'd; which work, my design was to begg His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, now the most gracious Sovereign to permit might be ushered into the world under his Royal Patronage; and I most ardently wish this scheme could be still pursued and perfected; and I recommend, that prior to all others, an offer be humbly made to His Majesty that they might be honoured to be in his Cabinet; so likewise if His Majesty should signify his Pleasure to have the drawings also, Books etc., this would be the utmost bound of my ambition, that this whole collection, the work of 40 years uniting together, should be so honourably and advantageously placed.

As for my Pictures, they are distinctly detail'd in the Catalogue among my Papers, which particularly describes the authors their subjects and measures; under this article are comprehended the celebrated Cartons of Carlo Cignani, which he designed for the work executed and now perishing at Parma,\* and seven Peices of Sacred Story, the most copious and labour'd work of Sebastiano Ricci; both these, which were the Furniture of two Rooms, are excellently well engraven on Copper Plates, by John Michel Liotard, of Geneva, for which I paid him One Thousand Pounds sterling, and both these works are elegantly described by Abbate Girardi of Modena, and printed by Pasquali in a Quarto Volume. This is all I think needful to observe concerning these collections, intended to serve as a sort of guide for the Instruction of my Relict, and for her greater advantage in disposing of them, and for those who shall assist her therein.

And this I declare to be my last Will and Testament, all written with my own hand, and comprized on six<sup>s</sup> sides of Paper, numbered from No. 1 to No. 6, and sign'd and seal'd in the Presence of the under mentioned Witnesses, in Venice the 5th April 1761.

\* I say comprized on Seven sides of Paper (including this last), and numbered No. 1 to 7, sign'd and seal'd in the Presence of the underwritten Witnesses, in Venice, the 5th April, 1761.

Vinct. Warren, A.  
G. N. Guyon.  
William Murrell.

J. SMITH.

Seal.

Codicile.—Venice, 19 March, 1770.

By reason of the frequent absence from Venice of Mr. John Udny, and that it may therefore happen he may not be present at the time it may be thought proper to execute this Will, I therefore Institute in his stead, Mr. Robert Richie,† to act in conjunction with Mr. Conrad Martens, and I desire that he will accept of the same present of 100 oz. of wrought silver Plate as a Memorial of his departed Friend.

And whereas the sundry legacys to my Nephew and Nieces, of whom the Nephew is since dead, to the survivors (the children of my sister Margaret Bagwell) and to no others I bequeath the said

legacys, and to such only as shall be live unmarried at the time of my decease and no wise, which Nieces I take to be two and as As for the two portraits assigned to be given John Udny, these are to appertain to my along with my other Effects.

Thus done in Venice [sic] this 19th day of 1770 and comprized on part of the Eight this Will with my own hand and seal'd presence of the three under written Witnesses day and year above written. J. S.

John Symonds, Witness.

John Watson,\* Witness.

Alexr. Watson, Witness.

In accordance with his wishes, Smith was buried at San Nicolò del where his wife put up a tomb to him the following inscription:—

Josepho Smith  
Apud rempublicam Venetam  
Consuli Britannico  
Optimo Conjugi  
Memorie ergo  
M. P.  
Eliza Murray,  
MDCCLXX.

The arms of Smith, as on his tomb book-plate, and his seals, are Argent, a chevronels sable, six fleurs-de-lis of the on a chief azure a lion passant.

HORATIO F. BR

ELIZABETH GUNNING, DUCHESS OF TON and ARGYLL. (See 2<sup>nd</sup> S. iv. 104; viii. 278; xii. 188, 238, 297; 7<sup>th</sup> S. viii. 8 8<sup>th</sup> S. v. 268; 9<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 32, 297.)—There to be some obscurity with regard to the riage of this famous beauty with Col. Campbell, afterwards fifth Duke of The 'Dictionary of National Biogr Burke's Peerage,' and the recent edit the 'Scots Peerage,' following, I pr the statement of her obituary noti *The Gentleman's Magazine* (December, p. 1154), give the date as 3 March, 175 *The Gent. Mag.* (February, 1759, p. 94) *The Scots Mag.* (February, 1759, p. 101) that the marriage occurred on 21 Feb These dates are controverted by no l authority than Lord Chesterfield (v. 'Le Lord Mahon's edition, iv. 326), who, w to his son on Friday, 2 February, declares, "Duchess Hamilton is to be m to-morrow to Col. Campbell, the s General Campbell, who will some d other be Duke of Argyll." This date l firmed by *The London Magazine*, *The Advertiser*, *Read's Weekly Journal*, *The don Chronicle*, and *The Universal Ch*

\* This is the Gallery decorated for Duke Ranuccio II. at Parma. After finishing it Cignani was knighted. His chief work now extant is at the Madonna del Bosco, Bologna.

† Robert Richie succeeded John Udny as Consul at Venice, 1780-90. See 'Cal. S. P. Ven,' i. clii.

\* John Watson succeeded Richie as Consul 1797. He was the last British Consul Republic.

that the wedding took place on Saturday, 3 February. Walpole assists in this confusion of 28 January, 1759, he announces the death of the Duchess of Hamilton; and he says "Col. Campbell marries the Duchess of Hamilton forthwith"; on 9 February he repeats that "the Duchess of Hamilton is going to marry Col. Campbell"; and on 4 March he says "Col. Campbell and the Duchess of Hamilton are married." HORACE BLEACKLEY.

R.—In the present centenary of the Battle of Trafalgar, it is not untimely to correct a mispronunciation of the celebrated battle. Whilst listening to a lecture given by Mr. Verner, who had come from Gibraltar to Oxford, I was surprised to hear the name of Trafalgar pronounced with a stress upon the final syllable, the penultimate, as commonly done in reference to Isaac Taylor's 'Histories' taught me at this pronunciation of Trafalgar, finally the right one. For it is in the Arabic name Taraf-al-ghar, the Caverns ("into which the waves have been hollowed by the waves"). The question may be raised whether we should adopt the native Spanish pronunciation, or preserve that to which we are accustomed by common usage of H. KREBS.

'Childe Harold' we have the spoils of Trafalgar, the syllable accented. See also CANON DRY, *ante*, p. 329, and 6<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 56; iv.

THEATRE.—The sale of the conchoidal demolition of this interesting theatre has been amply recorded by the *Daily Telegraph* (10 October) a thoroughly epitome of its history. Referred to earlier "subscription" years, it informs us:—

It was illegal to take money at the doors, the theatre was partially surmounted by taking it at the top. Then a sweetstuff shop was made an addition to the theatre. In consideration of four guineas a packet of 'bull's-eyes' the customer a box seat for the Strand. All the peppermint-drops at the subscription of 2s. per ounce were presented with a ticket to the pit. Thus it happened that a few years ago the New Strand Theatre comprising four separate pieces, and was "gratis."

Part of this information is derived from *The Era* of 7 October; but I cannot find an earlier source for any of these statements. Were such elaborate methods of paying for admission adopted at all? There are no evidences of this in the contemporary playbills. Under the management of Mrs. Waylett, for the week commencing 30 July (1832?), the entertainment consisted of a farce, a burlesque, a comedietta, and a comedy:—

"Tickets and Boxes to be had of Mr. Dickson, next door to the Theatre.....Nightly Subscription to Dress Circle, 4s. Second Circle, 3s. Pit, 2s. Second Subscription to Dress Circle, 2s. Second Circle, 1s. 6d. Pit, 1s. Vivant Rex et Regina! Doors open at half-past Six. Commence at Seven. Second Subscription at a Quarter to Nine."

It is also to be noted that no such system was necessary at the Tottenham Street Theatre, City Theatre, Royal Pavilion Theatre, the Garrick; and at a clearly identified subscription theatre, such as "The Royal Sussex," Bell Street, Marylebone, it is announced, "No money taken at the Doors," "Tickets to be had at the Subscription Office, near the Theatre."

The writer of this epitomized history omits to mention the appearance of "Professor" Anderson, "the Wizard of the North." The opening performance was Monday, 10 February, 1840, and he remained at least until 25 May, if not longer. From a programme of the latter date I extract the following:—

"Do not let the Public be deceived by the Mushroom Imitators! 'Wizard' is blazoned in every bill, at the corner of every street—when you see Wizard, look for Strand Theatre, where he has, during a career of Four Months, realized an incredible sum, astonished and delighted 270,000 spectators, and won from the whole of the press, the highest encomiums that can be bestowed on a candidate for Public Favour."

These bills are of exceptional merit and rarity; the quaint woodcuts deserve reproduction.

In 1837 Mr. Benjamin Webster provided a mixed entertainment that included "Illusions," "Tableau Vivants," "Indian Jugglers," "The English Paganini," "Phantom Views" (a magic lantern), &c.

On Saturday night, 28 August, 1858, Miss Marie Wilton received her first benefit, appearing as Carlo in 'Asmodeus,' Harry Halcyon in 'The Middy Ashore' ("in which she will introduce a Sailor's Hornpipe"), and Nan in 'Good for Nothing.'

Of the later period I could write at length, but have already taken up too much valuable space. A fortunate purchase placed me in possession of some MSS. of the Planché and Farnie farces, a cash-book of John S. Clarke,

letters, playbills, and a number of other items appertaining to the theatre, which I shall be pleased to show any one interested.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

[The same information is contained in the account of the Strand Theatre supplied by E. L. Blanchard to the 'Era Almanack' of 1872.]

"THE VOUCHSAFE OF YOUR REFUTE."—Sir Thomas Browne's letter to Sir Kenelm Digby regarding the possibility of Digby's criticism of the 'Religio Medici' closes thus:—

"However you shall determine, you shall sufficiently honour me in the vouchsafe of your refute, and I oblige the whole world in the occasion of your pen."

In this neat and pithy compliment it is curious to find in one phrase two words that have ceased to be used as substantives. Some dictionaries recognize "refute" in its ancient character, duly distinguishing it by their stigma for antiquity; but "vouchsafe" as a noun would appear to have escaped the research of the compiler. THOMAS BAYNE.

[The 'N.E.D.' has only two illustrations of *refute* used for *refutation*: one from Sir T. Browne's 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica,' 1646, and the other from J. Sergeant, 1657.]

MULBERRY AND QUINCE.—Visiting a friend who has recently settled in Warwickshire, I had my attention called to a fine old mulberry in his grounds. An admirer of the tree had puzzled my host by the sudden question, "Where's the quince?" He was quickly enlightened. "Why, don't you know? A quince must always be planted near a mulberry, or ill-luck will cling to the house."

An anxious search was made immediately, and, but a few yards distant, a quince was found, probably coeval, but so smothered by evergreens that its stunted trunk had only a few sickly branches remaining. Still, it was a veritable quince, and the situation was saved. Is this superstition peculiar to the Midlands, or does it obtain elsewhere? Any hint of the possible origin will be welcome.

I have consulted all the Indexes to 'N. & Q.' (folk-lore), but can trace no reference to the connexion of these trees. There is, however, a note of a curious gift of quinces at an English wedding in 1725, which the contributor associates with the ancient Greek custom that the bride and bridegroom should eat a quince together (1<sup>st</sup> S. iii. 20).

CHAS. GILLMAN.

Church Fields, Salisbury.

WHEATSTONE.—It is stated in the biographies of Sir Charles Wheatstone that his

first venture was a music shop. I have just come across the following piece of music in the British Museum, the publisher of which I think, might be Sir Charles:—

La fantaisie a rondo for the piano forte composed by J. Rampini. London published by C. Whistone & Co. 436 Strand.

The date conjecturally assigned to it is 1815, which would be several years too early as the discoverer of the electric telegraph was not born till 1802. RALPH THOMAS

SEVEN SACRAMENT FONTS.—Gorleston Church, it is worth remarking, boasts one of these excessively rare fonts, and the fact if not already recorded, merits a place in the memorials of 'N. & Q.' Originally the eight sides of the monument were filled with rich sculpture in high relief of the fifteenth century, which even survived the ruin of Reformation, until they were destroyed by the notorious Will Dowsing, whom an East Anglian antiquary has learnt to execrate. Practically effaced as the carved work is, it is still possible to identify each sacramental subject represented. I wonder if there is the solitary instance in England of a font of the kind. F. I.

FLIES IN COFFIN.—Many years ago a surgeon of this neighbourhood, who is now dead, told me that he had been present at an inquest, held in a village near here, on the body of a young woman very recently buried, which the coroner had ordered to be exhumed. When the coffin was opened a large number of very small flies flew out. He was anxious to know how they came to be there. It occurred to me that if the coffin were made of elm, as it probably was, they might have been in what our carpenters call "wormholes" in the wood, or possibly in the material which formed the mattress packing on which the body rested.

My attention has been recalled to the subject by my having come upon the following passage in Southey's 'Omniana,' 1812, vol. p. 75:—

"When the French, in their war with Pedro Aragon, took Gerona, a swarm of white flies is said to have proceeded from the body of St. Narcis the church of St. Phelin (I copy the names as they stand in the Catalan author), which struck the French, and occasioned such a mortality that they evacuated the city. This is so extraordinary a miracle that there is probably some truth in it, because miracle-mongers have never the least scruple of invention, and because a curious fact in confirmation of it is to be found in *The Monthly Magazine* December, 1805. In preparing for the foundation of the new church at Lewes it became necessary to disturb the mouldering bones of the long defunct, and in the prosecution of that unavoidable business

offin was taken up, which, on being hibiited a complete skeleton of a body en interred about sixty years, whose leg bones, to the utter astonishment of all ere covered with myriads of flies (of a haps, totally unknown to the naturalist), and strong on the wing as gnats flying in the finest evening in summer. The wings descript are white, and for distinction's pectators gave it the name of the coffin ad was perfectly sound, and presented t chink or crevice for the admission of noisture of the flesh had not left the the fallen beard lay on the under jaw. swarm of white flies very probably ropn the saint's coffin; that he produced tne of his saintship, and that they pro- infection among the French, would be that age by all parties."

erence to the Catalan author quoted mich, ff. 39. EDWARD PEACOCK.  
-Lindsey.

A SED APTA."—Mr. Courthope in *nal Review* for November ('Ariosto') think that this poet invented the n lines which stand over the doors y little houses. There is probably ice either way. The lines have been given to Petrarch.

P. S. A.

### Queries.

t request correspondents desiring in- n family matters of only private interest r names and addresses to their queries, t answers may be sent to them direct.

PIER.—The pier at Dover is said to e constructed when the Emperor . landed there in the reign of III., who on that occasion con- large sum for its erection. Where temporary authority for this? The lier than our first quotation (1530) ord "pier" (then commonly spelt ere) in this sense, and we have no to the "pere" at Dover until 1556, Privy Council had its repair under ion. Will any reader of 'N. & Q.' or elsewhere send us an earlier o the pier? It may be added that eference to the "pere" of Leith d should be glad to know of any for that also. The etymology and the word "pier" are very obscure, early instances or facts throwing them will be welcome. (We have er or pere of a bridge, from 'Ser e' and the 'Promptorium'; then ll the appearance of a harbour pier The current conjecture that the

word is the French *pierre*, a stone, cannot, I think, be upheld. J. A. H. MURRAY.

"THOLSELS."—I shall feel obliged if you can inform me where I can obtain a definition of the word "Tholsel." It is a public building in the nature of a Town Hall. "Tholsels" are to be found in several Irish towns—Drogheda, Kilkenny, Waterford, &c.—but I cannot find the word in any dictionary or book of reference, either in our own library or in the National Library of Ireland.

THOS. J. HAYES.

Royal Dublin Society, Leinster House.

BURNS AND THE "PALACE OF TRAQUAIR." Mr. G. C. Napier, in 'Homes and Haunts of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.' (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons, 1897), p. 100, states that Burns designated Traquair House "as the Palace of Traquair." I shall be obliged for a reference to this quotation. O. B.

"DON'T NAIL HIS EARS TO THE PUMP."—Who first gave this suggestive prohibition? I do not find it in Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' nor in the Indexes of 'N. & Q.'

C. B. MOUNT.

SCOTCH COMMUNION TOKENS. — Will any reader kindly inform me at what date the use of these was first adopted? When on a recent visit to Campbelltown, Kintyre, I was presented with a set, the earliest of which, I was informed, dated from the year 1616. It is of thin sheet iron, and bears an impressed cross. CHARLES E. HEWITT.

ITHAMAR.—Can any one tell me the origin and *locus classicus* of Ithamar as a girl's name? I am familiar with Itha, the Irish saint celebrated by every hagiologist, from the Bollandists to Baring-Gould; but Ithamar has a Norse ring about it.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

[Ithamar was one of Aaron's sons (Exod. vi. 23).]

ATLAS AND PLEIONE: THE PLEIADES: THE DAISY.—Where can I find confirmation of the following legend?

Atlas and Pleione sent their seven daughters to school in the Elysian fields to learn the mysteries of divine magic. Each was provided with a golden ball, and each ball was set with a different stone, so that its owner should recognize it. (Why?) They were permitted each evening to play together with their balls, and one day one of the pleiads (daughters) lost her ball and searched for it a long time in vain. (Which pleiad, and where?) At last she saw it on the earth in the moonlight, so she descended on a shooting star to where it lay in a meadow of soft

fresh grass. She knew her ball because it had a ruby in it, and picking it up she clasped it to her bosom and fell asleep. But the children of the Elysian fields cannot live on earth without special preparation, and this she had not; therefore Phœbus, who in Elysia taught her music, and who knew the pain and sorrow that awaited her on awaking, all unprepared for the earthly life, drove his fiery chariot across the sky, and, seeing her, transformed the ball in her bosom into the centre, and her limbs and garments into the white petals, of a daisy, and her green sash and mantle into its sheaf. She was sweet and merry, and all the children now love the field daisy.

I am acquainted with the story of 'Alcestis and the Daisy,' as told by Chaucer, likewise with the story of 'Bellis and Ephigeus' and the Celtic legend of 'Malvina and her Infant Son'; but, needless to say, these are not what I want, nor do the classical dictionaries, Smith, Lemprière, Dr. Brewer, &c., throw any light on this particular legend.

I should also be glad to know where I can see a paper on 'The Daisy,' read in the first instance by Canon Ellacombe before the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club in the year 1874, and subsequently printed as an Appendix (A) to his 'Plant-lore of Shakespeare.' I have consulted the only edition of Canon Ellacombe's 'Folk-lore of Shakespeare' in the British Museum, and also the 'Report of the Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club' for the year 1874, but the paper in question does not appear in either.

RITA RUSSELL.

Lyceum Club, 128, Piccadilly, W.

LAWRENCE.—Can any one give the parentage of John Lawrence, admitted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 19 October, 1652; B.A., 1656; M.A., 1660? He is described in the college books only as "of Middlesex."

A. S. L.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUBS.—Can any reader furnish information of any books or journals published in the sixties regarding the earlier Amateur Dramatic Clubs?

J. H. B.

B. JOHN HAILE.—Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B., in his account of this martyr in his 'Lives of the English Martyrs,' vol. i. p. 17, says: "He is said.....to have held the benefice of Chelmsford, in Essex, before his promotion to Isleworth on the 13th of August, 1521." One John Hall became rector of Chelmsford in 1492; but I know of nothing to lead to an identification of the rector of Chelmsford

with the vicar of Isleworth. On the other hand, it is certain that John Hale, LL.B., who became rector of Cranford, Middlesex, 11 September, 1505, exchanged this rectory for the vicarage of Isleworth, 13 August, 1521 (see Hennessy's 'Novum Repertorium,' pp. 133, 229). He was, as Dom Bede Camm points out, Fellow of King's Hall, Cambridge, at the time of his death. Was he the John Hale or Hall who became a Scholar of Eton in 1485 (Harwood's 'Alumni Etonenses,' p. 120)?

JOHN B. WAINEWRIGHT.

PRINTED CATALOGUES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—What public libraries have printed their catalogues? I can name only a very few. The British Museum heads the list. The catalogue of Dublin University was, I believe, printed some twenty years ago. I have seen a complete printed catalogue of the National Library of New South Wales. I understand the Bibliothèque Nationale has made a beginning of printing its catalogue. Are there any others? If not, why not? Is not the utility of a printed catalogue for every public library recognized? Facility of reference is one of its greatest advantages over the card catalogue. Again, the printed catalogue enables an isolated worker in the country to ascertain which of the works that he may desire to consult is accessible in a neighbouring city, and may perhaps save him loss of time and money in a futile visit. There are other advantages also; yet I find public libraries as a rule opposed to the idea. I cannot help thinking this may be due to the formidable nature of the task which publishing the catalogue of a great library would involve for the staff.

KOM OMBO.

DUELLING IN GERMANY.—Will some German reader of 'N. & Q.' explain the following difficulty to an ignorant Briton? According to the scraps of information relating to German life which find their way into English newspapers, a man of good position is bound by the code of honour to fight if challenged. Duelling is still a recognized institution, and severe social condemnation falls on any one who refuses to face his antagonist's pistol. Yet in 'Es war,' a story by the celebrated novelist and dramatist Sudermann, I find that its hero, Leo Sellenthin, is condemned to two years' imprisonment in a fortress for accepting Rhaden's challenge and wounding him mortally. It is true that a year of the sentence is remitted; but he undergoes legal punishment for doing exactly what the social obligations of his country demand of him. If national feeling is really in favour of

elling, why is the duellist punished? On the contrary, if against it, why is a man who deliberately kills another allowed to escape with so light a sentence for bloodguiltiness?  
M. P.

GEORGE III. AND SYDENHAM WELLS.—I have made several attempts to ascertain the date of the king's visit, when he is said to have spent a day there and drunk the waters; but I have been unsuccessful. That this royal visit was no mere tradition, as some critics would have it, is proved by the fact that the present owner of the little house in Wells Road, Upper Sydenham, possesses the circular table at which the king sat on the occasion, and had, down to a recent date, the chair he used, though this, having almost perished, had to be broken up.

The visit must have been made between the years 1791 and 1810—rather a wide range. I have searched the general index to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, but without finding any mention of it there. Perhaps one of our readers may know, or could help me to discover it, and will kindly communicate through 'N. & Q.'  
A. S. FOORD.  
11, Riverview Gardens, Barnes, S.W.

TUFNEL FAMILY.—I have accounts rendered by William and John Tufnel for bricklaying and joinery work done at "Her Majesties Receipt of Excheq<sup>r</sup>," and at the houses Charles Dartiquenave in "Burlington Ground," 1711-1722. The name is Tufnell, Tuffnell, Tuffnel, by the same hands in different accounts. Is anything known respecting these evidently important tradesmen? Are they in any way connected with the William Tufnell who in 1754, on the decease of Sir William Hatton, entered into possession of the manor of Barnsbury?  
ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

SIR ROBERT LYTTON.—Any biographical information, or references to books and manuscripts, relating to Sir Robert Lytton will be gladly received. He died 6 May, 1853, and was buried by his wife Isabella who predeceased him in 1458) in Tideswell church, where is a well-preserved brass to their memory. He was an ancestor of the Lyttons of Knebworth. He is said to have been Under-Treasurer of England temp. Henry VI.  
JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.  
Tideswell Vicarage, near Buxton, Derbyshire.

DRYDEN PORTRAITS.—I should be glad to know the present whereabouts of the following portraits of John Dryden. No doubt many have changed hands more than once

since the date at which my list was compiled—1800.

1. A painting, artist unknown, probably painted in 1664, in picture gallery at Oxford.

2. A painting, supposed date 1690, by Closterman, engraved by Faithorne, Jun.

3. A painting by Riley, formerly in possession of Mr. Davenport Bromley, of Baginton, co. Warwick.

4. A painting by Kneller, formerly owned by Mr. Baker, of Bayfordbury, Herts.

5. A painting, engraved by Vertue and Houbraken, in possession of Edward, Earl of Oxford.

6. A painting once owned by Addison, and afterwards the property of Mr. J. Simpson, second son of Lord Bradford.

7. A painting in the possession of Horace, Earl of Orford, said to have been by Maubert.

8. Duplicate of No. 7, owned by C. Bedford, of Brixton.

9. Drawing by Fab. Steele, in possession of Rev. Mr. Bilton, chaplain of All Souls College, Oxford.

10. Paintings in possession of the Piggott family of Shropshire.

Any particulars of other known portraits would be gladly received.  
P. M.

BRI: THE PLANCHE.—Can any reader tell me the meanings of the following names that appear in my neighbourhood? A house is called Bri House. What does Bri mean? A part of a parish is called the Planche. What does Planche mean?  
L.

SUSSEX INSCRIPTION.—The subjoined inscription on a mural tablet in a Sussex church recently attracted my attention:—

Carolus Jollands q. obiit die mens A.D. mdccclxvj aetat. lxxxij.

Sarah uxor ej. q. obiit die mens A.D. mdccclxxxvii aetat. lxj.

What puzzles me is the meaning of "die mens." There is a mark of abbreviation in each case over the "ns" of "mens." If on day of month, then what day and what month? Neither the vicar nor the archdeacon, to whom I pointed it out, could explain it.  
A. E. BARRETT.

'JENETTA NORWEB,' A LOST BOOK.—Early in the last century a book was published entitled 'Jenetta Norweb; or, the Tale, alas! too True.' Such is the title as told to me by two friends, both of whom have been long dead. The volume was, I think, issued by subscription. Its writer was a Miss Mary Brown, who then lived at Brigg, in Lincolnshire. I have heard that many people mistook it for a novel; but it was in truth an

autobiography, compiled from the dictation of a lady, once in affluent circumstances, who was, at the time it was issued, living at Brigg in a condition of great poverty. Many inquiries have been made regarding this work, but no copy has come to light. Have any of your readers ever seen it?

COM. LINC.

'THE FORTUNE-TELLER.'—Can any correspondent tell me the name of the lady who sat to the Rev. M. W. Peters, R.A., as 'The Fortune-Teller'? The picture, now in the possession of E. Turton, Esq., was engraved by R. Smith, whose mezzotint is rare. It is the companion picture to 'The Gamesters,' by the same artist (both women's heads are probably studied from the same model).

Early in the nineteenth century the information I am seeking was probably still well known, and may yet be a "tradition" with some one.

M. F. H.

### Replies.

#### "FOUNTAIN-HEADS AND PATHLESS GROVES."

(10th S. iv. 350.)

UNDER the above heading MR. E. M. LAYTON inquires as to the authorship of the famous lines on 'Melancholy,' beginning "Hence, all you vain delights." To this query an editorial note is appended stating that the lines are by Beaumont. This, no doubt, is a slip of the pen for Fletcher, since there are no grounds whatever for attributing the lines to Beaumont. Fletcher, in fact, has up to the present generally been credited with having written the lines, because of their forming a part of his play 'The Nice Valour.' However, his claim has not been altogether undisputed. So careful an investigator as Edmond Malone was of opinion that he was not their author. In Sir James Prior's 'Life of Malone,' in the section headed 'Maloniana,' the following note appears:—

"Song in ye Praise of Melancholy. F. 80 Bod.

Hence all your vain delights.

The author of this beautiful piece (Dr. Strobe), part of which has been ascribed unjustly to Fletcher, because it is sung in his 'Nice Valour,' was born about the year 1600 [1602], and died Canon of Christ Church in 1644. *Milton evidently took the hint of his 'L'Allegro' and 'Penseroso' from it.*

"No. 21 in Catalogue; 8vo, 96 leaves; Miscellaneous Poetry."

From the above it would appear that Malone concluded the poem was Strobe's because of its being ascribed to him in the manuscript he alludes to. But of course

ascriptions of this kind cannot always be relied upon, as any one acquainted with the manuscripts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is well aware. When, however, we find that a number of manuscripts, not having any obvious connexion one with another, agree in ascribing a poem to a particular author, we are fairly entitled to consider that they are right in so doing, provided that there is no better evidence to oppose to it. Now, regarding this poem the case stands thus: it is ascribed to Strobe, not only in the manuscript mentioned by Malone, but in several others, while, so far as I am aware, there is no manuscript authority for ascribing it to Fletcher. Nor is there, indeed, any positive ground whatever for ascribing the poem to him. Alexander Dyce, in his 'Account of the Lives and Writings of Beaumont and Fletcher,' in speaking of 'The Nice Valour' remarks:—

"The traces of a second pen, which we so frequently discover in it, excite a suspicion that after our poet's death, another playwright either altered it to its present shape for a revival, or completed it for its original appearance on stage."

It follows, then, that this "second pen" may either have written the poem, or may have simply introduced it into the play.

Summing up the case, it appears to me that on the whole Strobe has a rather better title to the poem than Fletcher; but I do not contend that the evidence is decisive in his favour. I think, however, that when the poem is quoted in future, it should be described as "by Fletcher or Strobe."

One point remains for discussion. Of course no one would deny that Fletcher was quite capable of writing the poem; but we may doubt whether a writer so obscure as Strobe was equally capable of producing it. But that is a doubt which I hope soon to be at rest for ever. William Strobe was regarded as one of the finest poets of the seventeenth century, though, by what may be termed a miracle of ill-luck, his works have never yet been collected, and he has thus been defrauded of his due fame. A much research among books and manuscripts has at last succeeded in making a complete (or approximately complete) collection of his poems, and this I hope to publish at no distant date. When this is done, I venture to say that all lovers of our old English poetry will be less astonished than delighted to discover what a treasure of poetic wealth has hitherto lain long unknown and unregarded.

BERTRAM DOBSON

**MINERS' GREETING** (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 348).—The greeting commonly heard here between pitmen is, "What cheer?" The response to this is, "What cheer again?" Sometimes the salutation is extended to "What cheer, marrow?" "What cheer, lad?" or "What cheer, hinny?" each given according to circumstances, and replied to by "What cheer again?"

A more abrupt, but very frequent greeting is the single word "How?" the aspirate strongly emphasized, and the *ow* prolonged to a rising note. Often the form becomes "How there?" the first syllable stressed. So either the reply is "How again?" or "What cheer?"

In all cases salutation and reply are given like most heartily. The serious nature of the miner's calling tends to make him chary of his words as he goes to his work; but when engaged he will throw a word of cordiality to his "What cheer, lad?" or of tenderness to the greeting, "What cheer, hinny?"

R. OLIVER HESLOP.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In the course of a recent third visit to Bohemia it was my good fortune to visit the ancient mining town of Kutná Hora (Kuttenberg), where, according to tradition, the monk John found a vein of silver in the thirteenth century. King Premysl Ottokar I. erected the place into a royal town, and Wenceslaus II. founded the mint Vlassky dvůr (elsh or foreigners' court). Kutná Hora suffered also during the wars of the grim 17th century with the Germans, and here it was that the Hussite captives were flung down a shaft jeeringly called "Tabor," from the Hussite stronghold of that Biblical name. The church of St. Barbara, dating from the fourteenth century, was consecrated, after restoration, on 15 October last by Bishop Doubravá of Königgrätz, and I had the honour of witnessing the ceremony and taking part in the official banquet given by the town. On this occasion the streets were adorned with flags and festoons bearing the old miners' salutation, "Zdar Buh!" i.e., "God grant success!" Joseph K. Tyl, author of the Czech national song, "Kde domov můj?" ('Where is my Home?') was born at Kutná Hora.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

I wonder if the expression at parting one often hears on Tyneside, "So long," shortened into "S'long," is what your correspondent wants. Its use, however, is not confined to pitmen.

Mr. H. A. Adamson, of Tynemouth, thus writes to me:—

"Have you forgotten the story of Buddle, the well-known Tyneside mining engineer, who, when walking along the street with a friend, saw what he thought was a North-Country pitman? He told his friend what his thoughts were, and said he would soon test them. He called out, 'How there?' and the man turned round and said, 'How where? we knas A'm here.' 'How there?' is given in Brockett's 'Glossary.'"

R. B.—R.

North of the Tyne, miners—or pitmen, as they are called—hail each other with "Ho, marra." This word *marra* is uttered with the Northumberland burr, which I cannot render in print. With regard to "Ho," the natives never drop their *h*'s. The phrase "Ho, marra," which is peculiar to the pitmen, may be anglicized "What cheer, mate?"

GEORDIE.

**"PIECE-BROKER"** (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 367).—I am glad to be able to furnish, in reply to DR. MURRAY's query, a clue to the probable nature of the piece-broker's calling. In my collection of London trade tokens occurs on a halfpenny token the name of "James Cole in Graies-Inne, PEICE-BROKER"; and on a leaden bale-clip of about the same period are stamped the words "IN GRAY(S) (IN) (LA)NE, XX (yards)." The piece-broker was, there seems little reason to doubt, the dealer in *pieces* or bales of woollen cloth, which, according to the statute of 5 & 6 Edward VI., had to be packed in a particular way, and sealed with a leaden clip, on which the number of yards was marked. It may reasonably be inferred from the fact that there was a *packer* of woollen cloth in Gray's Inn Lane, and a *piece-broker* in close proximity, that the broker dealt in this particular commodity. Much fuller information as to the trade will be found in 'Rariora,' vol. i. pp. 101-2, and in S. Williamson's work on 'Trade Tokens,' i. 803-4.

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

[Further replies next week.]

**"TOTUM SUME, FLUIT"** (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 350).—This enigma formed the subject of an inquiry in 'N. & Q.' seven years ago, and the solution (Vulturinus), together with two other versions, "both more poetically and classically expressed," appeared at 9<sup>th</sup> S. i. 131.

CHAS. GILLMAN.

[Several other correspondents are thanked for replies.]

**WATERLOO VETERAN** (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 347).—For fear some future student of longevity should find in 'N. & Q.' proof that a man who fought in 1815 was living in 1905, it would be well to place on record the fact that the investigations instigated by the

King showed John Vaughan was not at the battle of Waterloo. DAVID SALMON.  
Swansea.

The undoubted last survivor of the British army of the Netherlands who served at Waterloo was Corporal Maurice Shea, 2nd Battalion, 73rd Foot, afterwards a lieutenant in the British Legion. He died at Sherbrooke, province of Quebec, in February, 1892, aged ninety-eight years.

ROBERT RAYNER.

Herne Hill, S.E.

[Several other correspondents point out that Vaughan's statement that he was at Waterloo is untrue. MR. T. WHITE sends long extracts from *The Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* of 18 and 19 August bearing on the subject.]

WELSH POEM (10th S. iv. 208).—MR. PLATT has not got this Welsh *englyn* correct, nor do I believe he is correct in attributing it to Goronwy Owen; at least I have been unable to trace it in that poet's published works. *Apropos* of the Welsh composition called an *englyn*, Principal Rhys has written a learned monograph dealing with its development, which has been recently published by the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion; but that is by the way. There are slight variants of the *englyn* quoted by MR. PLATT, but the following, I believe, is the correct version:—

O'i wiw wy i wau e a:—o'i wyau  
Ei weau e wea;  
E weuae ei we aua'  
A'i weau yw ieuau ia.

It will be noticed that the four lines rime, ending each in the vowel "a." The last two words in the first line, which are known in Welsh prosody as "y geirian cyrch" (the recurrent words), although printed at the end of the first line, are considered as belonging to the second, and, in accordance with the rule, alliterate with the first two words in the second line. It is by no means easy to give a literal translation of the *englyn*, but the following is an attempt at one. The subject is the spider:—

From his apt egg he goeth to weave:—from his eggs  
His webs he weaveth;  
He weaveth his winter web,  
And his webs are yokes of ice.

D. M. R.

In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1796, p. 424, the following lines on the silkworm are given as a specimen of the peculiar structure of the Welsh language:—

O'i wiw wy i wau e a  
Ai weau o'i wyau e a weua  
E a weua ei we aia  
Ai weau yw ei ieuau o ia.

Two translations are added. The first is:—

(Sprung) from his native egg, he begins to weave,  
And weaves his web from his intestines;  
He weaves his web of winter,  
And his webs are as bands of hoar-frost.

The second, which is called a "literal translation," runs as follows:—

From his peculiar egg he goes to weave,  
And from his eggs he weaves his webs;  
He weaves his winter webs,  
And his webs are yokes of ice.

BENJ. WALKER.

Gravelly Hill, Erdington.

A literal translation of the four lines supplied by a Welsh friend, is as follows:—"From his own egg he goes to spin, and his weavings of his eggs he weaves; he weaves his web in winter, and his weavings are yokes of ice." More freely rendered perhaps thus: "From his own eggs the busy worm hastens his brittle web to form; like rim in ice they seem to view, beauteous like those and brittle, too." H. E.

APPLEBY MAGNA GRAMMAR SCHOOL (10th S. iv. 288).—In Camden's 'Britannia' (Gibson, 1722) it is said that

"Sir John Moore, Citizen, and once Lord Mayor of London, built a very noble School-house, and endow'd it with extraordinary Salaries, for a Master (60*l.*), an Usher (40*l.*), and a Writing Master (30*l.*) with a convenient house and outhouses for each."

Sir John Moore, who was a Leicestershire man, was Alderman of Walbrook; M.P. for the City; and president of Christ's Hospital, to which also he was a great benefactor. The latter school has a portrait of him, and there is another at Grocers' Hall ('The Citizens of London and their Rulers from 1060 to 1867,' by R. B. Orridge, F.G.S., 1865, pp. 238-9). By statutes in 1706 the school was made free for all England. The foundation is under the direction of thirteen governors; and

"since 1708 [i.e., to 1821] above 2,000 persons have been educated here. The celebrated Dr. Johnson would have been elected Master of the School in 1738 could he have obtained the degree of M.A. Mr. Glover, celebrated for the perfection to which he carried the art of drawing in water-colours, commenced his career in life as a writing-master in this school."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1821, part i. p. 17.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

JOLIFFE FAMILY OF DORSET (10th S. iv. 307).—It may help MR. W. D. PINK to know that a namesake of Capt. Peter Jolliffe (*ob.* 1730) was living in 1654 at Tredidan, in the parish of Egloskerry, Cornwall. By his wife Anna, Peter Jolliffe, of Tredidan, had a daughter Mary, who married Anthony Munday (*ob.* 8 Oct., 1677). She died soon after 1654, leaving a son Anthony, who died *s.p.*, and

daughters, Mary and Anne. Mary married, firstly, Henry Erisey, of Tredidan marriage settlement 22 July, 1676); secondly, el French, of co. Cornwall, Esq. Anne married Henry Neilder, of Anthony, co. Cornwall, gent. (Chancery Bills and Answers ore 1714, Ham. 598, French v. Bligh.)

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10<sup>th</sup> v. 168, 197, 237, 294).—The lines of Moore the words quoted by PROF. SKEAT, "e'll add the night unto the day," seem have been anticipated in French:—

que j'ôte à mes nuits, je l'ajoute à mes jours.

ante-Beuve says that Venceslas speaks verse. I think that Rotrou wrote a play ed 'Venceslas,' and I assume that the se is in his play.

E. YARDLEY.

Rotrou's 'Venceslas' was produced in 1647. It taken from a drama by Francesco de Rojas, the of which in English is 'He who is a King must be a Father.' An alteration by Marmontel subsequently given at the Comédie Française. do not know where the line appears.]

CONCERTS OF ANTIENT MUSIC" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. ; iv. 49, 335).—The remarkably fine series annual programmes H. A. W. possesses s not solely refer to the Tottenham Street ms. The "Concerts of Antient Music" e held here from 1776 to 1795, then oved to the concert-room at the Opera- use; they were finally transferred to the over Square Rooms in 1804 (see ante, F. R. B.'s reply). The title-page quoted really only the half-title or dedication; real title clearly states the place where concerts were held each season. Of the anover Square Series" there is evidently le difference between the 1804 and 1848 mes; we note a change of editor, but erwise they are identical in size, binding, angement of matter, &c.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

Hillmarton Road.

MELISANDE: ETTAREE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 107, 156).— certainly Maeterlinck did not invent the mer name. The name "Melisanda" (and elisande") may be found in two poems Heine, in 'Geoffroy Rudel und Melisande a Tripoli' and in 'Jehuda ben Halevy.' In th of these poems "Melisanda" occurs as e name of the famous Countess of Tripoli (Syria), the lady who was the object of the re and homage of Geoffrey Rudel, the Pro- nale troubadour, though he had never n her, and nearly the whole length of "the dland sea" separated the two lovers. The ry of Rudel's passionate devotion and of

his pathetic death in the arms of the countess- on his arrival in the Syrian land has always een a favourite theme for poets. Petrarca, in his 'Trionfo d'Amore' sings of

Gianfrè Rudel, ch' usò la vela e' l remo  
A cercar la sua morte.

Browning has a lovely poem on the subject, entitled 'Rudel to the Lady of Tripoli'; and Swinburne, in 'The Triumph of Time,' refers to this hapless martyr of love in the passage beginning

There lived a singer in France of old  
By the tideless dolorous midland sea.

In France the story has formed the subject of a famous drama, 'La Princesse Loiraine,' by Edmond Rostand, in which the countess of Tripoli is named "Mélissinde." The part was taken by Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

The life of Rudel is beautifully told by Giovanni di Nostra Dama, in a work translated into Italian by G. Giudici, and entitled 'Le Vite delli piu celebri et antichi primi poeti provenzali' (1575). In this account there is no name given to the Countess of Tripoli. I cannot find the name "Melisanda" as the name of the countess earlier than Heine.

A. L. MAYHEW.

"THE MOST ELOQUENT OF ANCIENT WRITERS" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 287).—Quintilian, 'Inst. Orator,' lib. i. § ii., discusses at great length, and in a most masterly way, the pros and cons of keeping a boy at home and sending him away to school. He sees dangers in both systems:

"Corrumpi mores in scholis putant: nam et corrumpuntur interim: sed domi quoque. Adsunt multa eius rei exempla, tam læsæ hercle quam conservatæ sanctissimæ utrobique opinionis."

H. A. STRONG.

FERMOR (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 289).—Sir John Fermor, eldest son and heir of Richard Fermour, married Maud, daughter of Sir Nicholas Vaux, Knt., Lord Vaux, of Harrowden (who died before him, on 14 April, 1569, and was buried at Easton-Neston), and by her he had living, at the time of his decease:—

1. George Fermor, Esq., his son and heir.
2. Nicholas, who died unmarried.
3. Richard, who married Dionysia, daughter of Robert Tanfield, of Burford, in Oxfordshire, Esq., by whom he had an only daughter Catherine, first married to Philip Goddard, Esq.; secondly, to Sir Richard Wenman, of Tame, in Oxfordshire, Knt.

Also three daughters: Catherine, married to Michael Poulteney, of Misterton, in Leicestershire, Esq., and secondly to Sir Henry Darcey, Knt.; Anne, wedded to Sir Edward Leigh, of Shawel, in Leicestershire, Knt.; and Mary, espoused to Sir Thomas

Lucas, of St. John's, in Colchester, in the county of Essex, Knt.; she died 5 July, 1613, and is buried in St. Giles's Church in Colchester.

Sir John Fermor was made one of the Knights of the Carpet at Westminster on 2 October, 1553, the day after the coronation of Queen Mary. During her reign he was

"chose Knight of the shire for the county of Northampton in two Parliaments; and was Sheriff of the county in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. He died on December 12th, 1571, at little St. Bartholomew's, in London, and from thence was brought to his house at Easton-Neston, and buried in the parish church there on Thursday the 20th of the same month, with great solemnity, the Officers of Arms attending his funeral."—See 'Collins's Peerage of England,' augmented by Sir Egerton Brydges. 1812, vol. iv. pp. 198, 202, s.v. 'Fermor, Earl of Pomfret.'

The reference given regarding the deaths of Sir John Fermor and his wife is "Funeral Certificate, MS. I. 16, p. 106, in Offic. Armor."

Richard Fermour in the time of his prosperity had in his service as jester Will Somers, who when he was afterwards the king's jester persuaded Henry VIII. to order a restitution of estates to his former master. Only part of his estates were restored to him, and those not till the fourth year of Edward VI. (p. 199).

Some of the above appears in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' s.v. 'Fermor or Fermour, Richard.' ROBERT PIERPOINT.

Sir John Fermor, son and heir of Richard Fermour, of Easton-Neston, co. Northampton, and Anne, daughter of Sir William Brown, Lord Mayor of London, his wife, was knighted 2 October, 1553, and married Maud, daughter of Sir Nicholas Vaux, Knt., Lord Vaux of Harrowden. He died at little St. Bartholomew's, in London, 12 December, 1571, and was buried at Easton-Neston. Issue, three sons and three daughters. The eldest, Catherine, married twice: 1. Michael Poulteney, of Misterton, in Leicestershire; 2. Sir Henry Darcey, Knt. JOHN RADCLIFFE.

PRISONS IN PARIS DURING THE REVOLUTION (10th S. iv. 349).—When the prisons were so gorged with prisoners that they could hold no more, Fouquier-Tinville established auxiliary places of confinement for those who he thought could pay for this privilege. The chief one was kept by Belhomme, a mad-doctor, and they found it a very good speculation, as every one tried to get there. So long as the prisoners were able to pay the exorbitant prices, their lives were safe, but so soon as they came to the end of their resources they were transferred to the com-

mon prisons and soon condemned. Amongst those at Dr. Belhomme's establishment was the Duchesse de Gramont and her friend the Duchesse du Châtelet. "En vérité," Madame du Châtelet said one day to Belhomme, "vous n'êtes pas raisonnable, et il m'est, à mon vif regret, impossible de vous satisfaire." "Allons, ma grosse," answered Belhomme, "sois bonne fille, je te ferai rembourser d'un quart"; but even this she and the Duchesse de Gramont could not pay. They had to leave, and a few days after were guillotined, Belhomme remarking, "Que ces dames périssaient victimes d'une économie mal entendue." CONSTANCE RUSSELL Swallowfield.

Full information on this point will be found in Dauban's 'Prisons de Paris sous la Révolution' (Plon, 1870); Lenôtre, 'Paris Révolutionnaire' (Perrin, 1896); Barth, 'Histoire des Prisons' (1840); Madame la Comtesse de Beldu, 'Prisons en 1793'; Pottet, 'Histoire de la Conciergerie.' An interesting account of life inside is given in the 'Mémoires du Comte Beugnot' (Dentu, 1868), vol. i., of which there is an English translation, 'Life and Adventures of Count Beugnot' (Hurst & Blackman, 1871). The 'Mémoires de Monseigneur Salomon, l'Internonce à Paris pendant la Révolution' (Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1892), give a striking account of the massacre of September. Probably Dauban and Beugnot give all that E. W.-L. wants. I think "Anglaises" was intended for women; in the Carmes, Conciergerie, &c., the men lived together. R. W. PHIPPS, Colonel late Royal Artillery.

E. W.-L. can get the information he wants in the book 'La Conciergerie du Palais de Paris, 1031 à 1900,' published in Paris by the Société Française d'Éditions d'Art, 9, Rue Bonaparte. G. T. P.

Abundant references to the literature of prison life in Paris during the Terror are given in Stephens's 'French Revolution,' vol. ii. ch. x. pp. 345-6. IDA FITZMAURICE.

CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS (10th S. iv. 389).—At a distance of 1,850 feet to the south-east of Walmgate Bar, in the walls of York stands Lamel Hill, a tumulus of Anglian origin, which was considerably raised and utilized as an earthwork by the besieging force in the siege of York, 1644. It was excavated by Dr. Thurnam, who found numerous vestiges of the Parliamentary occupation (vide *Archæological Journal*, vol. i. p. 36).

There is another earthwork due west

at a distance of 2,347 feet from the angle of the walls, which it is highly dates from the same period, although ations have hitherto been made to e its age. This is a roughly square-renchment on the summit of Holgate length of the sides being about . Standing little less than 100 e the Ordnance Survey datum, it is the Tadcaster, Wetherby, and ridge Roads, while its elevation n important position for the bom- of the walls. GEORGE A. AUDEN.

CRUCIFIXES (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 230).—Under es of Uncumber, Débarras, Gehulf, Wilgefortis, Liberata, &c., the saint o by Mr. E. S. DODGSON as Librada many devotees, and she has before pped the attention of the readers of 'N. & Q.'; vide 1<sup>st</sup> S. ii. 381; 2<sup>nd</sup> S. ix. 164, 174; 4<sup>th</sup> S. vi. 559; 24, 78, 122, 166, 246. She is com- ed on 20 July, and may be read of in ould's 'Lives of the Saints' in pages o the hagiology of that day. The ncerning her is briefly this. She aughter of a king of Portugal, who r to marry a king of Sicily. Being irginity, she prayed for, and ob- beard, moustache, and whiskers, ame abhorrent to the suitor. Her rent caused her to be crucified. age of Sainte Wilgeforte at ne's, Beauvais, moved M. J. K. s to pen the article headed 'Sainte ' in 'De Tout,' pp. 273-80. In an (pp. 309-11) he confesses that when the story of this saint he thought as confined to Beauvais, but finds is otherwise, and states that at ur-Mer, in Normandy, there are s of her (one quite modern), which by crowds of pilgrims on 20 July. o honoured at Wittefleury and at oth in Normandy, and at Wissant, s-de-Calais. M. Huysmans asserts of Sainte Débarras are preserved s, in the Hautes-Pyrénées. Mr. uld's teaching is that the body is aza, in Spain, but other relics, in- by Pope Urban VIII., existed in efore 1695." ST. SWITHIN.

stances are recorded of female ring martyrdom by crucifixion. Librada at Bayona, mentioned by on, is not an exceptional case. I only a single instance, however, in ry, of a mediæval painted repre-

sentation of one, and that may be seen in the ancient church of St. Mary at Worstead, situated some three miles from North Walsham (Norfolk). There we find St. Wilgefortis, clothed, and wearing a crown, suspended to a cross by ropes. In some old illustrations abroad of this virgin martyr she is shown bearded, the unnatural growth having, tradition says, been obtained by prayer as a protection of her chastity.

Husenbeth, in 'Emblems of Saints' (third edition, 1882), mentions St. Julia (23 May, 443) and St. Eulalia (10 December, 290), both of whom suffered death by crucifixion.

In a very rare book entitled 'Triumphs Iesv Christi Crvcifixi,' printed at the Plantin Press at Antwerp, 1608, no fewer than ten full-page illustrations occur of female martyrs suffering death by crucifixion.

MR. DODGSON mentions St. Librada's Day is kept at Bayona upon 20 July. This will, therefore, be a local festival, as in the Spanish calendar that date is given as the feast of St. Elias the Prophet.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

SPLITTING FIELDS OF ICE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 325).—MR. THOMAS BAYNE will find that not all the poets have thought of frost as performing a "silent ministry." (And, if he quotes Coleridge's 'Frost at Midnight,' should not the word be *secret* ministry?) Doubtless Wordsworth, in the passage quoted from 'The Prelude,' referred to a thaw inducing the air to utter a "protracted yelling," but Thomson evidently had heard, or heard of, air growling under ice during a frost, and of its escaping roar at thaw-time too. As witness 'The Seasons: Winter':—

The loosen'd ice,  
Let down the flood, and half dissolved by day,  
Rustles no more; but to the sedgy bank  
Fast grows, or gathers round the pointed stone,  
A crystal pavement, by the breath of heaven  
Cemented firm; till, seized from shore to shore,  
The whole imprison'd river growls below.

And later on, of the thawing flocks of ocean:—

Those sullen seas  
That wash'd th' ungenial pole will rest no more  
Beneath the shackles of the mighty north;  
But, rousing all their waves, resistless heave.  
And hark! the lengthening roar continuous runs  
Athwart the rifted deep: at once it bursts,  
And piles a thousand mountains to the clouds.

Haply, by the way, I may be allowed a word of regret that Thomson is now so sadly and unreasonably neglected. No publisher thinks of issuing a leather-bound reprint of Thomson's poems; and yet (as the great Doctor said) "he thinks always as a man of genius; he looks round on nature and on

life with the eye which nature bestows only on a poet." CHARLES MASEFIELD.

WORPLE WAY (10th S. iv. 348).—The difficulty is surely due to want of care. Amongst the books referred to, the A.-S. dictionary was not one, else it would have been discovered that the A.-S. word was not *weorpen*, and that it did not mean "to twist"; and this is the source of all the trouble. It seems to be the constant ill-luck of Old English to be misspelt and misinterpreted.

The A.-S. verb is *weorpan* (with *a*, not *e*), and it means to throw or cast up. Shakespeare's *mouldwarp* means "mole," because it "warps" or casts up mould.

The Low G. *wurp* sometimes means soil washed up by the sea; and Du. *worpel* (G. *würfel*) means a die, because it can be thrown. There seems to be no reason why *worple* may not refer to cast-up soil or to a made way.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Between Chichester and the village of North Mundham there is a bridge path running across three meadows known as the Wapple (or Worple) Fields. This term I have generally understood to refer more particularly to the gates between each meadow. These are double, and so hung that they swing towards each other in closing. This arrangement makes it impossible for cattle to open the gates by pressing against them; but, having no latch or fastening, they may be easily pulled open by an equestrian. Perhaps the Worple Way referred to above formerly had similar gates. S. P. SMITH.

This is the third appearance of this question in 'N. & Q.' See 1st S. ix. 125, 232, 478; 7th S. vii. 269, 314, 437. Much valuable space would be saved by searching the General Indexes before submitting a query.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

"TINTERERO" (10th S. iv. 267, 316).—What is referred to under this name is a huge shark, of a particularly formidable species, abounding in the Gulf of California, to the pearl divers along the shores of which it is said to be as much an object of dread as other descriptions of sharks are objects of indifference.

Lieut. Hardy, in his 'Travels in the Interior of Mexico,' 1829, spells the word as here—"tinterero"—and relates a terrible experience on the part of a Mexican acquaintance of his with one of these monsters. But Gabriel Ferry de Bellemare, in his interesting and thrilling tale of 'Le Pêcheur de Perles,' gives what I consider the true spelling of the word, namely, "tintorera." The word is

undoubtedly Spanish in form, and the termination feminine in that language, though what the connexion can be between this voracious fish and dyeing (*tintorero*=a dyer) I cannot say. Not impossibly the Spanish word may be a corruption of some word in the Opata, Hiaqui, or other dialect of Sonora.

THOS. WILSON.

43, Tavistock Square, W.C.

I have no doubt that MR. PLATT is on the right track. The great cuttlefish is the creature indicated. MR. CRAWFORD also is right in supposing the word to be a misprint, and that there is no such Spanish word. The real word is *tintero* (from *tinta*, ink), meaning an ink-bottle or ink-horn. This is frequently used in the phrase "Quien en el tintero" ("it remained in the inkstand"), said of a letter, or of a sentence in a letter, which has been left unwritten.

ALDENHAM.

*Tintero* is Spanish for "inkstand"; in England the octopus or cuttlefish is sometimes called the "ink fish"; in Italian the word for "inkstand" and "cuttlefish" is *calamita*. CALAMART.

"NUTTING" (10th S. iv. 265, 358).—I assure that both MR. RATCLIFFE and J. T. F. will be grateful for a reference to a passage in the poetical works of the late Thomas Hood, in which he supplies convincing proof that nuts are deaf. In his account of an episode in the life of Dame Eleanor Spearing, which turns upon her extreme deafness, among many other metaphors he writes:—

She was deaf as a nut, for a nut, no doubt,  
Is deaf to the grub that is hollowing out.

Can anything further be said on the subject?

ALAN STEWART.

The expression "He cracks no deaf [usually pronounced *dee-af*] nuts" is common in Cheshire in reference to a man who makes no bad bargains or bad investments. S.

"CATERPILLERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH" (10th S. iv. 248).—MR. BAXTER has no doubt consulted the article on this in the 'New English Dictionary.' When that article was written (1888), the readers for the Dictionary had found no earlier example than that on Gosson's title-page, and no earlier instance has since been sent in for the Supplement. But the article shows that the transferred application of *caterpillar* to a rapacious person, a "pillar of the people" or "of the country," had been in use for nearly forty years, as "caterpillar of the commonwealth" was

natural expression; it was also one of its alliterative form would readily keep current, whenever it was used.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

The Egerton MS. play 'The Tragedy of Ird II.' (Act I.), which may be as late as the passage concerning Bushy, Bagot, Green appears as follows:—

*Istock. Shall cankors eate the fruite  
Planting and good husbandry hath norisht?  
He: Baggott: Cankors!  
Arundell: I, cankours, caterpillers.*

A. R. BAYLEY.

The term "caterpillar" is mentioned in the Civil War tracts printed in the appendix to Fenton's 'Pembrokeshire' in connection with the Civil War in Wales, &c. The tract states:—

"The country inhabitants came in and presented service to the colonel, whereupon was placed a son in Haverfordwest, and the whole country from the caterpillers or cavaliers, saving and Carew Castle."

"Caterpillar" would appear to have been a term not only in general use, but must also have been pretty widespread, seeing that it is found in so remote a district as Pembrokeshire.

G. H. W.

TOM OF THRAVES (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 350).—The name appears to have been known not as 'Thraves,' but as "Peter-corn." The following is from 'Cowel's Interpreter,' 1710, s.v. 'Peter-Corn':—

"*Ex Athelstanus concessit Deo et beato Petro et colideis, predictis de qualibet Caruca in Episcopatu Eboraci unam Travam bladi, Domini 936, quæ usque in præsentem diem est Peter Corn. Ex Reg. S. Leonardi Ebor. in Cottoniana, fol. 5, a. concessiones travarum Peter-Corn per totum Archiepiscopatum quas imprimis Ethelstanus quondam Rex concessit Deo et beato Petro et colideis Eboracum. Reg. S. Leonardi Ebor. Cotton. D. 3. f. 59. Contentio inter Magistrum et Hospitalis S. Leonardi Ebor. et conventum Iton super trabis camearum vocat. Peter in crastino S. Botulfi, 1266.—Collect. Rog. North, vol. 78, p. 212, MS.*"

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

MR. ANDREWS referred to 3<sup>rd</sup> S. iv. 53, Nares's 'Glossary,' Halliwell's 'Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words,' or to the 'Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English' for the information he required.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.  
Brecknock Road.

THE CUP (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 327).—In the Club case in the Willett Collection, Cotton Museum, No. 587 is described in the catalogue as a "model in the form of an

open hand and heart, coloured earthenware. The emblem of the Odd Fellows." In the 'Notes on the Willett Collection' by H. Housman, published by Smith, Brighton, 1893, attention is called at p. 94 to a

"figure of an open hand in white china with a red heart in the palm, an interesting relic of bygone days, for this is the sign which the Fleet Parsons used to put in their windows to show that marriages were performed—we cannot say solemnized—within."

J. T.

Beckenham.

SUICIDES BURIED IN THE OPEN FIELDS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 346).—It is probable that the writer of the passage which COL. FISHWICK quotes from 'The Alphabet of Tales' did not mean to indicate that the body was not buried near cross-roads, but that these roads ran through the unenclosed lands of the parish. Before the time of the great enclosures of the eighteenth century cross-roads in the open country were very common. I can identify several of these near which suicides are known to have been buried.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Wickentree House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

EVANS: SYMONDS: HERING: GARDEN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 328).—I suggest that the Thomas Garden for whom your correspondent is looking is Thomas Gordon, Consul-General for the States of Holland at Leith. He was the son of Alexander Gordon, collector of cess at Aberdeen, and grandson of Sir James Gordon, fifth baronet of Lesmoir. Thomas took an immense interest in fishery questions, and wrote 'General Remarks on the British Fisheries,' 1784. I gave many particulars of this book (which is rare) and its writer in the *Aberdeen Free Press* of 7 and 13 October, 1904. A fuller account of Thomas will appear in the second volume of 'The House of Gordon,' which the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, has in the press.

J. M. BULLOCH.

The matters referred to in the letters would assist the identification of their writers. Except for a knowledge of Upcott's probable correspondents, not even the following meagre suggestions would be possible.

Edward Evans.—Probably the printseller of 1, Great Queen Street, with whom Upcott had many transactions, both as a buyer and seller. *Vide* Evans's catalogue offering 'Frostiana' and 'Historic Memorials of the London Theatres,' &c.

Thomas Symonds.—John Britton had some correspondence with an antiquary of this name, who wrote to him from Bath and

Bristol, about the 'History of Redcliffe Church.'

Thomas Gordon.—There was a Thomas Gordon, a major-general in the Greek army, who published about 1835 a descriptive catalogue of his collection of Greek coins.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

DU BARTAS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 348).—Surely the reference is to Marlowe, who translated parts of Ovid. The quotation is aimed straight at Tamburlaine the Great, who is most happily described as being "a lovesick potentate" with a "heroic spirit."

WALTER W. SKEAT.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Letters to "Ivy" from the First Earl of Dudley.* By S. H. Romilly. (Longmans & Co.)

AMONG his many claims upon attention John William Ward, subsequently first Earl of Dudley, is already known as a correspondent. His letters to his tutor, Copleston, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, were published in 1840, without adding greatly to the reputation for judgment of the bishop, by whom they were given to the world, or to the consideration of Ward himself. The present correspondence—unhappily lop-sided, since the letters of "Ivy" have, unfortunately, perished—shows at his best a singularly interesting, notoriously eccentric, and very unfortunate being, whose aberrations are still the subject of discussion in the society of which, in his own time, he was held to be "a bright particular star." To understand the full significance of a work which has been suddenly, though somewhat tardily, sprung upon the world, it is necessary to know the man, a task which might be easily accomplished by means of ordinary books of reference, but for which both time and space are denied us. It is enough for us to say that his position as a man of brilliant capacity was recognized; that his scholarship was exact and, in its line, unrivalled; that Brougham called him possessor of one of the most acute and vigorous intellects with which a man was ever endowed; that Madame de Staël said he was "the only man in England who really understood the art of conversation"; that Byron expressed for him both admiration and regard; that he was the pet aversion of Samuel Rogers; and that he had a brief official experience as Foreign Secretary under Canning, only to die in enforced confinement with an almost unparalleled reputation for eccentricity.

After a neglected childhood, he became, together with Lord Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Ashburton, a resident pupil of Dugald Stewart, the so-styled Scotch philosopher. From Mrs. Stewart, *née* Cranstoun, he received exactly the sort of sympathy and encouragement for which his shy, reticent, finely strung nature pined, and with her, who must have been considerably his senior, he maintained a correspondence which, through over thirty years of almost total severance, remained warm, friendly, unembarrassed,

and delightful. For a while, after his departure to Oxford, he addressed her as his "best and dearest Mama." After a time for that name he substituted "Ivy," by which pleasing appellation he continued to call her until his seclusion for insanity. This charming correspondence, supposed to have perished, has been recovered and published by Mr. Romilly. It covers a deeply interesting period, ending with the passage of the Reform Bill, and casts a brilliant light upon literature and politics. To estimate its worth aright calls for a continuous perusal, which we assure our readers will be less of a labour than of a delight. We find it an impossible task, without the quotations which the limits of our space prohibit, to do justice to the book, and can only mention a few points that specially attract us in perusal. Early in the volume are some interesting observations on Catherine Maria Fanshawe, the authoress of "Twos whispered in heaven," &c., who is described in 1806 as "forty-two years old, very plain, and rather crooked—what Sydney Smith would call curvilinear old maid." Much that is interesting is told concerning the Duke of York and the Mr. Clarke scandal; and an account different from that ordinarily supplied is given of the quarrel concerning Sir Richard Strachan, the Earl of Chatham, and the Walcheren expedition. Under the name Don John Hookham severe things are said of John Hookham Frere when in Spain as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Central Junta. The only really mad utterance seems to be when Ward speaks of drawing a tooth as being, in his own experience, "rather a pleasant thing than otherwise." He once or twice speaks very contemptuously of Oxford, though he subsequently withdraws his utterance and makes amends. Ward is responsible for spreading some scandal, as when he approves the theory that Horace Walpole was a son of Pope Lord Hervey. For Bellingham, the murderer of Perceval, he has some pity, as driven to madness by the brutal despotism of Russia. He shows him a bad judge of poetry when he speaks of "Walter" as an anonymous poem, as "evidently Byron's." Other critical utterances are sane, and even judicious. Little is said about 'Waverley,' though a good deal about Scott. On the question between Lord and Lady Byron he has some judicious reflections. Mr. Romilly has discharged his task capably, though, doubt, without being entitled so to do, as on p. 293, concerning Lintot, whom we believe to have been the publisher, not a "well-known dealer." Four interesting and finely executed illustrations add to the attractiveness of a work of great value and interest.

#### Book-Prices Current. Vol. XIX. (Stock.)

ONE more year will witness a score of volumes of an admirably executed annual—in high praise of which we have spoken from the outset—resting on the shelves of those who had the prevision or the desire to subscribe from the beginning. Mr. Slater's has been well executed from the first, and then not one of the nineteen volumes in commendation of which we have not been able to speak. The present mentions some remarkable prices, to which the compiler draws attention. It is open to the eye among whom we are in this instance disposed to turn ourselves, to say that the value of books, as shown in the sales, is derived from their estimation as rarities and curios, or from their meeting the requirements of various fads, rather than from their literary significance. Under the sole head

Mr. Slater chronicles the sale for slightly defective copy of 'Titus Andronicus' for 1,750*l.* of a damaged copy of 1., 1605; and for 1,000*l.* of a slightly copy of '1 Henry IV.', 1608. A 'King same date brings 900*l.*, and '2 Henry IV.'. A dozen other works bring from 100*l.* among non-Shakespeare volumes, the of Fust & Schoeffer of 1459 fetches 1, of course, is one of the earliest and is in existence. Robert Burns's Family imperfect, brought 1,560*l.*, the value family entries concerning the poet and and 'The Book called Caton,' printed in 1483, was sold for 1,350*l.* As a Burns family Bible is, of course, of singular it is pleasant to think that it has gone to Scotland, and is to be placed in Burns Alloway. Innumerable other books, active Pentateuch of Tyndale, 1530, at the 'Marriage of Heaven and Hell' at be cited.

In the results of which we were interested, peculiar results were witnessed. There were in fashion fetched prices that, and to their original cost, were sturdier, out of fashion, and of immeasurable curiosity and interest, did not even price which entitled them to mention. Apparently unsatisfactory prices fetched by which are really scholarly and sane, the notice of the sale, draws attention. The sum realized by lot reached 2*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* 2*s.* 9*d.* 3*d.* last year. Prices such as we mentioned do much, however, to swell an auction, in fact, was very low. A copy of Vithers's 'Emblems,' in unsatisfactory was sold for 5*l.* Another, unnoted, as a "very good copy," brought little half that sum. The lesson thus taught is, enforce, but it is eminently unsatisfactory scholar and book-lover. Very wisely and subject indexes have been common.

*Language Review.* Edited by John G. A. Vol. I. No. 1. (Cambridge, University Press.)

Here, appropriately enough, from the University Press, the first number of a very periodical—or, as it is called, journal to the study of mediæval and modern and philology. The idea is admirable in itself; the names of the best living scholars on the advisory board, and the opening shows how broad a field is to be covered. The regret is that it is impossible for us to do each separate article. Space, however, such an effort, and we can only show representative are the contents. Mr. G. A. Smith contributes as the opening paper on 'The Comparative Study of Literature.' Paget Toynbee has a profoundly interesting curious article on 'English Eighteenth Century Translators of Dante.' Very quaint when the solemn passages of the great are presented in Popean measure, or and extracts from Dante's 'Inferno' (sic) a song. Mr. A. C. Bradley contributes 'Shelley,' and Mr. W. W. Greg opens out stimulating subject in 'The Authorship of the Plays.' Mr. Moore Smith

sends a few noteworthy Shakespeariana, and Miss Jessie Crossland communicates a German version of the thief-legend. Reviews and book notices follow. A tempting list of promised communications appears at the end. Special attention must be paid to a periodical which seems likely to widen the scope of English scholarship and form an organ specially adapted to the expression of its latest conclusions.

In *The Burlington*, the frontispiece to which consists of an excellent reproduction of Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Nisbett, from the Wallace Collection, appears an article by Mr. D. S. MacColl, which the author calls 'Grania in Church; or, the Clever Daughter,' the proper place for which would appear to be our pages rather than those of a periodical devoted to art. It explains cleverly the significance of a miserere carving in Worcester Cathedral. Mr. Roger E. Fry has a good essay on 'Mantegna as a Mystic,' which is well illustrated. Watteau's 'Flute Player' is reproduced in a photograph to accompany a paper by Mr. Claude Phillips. A bronze statue, eight feet high, of Trebonianus Gallus, from the Metropolitan Museum of New York, is a very striking figure. It has been known for a hundred years, but arbitrarily entitled Julius Cæsar. It has a curious and significant history.

In *The Fortnightly* Mr. William Archer undertakes the rehabilitation of George Farquhar, whom, in regard of moral sense, he places much above those Restoration dramatists with whom, by the whim or exigencies of a bookseller, he has been specially associated. From the extreme immorality of Wycherley and the obscenity of Vanbrugh, Farquhar is comparatively free. His literary defence, supposing such to be necessary, is also conducted. The charge of absence of gaiety brought by the Master of Peterhouse against the dramatist is disputed by Mr. Archer. Mr. W. H. Mallock, who is once more on the war path, attacks 'Sir Oliver Lodge on Religion and Science.' The editor has a short poetical tribute to Sir Henry Irving, and Mr. T. H. S. Escott tells some very interesting stories concerning the deceased actor and Tennyson. 'Life and Literature in France' is excellent in all respects.—Miss Rose M. Bradley gives, in *The Nineteenth Century*, a very bright sketch of 'Days in a Paris Convent.' Miss Gertrude Kingston deals with things theatrical in 'The Stock-Size of Success.' What is meant by her title, and to what country slang "stock-size" belongs, we have no idea. The Countess of Desart writes strongly on 'The Gaelic League.' Mr. H. W. Hoare supplies an interesting article on 'The Roman Catacombs.' In a brightly written article on 'Some Seventeenth-Century Housewives' Lady Violet Greville upholds the reputation of that delightful creature Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, a heroine unjustly and incorrectly described as Mad Meg of Newcastle. No woman, however, since Queen Elizabeth was the subject of such laudation as was bestowed upon Her Grace. Mr. Stephen Paget may be read on 'Latin for Girls.' Of 'Out on the "Never Never"' the Bishop of North Queensland gives a singularly animated account.—The chief interest in the contents of *The National* is political or warlike. An Italian Statesman has much to say on the influence on the European situation of the Far Eastern war. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett

gives an account, which, whether accurate or not, is stimulating, of 'The Threatened War of 1875,' and Capt. Mahan deals with 'The Strength of Nelson.' Literature is, however, represented in a thoughtful article on Ariosto, in which Mr. Court-hope gives a fine appreciation of the Italian poet as man and writer. Interest in the four Italian poets now centres in Dante, but a revival of regard for Ariosto is conceivable. Mr. Marriott Watson has some thoughtful comments on 'The Jew and his Destiny,' and Mr. Boulton describes an experiment in stocking the Thames with "Huchen." 'Our Supply of Admiralty Coal' deals with a matter of highest importance.—In *The Cornhill C. J. D.*, under the title 'On the Oxford Circuit,' deals, in free-and-easy hexameters, with the death of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, who expired at Stafford while charging the Grand Jury. Part ii. of 'Reminiscences of a Diplomatist' is no less stimulating reading than the previous portion. 'Improving the Breed,' by Sir George Scott, depicts an attempt to introduce cattle shows into the Hill States. 'From a College Window,' part vii., remains thoughtful and meditative. 'The Wine-Drinker' proves to be a surprise for the reader. 'The Creation of the British Museum' is less interesting than its title promises.—Mr. Holden MacMichael's 'Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood,' in *The Gentleman's*, will obviously close with the year. Among literary contents of the magazine are 'Three Poets' Trees,' dealing with Chaucer, Spenser, and Cowper; 'Samuel Butler and Hudibras'; and 'Stoke and Gray.' 'The Old Western Seaports' is a case of a good subject treated with some freshness.—Amidst much good fiction there appears in *The Pall Mall* a very interesting account of 'Thomas Hardy and the Land of Wessex,' accompanied by a portrait, specially taken, of the novelist; a study of Mr. St. John Brodrick, illustrated from photographs; an account of Félix Ziem, "the painter of the Adriatic"; 'The Living Moon,' illustrated from photographs; 'From the Cape to Cairo by Telegraph'; and a description of 'Kedleston.'—'The Idler in Arcady' constitutes the one serious contribution to a number of *The Idler* chiefly noticeable for the effervescence of its contents.

#### FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BAER & Co., of Frankfort, send the first part of an elaborate catalogue of Manuscripts and Incunabula, containing reproductions of illustrations, title-pages, and colophons. The character of the contents may be judged from the fact that the first five manuscripts are priced at 7,500, 2,500, 4,500, 2,500, and 15,000 marks respectively, the last being a French version of Glanville's 'De Proprietatibus Rerum' from the Ashburnham collection. The first of the Incunabula is Fust & Schöffer's Psalterium, 1459, and the price of this is 96,000 marks.

Messrs. Baer's Folk-lore Catalogue contains books from the library of the late Prof. Gustav Meyer. The 'Papers and Transactions of the International Folk-lore Congress, 1891,' are 20 m., and the first four Annual Reports of the Folk-lore Society, 10 m.; while the first three volumes of *Mélusine* are 75 m. A complete set of the Percy Society reprints, 96 parts, is 420 m. Some of the privately printed works of our contributor Mr. W. A. Clouston are included.

Messrs. Baer & Co. have also a catalogue of English Literature, including first editions of Byron, Dickens, and Scott, and works illustrated by Bewick and Cruikshank. We note 'Book of Gems,' 1837, which has on the Queen Victoria's handwriting, "Given to my friend Adelaide by her affectionate friend," Buckingham Palace, 14th March, 1838."

Mr. Martin Breslau, of Berlin, issues a worthy catalogue of rare books and manuscripts. It has over a hundred facsimiles of title-pages, quaint woodcuts, and is furnished with geographical notes from the latest authorities. The Bull of Sixtus IV., printed by Johann Mayence in 1480 is priced 980 m.; 'Hypnerotomachia,' Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1,500 m.; an unknown German version of 'Golden Ass,' printed at Strassburg, c. 1480, and a fine copy of the first edition of the 'Berg Chronicle,' 900 m. Herr Breslau's special section of his catalogue is 'Das Hans Weiditz,' who has been within the last years identified as the illustrator of *The Idler* 1532.

Mr. Ludwig Rosenthal, of Munich, issues a catalogue 108, which contains over thirty items of books relating to Russia and the Russian Church. These form a complete history of the Russians in every phase of life. 'Civili Terrarum,' 1657, coloured plates, is a work on costume include Le Prince Ajutements et Usages de Russie, 2 Orlovski's 'Costume of the Russian Army,' 350 m. Merian's 'Topographie,' 1642-50, and a portion of Assemanus's 'Codex,' 1766, 470 m. There are a number of portraits.

#### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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R. WELFORD ("Affixes").—We agree with you in view, but think it inadvisable to open a discussion on the subject.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1905.

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## Notes.

## PUNCH, THE BEVERAGE.

See 'N. & Q.' *passim*; also Yule and Burnell, 'Anglo-Indian Dict.,' s.v.)

FOR the origin of this word, the commonly accepted account is that given by Fryer, who travelled in the East 1674-83. Being in Goa in 1676, he says (p. 157):—

At Nerule is made the best Arach or Nepa de, with which the English on the coast make that revating liquor called Paunch (which is Indostan Five), from the Ingredients."

Does he does not specify.) Is this history of the word correct? I greatly doubt. A priori, it is not very probable; for why should Englishmen give a name from Hindi for a drink of their own compounding? and, moreover, it is likely enough that many a tentative bowl of punch was brewed before the sacred number five was settled upon. Indeed was it ever settled? Mandelslo, a writer hereafter to be spoken of, mentions only four ingredients. Another writer (in Y. and B.) gives five, one being "biscuit rosti." I fancy that every punch-maker would swear by his own recipe. There is plenty of evidence

that in the seventeenth century Anglo-Indians drank freely of punch, and that India was regarded as the native home of it. So Phillips ('World of Words,' 1662) says, "Punch, a kind of Indian drink"; and a French writer (in Y. and B.), "boisson dont les Anglois usent aux Indes." But it is not yet shown that they invented punch.

When now we come to the evidence obtainable from various authors, the first notice of the English word as yet forthcoming is in a 'History of Barbadoes,' by Richard Ligon. He was there in the years 1647-51. He mentions various "strong drinks," among which

"punch is a fourth sort:—it is made of water and sugar put together: whiche in tenne dayes standing will be very strong, and fit for labourers."

This is not the punch that we know; but it will scarcely be thought that in this employment the word is of independent origin. Anyway, it is a puzzler. But even before Ligon the word occurs most strangely and most notably in a foreign guise. The Dutchman Mandelslo, on a voyage from Gambroon to Surat, in 1638, drank *palepunzen*, the word being understood, no doubt rightly, to represent the English "bowl-of-punch," as does a corresponding French word *bolleponge* (both in Y. and B.). If, then, by 1638 foreigners had learnt from Englishmen to enjoy a bowl of punch, and to call it by its English name, we shall not be asking too much if we require all the previous years of the century for the invention of it among Englishmen. Now what was the status of Englishmen in India during those early years? Almost *nil*. Only in 1614 they obtained from the Great Mogul permission to build a factory at Surat, with a few subordinate agencies in the neighbourhood. This was their first footing in India. Consequently we have only twenty-four years (1614-38), in which they must have invented punch, fixed the name, and made it so generally known as to have become a household word among Dutchmen. It may be worth notice also that in those years there seems to have been almost perpetual collision and squabble between the pushing Briton and the jealous Hollander—small space for the convivial intercourse in which the latter should have been taught to love punch.

In view of these facts and fairly admissible surmises, Fryer's evidence, coming a full half-century after, seems too late to be of much value. It is quite possible, indeed, that at that time some Anglo-Indian etymologist, seeking an explanation for the unexplained, should have thought that he found it in Hindi *punch*. Or might we even hazard

the suggestion that Fryer's hosts were poking fun at him, as they watched the traveller filling his notebook? Such tricks were practised even upon that ancient traveller Herodotus.

This now is my alternative suggestion: that punch was originally a drink of sailors, and that the name originated (howsoever) with them. In this way we shall at least have more elbow-room, not being restricted to 1614 as our *terminus-a-quo*. This way also we may get a very probable explanation of Anglo-Indians' addiction to punch. They would have ample time to learn it in a passage of five or six months. That punch was a favourite drink of sailors we have abundant evidence. Our very earliest authority, Mandelslo the Dutchman, drank punch on a voyage from Gambroon to Surat.\* Evelyn ('Diary,' 16 January, 1662), being entertained on board an Indiaman, notes punch as a "curiosity." Another landsman, Henry Teonge, naval chaplain, going on board for the first time to take up his duty, is at once set down to a bowl of punch, "a liquor very strange to me," and, unknowing of its insidious quality, is promptly made drunk by it, as was Robinson Crusoe in like circumstances. The Frenchman Bernier (1664) notes the havoc wrought on ships' crews, both English and Dutch, by the excessive indulgence in *bouleponges* ('Voyages and Travels,' 1745, ii. 241). The same thing is deplored by Tryon, 'Way to Health,' 1683, p. 192. I give these examples for specimens.

It is obvious that foreigners, Dutch and French, were far likelier to learn punch-drinking in seaport towns than in the land stations of India. Sailors of different nationalities, when not fighting each other, are apt to be good comrades, and the Dutchmen and the Frenchmen may quite possibly have learnt to drink punch in seaports far from India. Moreover, they are very ready, I believe, to pick up from each other words which subsequently become current in the language of those who have taken the words. To me this seems a ready explanation of the appearance of *palepunz* and *bolleponge*.

I have, in conclusion, only a hint to offer as to the possible origin of the word, if it was indeed a sailor's word. May it have been adapted from the *puncheon*, to which all sailors would look for their allowance of rum? There is not a scrap of evidence for this, but to me it seems at least as likely as the Hindi *punch*=five. C. B. MOUNT.

\* It may be worth noting that he sailed on an English ship, the *Swan*.

#### THE JUBILEE OF 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.'

(See *ante*, p. 382.)

THROUGH the courtesy of the present editor of *The Saturday Review*, Mr. Harold Hodgson, I have had access to the early volumes. The following notes from the first two, 1855-6, are of interest. Although they contain no digest of the news of the week, the leading articles give a vivid picture of current events: the siege of Sebastopol; the fall of Kani caused by "unpardonable negligence"; the Crimea Commission; and the Treaty of Peace which "may be considered satisfactory" and, "like the war which procured it," carries out and records the deliberate, earnest, and clear-sighted policy of the English people." The Austrian Congress raises the question, "Are we living in the year 1077? Has the great world reversed its axis? Is it Henry II. or Franz Joseph who wears the imperial purple?" By the Swedish Treaty "the Allies guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden and Norway." The coronation of the Emperor Alexander inspires a hopeful article in regard to Russia. "Undoubtedly Russia has a great future before it. We may reasonably believe the dreams of universal empire will give way to a healthier ambition, and to the pursuit of more enduring triumphs than those which stimulated the ambition of Catherine and Nicholas." The report of the Census Commissioners for Ireland also affords matter for congratulation: "Wealth is visibly increasing, crime is fast abating, and dissipation has vanished." "The number of emigrants reached their maximum in 1852, when they have fallen from 190,000 to 90,000"; and there is a promise, in the absence of unforeseen calamities, of "an easy and rapid progress in the career of prosperity and tranquillity on which, for the first time in her history, Ireland has now fairly entered."

The Brussels Free Trade Conference calls forth the remarks:—

"We doubt if there is a man left in the United Kingdom who would unreservedly proclaim himself a Protectionist. The marvellous progress of our exports, as shown by the returns of the last ten years, is, in truth, an unanswerable argument. In 1846 the amount was 57,000,000*l.*; in 1853, a year of war, it reached 95,000,000*l.* But the present year of peace [1856] far surpasses all, the exports already returned being at the rate of 110,000,000*l.*, or nearly double the amount of 1846. London and its buildings form the subject of many articles.

On the 11th of November, 1855, Mr. Fox, the architect of the new Houses of

ice in Fetter Lane, comes in for a severe titigation :—

Describe the building we really cannot ; for our hitectural vocabulary does not contain terms to ne its monstrosities. The general effect comes the workhouse, the jail, and the Manchester l. The style is meant to be Tudor, with every ger feature and every detail of that style mis- elied and distorted."

On the 22nd of December we have an tract from the prospectus of

The Victorian Way; or Sir Joseph Paxton's endid designs for a Girdle Railway and Arcade leveld, with shops and houses attached, all er a glass roof, similar to the Crystal Palace, h a roadway in the centre, and double railways he drawing-room and attic floors—trains every minutes and a half—forming a salubrious losed circle of pure country air through ten es of the densest part of the metropolis, ssing the river three times on magnificent lges, with a Branch from the New Cut to ent's Circus, affording instantaneous commu- ion from the West End to the Bank, and render- foreign climates unnecessary to invalids. Capital r 34 millions, which is decidedly in excess of probable cost."

the writer treating on this is "puzzled" to ount for the strange infatuation that has de this Knight of the Crystal Palace an ect of so much popular worship.

le has carried out his ideas at the expense of shareholders of the Crystal Palace, by placing m in possession of the most gorgeous and the t remunerative exhibition in the world. His mates grew from 400,000*l.* to upwards of 0,000*l.*.....Yet the Crystal Palace outlay is thrift lf compared with the cost of the projected dle."

The journalism of the period forms the ject of many pungent articles. Present ders of *The Globe* will be amused at this cription (February 2nd, 1856) :—

Rich in its vein of solemn respectability, it dis- resses on everything with judicious gravity, and in spirit of unimpeachable Whiggism. It can, how- er, condescend to the assumed tastes of its ders ; and it handles little matters as an evening stal must do, though always with great serious- ss and dignity. Only a few days ago it amined and settled, with the most patient pariality, an interesting discussion between a son and his curate, as to who should have the t-bands presented at a funeral. These are just kind of problems which one has strength to enter in the hungry hour before dinner, and we may glad to have them handled so soberly and dis- etly."

On the 22nd of March the founding of e *Morning Star* forms the subject for the llowing comments :—

"Certain conditions of success may be wanting *The Morning Star* ; but whether it succeeds or is, we are convinced that a cheap press will imately be the means of fastening an effectual possibility on *The Times*."

The writer then renders to *The Times* this well-deserved tribute :—

"It is needless for us to accompany our censures of *The Times* with compliments to its ability, which are implied in the censures.....It would be sove- reign injustice not to add that we owe to *The Times* the high standard which must be proposed to itself by every newspaper, dear or cheap, that aims at a very extensive circulation. From the penny journalism of America *The Times* has saved us.....*The Times*, in truth, was the first English newspaper which secured the services of writers possessing the skill, the tastes, the sympathies, and the information of thoroughly educated gentlemen."

A great scheme of metropolitan improve- ment is also commented upon in the number for March 22nd, comprising

"the rebuilding in Pall Mall of the War Department offices in all its branches, and of the other public offices along a reconstituted Parlia- ment Street.....the opening up of St. James's Park by the widening of some existing passages, together with the removal of the York column and steps."

'The Education Difficulty' formed a subject for discussion in 1856, as it does in 1905. In an article on April 19th the opinion is expressed that "a sensible instructor will never be seriously embarrassed, within the walls of his own schoolroom, by the fact that his pupils may belong to different sectarian denomina- tions" ; and it is stated that the Bishop of Manchester "conducted at Birmingham, with facility and success, a great school which was open to the children of Dissenters and of Jews."

Among other home subjects treated in these first two volumes are 'Chemistry and Agriculture,' 'Crime and Punishment,' 'Law Reform,' 'The Sale of Commissions,' and 'Sabbath Observance.' The last ques- tion gave rise to much heated discussion, and Lord Palmerston had to yield to the Scotch members, and withdraw the bands from the parks on Sundays.

Although the proprietors made no effort to secure advertisements, "A Man of Kent," in his 'Rambling Remarks' in *The British Weekly* of the 9th inst., is mistaken in stating that no advertisements appeared until the fourth number. All the numbers contain advertisements, No. 1 having six pages, in- cluding a column from Mudie, who announces that he has a thousand copies of Sydney Smith's 'Memoirs.' Other books recently added to the library comprise 'Westward Ho !' 600 copies, and 'Heartsease,' 900 copies. There are also columns from Smith & Elder and Blackwood. Bradbury & Evans advertise a new serial work by Mr. Charles Dickens, 'Little Dorrit.' And our old friend Mr. Thomas advertises *Notes and Queries*.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be continued.)

## CAPT. JAMES JEFFERYES, OF BLARNEY CASTLE.

SPECIAL interest attaches to this soldier and diplomat, as he was the only British officer who attended Charles XII. in his campaigns of 1708 and 1709, including the battle of Pultawa, where he was taken prisoner.

James Jefferyes (as he spelt his name) was eldest son of Sir James Jefferyes, Knt., of Blarney Castle, a brigadier-general in Queen Anne's army, and for many years Governor of Cork. Prior to the Revolution Sir James was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot in Sweden, and obtained for his son James, in 1701, the post of secretary to Dr. John Robinson, the British Envoy at Stockholm. In 1705 new levies were raised in England, and Sir J. Jefferyes applied for a captain's commission for his eldest son. The applicant had a strong claim on his country,

"having spent most of his substance in the service of the Crown, and abroad many years, and thereby almost ruined his numerous family. One of his sons was lieutenant of the Yarmouth, and very instrumental in taking Gibraltar, where he lost his life."—Sir J. Jefferyes's Petition to the Duke of Marlborough, War Office MS.

On 12 April, 1706, James Jefferyes was appointed captain in Sir Roger Bradshaigh's Regiment of Foot, which corps was sent to Ireland ('English Army Lists,' vol. v. pp. 200 and 273). It is very doubtful if Capt. Jefferyes ever served with his regiment,\* as in May, 1707, he was still at Stockholm. Marlborough, in a letter to Harley from the Hague, 10 May, 1707, writes:—

"You know the King of Sweden will admit of no foreign Minister to attend him into the field, but as a particular mark of respect for the Queen the Ministers are willing to connive at Mr. Jefferyes, Mr. Robinson's secretary, making the campaign as a volunteer whereby H.M. may be truly informed of what passes."—'The Marlborough Dispatches,' vol. iii. p. 359.

It was accordingly arranged that Jefferyes was to accompany Charles XII.'s army into the field, in reality as a combatant military attaché, but nominally as a volunteer. The British Treasury granted him an allowance for his equipage and subsistence (*ibid.*, p. 379). From an editorial note in 'The Marlborough Dispatches' it appears that Jefferyes kept Marlborough informed of all that passed during the campaigns in which the former took part; but that Count Piper (Charles's chief Minister) had to be heavily subsidized before he permitted Jefferyes to transmit the

intelligence desired by the Duke (*ibid.*, p. 619). In short, Marlborough had to *the piper!*

At the battle of Pultawa (8 July, 1709) which established the ascendancy of the Great over his Swedish rival, Jefferyes was taken prisoner and lost all his equipage. He was given his liberty some months later, but it was not till the spring of 1710 that he reached London and presented his bill for expenses to the Lords of the Treasury. It is:—

|                                                                                                                                                 |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Taken from him on his being made prisoner by the Cossacks, eight horses, one baggage waggon, and all his goods and equipage to the value of ... | £140 |
| Extraordinary expenses from the Ukraine to Mosco ...                                                                                            | 15   |
| Extraordinary expenses from Mosco to Smolensko with a guard ...                                                                                 | 18   |
| From thence for the rest of the journey home ...                                                                                                | 75   |
|                                                                                                                                                 | £248 |

Endorsed: "Captain Jefferyes's Bill of Extraordinary Expenses and Losses" ('Treasury Papers' under date of 4 April, 1710).

A warrant was issued by the Treasury for the above amount in April, 1710.

On 19 January, 1711, Jefferyes left London for Bender,\* whither Charles XII. retreated after his decisive defeat at Poltava. Through Sir Robert Sutton, British Ambassador at Constantinople, promises had been obtained from the Grand Vizier that Jefferyes, the accredited British Envoy to the King of Sweden, should have the facility given him in Turkey on his journey to Bender. For over five years Charles was an exile of his own free will, for most of that weary time Jefferyes remained in the neighbourhood of Bender and assisted the iron-willed monarch with advice and money (Voltaire's 'Histoire de Charles XII.'). When Charles did return to his own dominions he travelled with that marvellous rapidity which Napoleon could not have outdone in his youngest days. Jefferyes describes the journey in a letter to Lord Townshend written from Stralsund, 4 December, 1714:—

"His Majesty having dispos'd the small troops he had brought with him from Dinaburg and those that had joyn'd him from Bender into 15 bands, and regulated their march, he departed from Pitest Oct. the 28th, O.S., and by the 1st of Nov. came to Vienna, where he only stay'd 4 days, and passing by Lintz, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, Bamberg, Meiningen, Cassell, Brunswick, L.

\* His name appears as captain in this regiment in 1712 ('English Army Lists,' vol. vi. p. 248).

\* Mr. Rowe to Mr. Jackson, the British Ambassador at Stockholm. 'S. P. Sweden,' 1704-14.

the Elbe, arriv'd at the gates of Stralsund the night, insomuch that His Majty made in a fortnight's time upwards of 200 German miles, and was in his own Dominions before any certain notice could be had of his being gone from Pitest; his arrivall here his legs were swell'd to that degree that the Chirurgions were oblig'd to cutt open his boots, besides the wound on his left foot and open'd of it self, and he had receiv'd so many contusions by the falling of his post-horses, that he was in some danger of being attack'd with a fever: Nevertheless His Majty has conquer'd all, and his wound is now almost clos'd up again." Stowe MS. 227, fo. 528.

The next landmark in Jefferyes's career is his marriage in London (mar. licence dated October, 1717) to Elizabeth, widow of Edward Herbert, Esq., and eldest daughter of Col. Philip Herbert. This lady died in November, 1718, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Her husband was presumably in Russia when his wife died, as the *Historical Register*, under date of 9 October, 1718, says: "His Majesty appointed James Jefferys, Esq., to be his Resident at the Court of the Czar of Muscovy." In 1722 Jefferys inherited the Blarney Castle estate on his father's death; but, except for short visits home, his official duties kept him in Petersburg. In 1727 George II. named Jefferys in his post at the Russian Court. There is no certainty as to the date of James Jefferys's second marriage, which must have taken place about 1730. It appears from his will in the Prerogative Court, Dublin, that he had, in 1734, two daughters (presumably twins) by his first wife; and a son by his second marriage, Miss Ann St. John (?). The will is as follows:—

In the name of God, Amen. I James Jefferys of Blarney in the County of Cork do make this my last Will and testament in manner and form following Inprimis to my two daughters now in living Ann Louise and Elizabeth Jefferys I do and bequeath two thousand seven hundred and two pounds three shillings capital stock in the Bank of England and two thousand pounds capital stock in the English East India Company to be equally divided between them Item I devise unto my most dearly beloved wife to my son James John Jefferys and to whatever my said wife and Jefferys is now big with if born alive all the rest of my substance to be disposed of and divided in such manner as has been settled by my marriage settlement.....I do constitute and appoint my said daughter Ann my sole executrix and have no doubt of taking all care of my children even of her half sisters whom I most earnestly recommend to her. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 11th day of June 1734."

From a memorandum attached to the above will, it appears that James Jefferys died in London in June or July, 1739. Ann Jefferys, his relict, proved her husband's will

16 August, 1740. James St. John Jefferys succeeded to the Blarney estate. In his will, proved at Dublin in 1780, he is described as of "Blarney Castle, co. Cork, Esq."

CHARLES DALTON.

32, West Cromwell Road, S.W.

GIBBON'S 'DECLINE AND FALL' IN AMERICA.—The late Charles R. Hildeburn once told me that the first edition of Gibbon was sold in New York during the American Revolution, because that city was in the hands of the English. But in Philadelphia, the rebel capital, copies were not to be had. The first edition of vol. i. (February, 1776) was sold out in a few days, and it is highly improbable that a single copy reached our shores. The second edition (corrected, according to *The London Chronicle*) appeared on 1 June, and this too was soon sold. The British Museum has a third edition of vol. i., dated 1777.

Last summer I examined the card catalogues of the best libraries in Boston, Providence, Cambridge, and New York, but found no early editions of Gibbon. In the Ridgway Library of Philadelphia we have vols. iii.-vi. in their first edition (1788), but vols. i.-iii. are dated 1782-87 (third edition). Washington's copy (6 vols. 8vo, 1783) was sold in 1904 to a private purchaser. It had belonged to Bishop Hurst (Wesleyan). There is no such edition in the British Museum Catalogue, but my informant is Wilberforce Eames, Lenox Librarian, New York.

In 9<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 129 there is a question about the price of the first edition. No answer has yet been made. I lately, through my English booksellers, Messrs. Hills & Co., of Sunderland, advertised in Great Britain for a copy of vol. i., first edition. Not a single one was forthcoming, but a dealer at Portsmouth produced a copy of the second edition (1776), price 7s. 6d.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

Historical Society of Penna.

"CHARACTER IS FATE."—Some time ago the question was asked and answered in 'N. & Q.' as to the authorship of this saying. But here is an authority older than any that was then cited. In the sixty-eighth fragment of Heraclitus, in Mullach's 'Fragmenta Philosophorum Græcorum,' we have ἡθος ἀνθρώπου δαίμων—which is exactly "character is destiny."

F. T. SEYMOUR.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S SONNET 'EAST AND WEST'.—Years ago I came across a variant on Matthew Arnold's sonnet 'East and West,' giving a new interpretation to the lines, somewhat different from what the poet

sought to convey. The amended version, by a Mr. Gadley or Mr. Godley, appeared in a number of *The Holyhead Parish Magazine*. Inasmuch as the lines might give rise to speculation on the part of the curious as to surmised relation of incidents, I transcribe the amended setting:—

In the bare midst of Anglesey they show  
Two springs which close by one another play;  
And long ago, two holy men, they say,  
At noon met often where those waters flow.

One Eastward came, fronting the morning glow,  
The sun-burnt Kybi from his Western bay,  
While the fair Seiriol from the rising day  
Westward with unsunned face did always go.

Noon passed, and then as each one homeward sped  
The dweller in the West still faced the light,  
The dweller in the East was still in shade.

Even so to-day in conquering sunshine bright  
The man of the bold West comes forth arrayed;  
He of the mystic East is touched with night.

ANEURIN WILLIAMS.

Carnarvon.

"ONDATRA": ITS ORIGIN.—Looking over the latest half-volume of the 'New English Dictionary' (O - Pf), I notice that the zoological term *ondatra* is merely described as "native Canadian name." This is a pity, because, so far as its derivation is concerned, *ondatra* is unique. Practically all other North American zoological terms are from one or other of the dialects of the great Algonquin family. There are forty or more of these Algonquin names of beasts and fishes, but *ondatra* is not Algonquin at all, it belongs to quite another group—the Huron. The Algonquin synonym is *musquash*, which is better known in English than *ondatra*, as it is the trade name employed by the furriers. It is curious that, in spite of the prominent part played by the Five Nations in Canadian history, we should have retained of their language but this one word, while the Algonquins, their rivals, have contributed at least a hundred to our vocabulary.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—On 28 July, 1905, a day after the deplorable disaster to an electric train on the Liverpool and Southport branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a statement was made in one of the leading London journals that "the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company was the first of the English main lines to electrify a part of its system."

This statement is not strictly accurate, and as electric propulsion may in the course of time bring about a complete revolution in railway travelling, it is, I think, desirable, in the interest of historical truth, and for the

benefit of future inquirers, that the fact connected with its initiation should be made clear and correct as possible.

The North-Eastern Railway Company, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company were the pioneers in this matter. They ran each other very close, but with regard to the date of commencement the North-Eastern Company was undoubtedly first. Putt on one side the experimental runs which had been going on at intervals for six years previously, the North-Eastern Company commenced carrying the public by electric propelled trains on the morning of 29 March, 1904. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, though they had advertised their intention of starting on 22 March, 1904, were not ready then, owing to a breakdown at the power station, and did not actually begin to carry passengers until 9 April, 1904, ten days after the North-Eastern Company publicly inaugurated their electric services between New Bridge Street and Newcastle, and Benton.

The difference in time is slight, and both companies deserve to be credited with progressive ideas; but after all it is fitting that the district which gave birth to Stephenson and his steam locomotive should also be the district to pioneer an advance in railway traction.

JOHN OXB

Gateshead.

"ADD": "ADDER."—At Logie, on 29 January, 1655, the presbytery of Dundee made a minute: "This day the presbytery appoynts George buchaneane to exercise Hughe Hannah to adde on 8 luc. 29 v. Dunblane 13 Marche next." Mr. R. C. Cusson, in his 'Logie: a Parish History' (1905, i. 105), says:—

"The appointments to exercise and adder on 13 March, were, it seems, not the opening Minute of that meeting but 'This day thair wes no exercise in respest exerciser and adder were both absent. Thair sent ane Lettre of excuse showing that extreame sick qlk was acceptit.'"

It seems worth while to note these nautical uses of the words for the benefit of 'N.E.D.'

IRISH WEATHER RIME.—In *The Zephyrus* for March, 1867, is a paper on the weather gull by Mr. Harry Blake-Knox, where the following lines, which I have not met elsewhere, are quoted. He says:—

"I quite believe in the popular opinion that the gull seeks the land more during stormy than fine weather, and on such occasions flies further inland."

Seagull, seagull,  
Sit on the strand;  
God help the poor sailors  
When they come to land,

mon Irish rhyme, and I think in many cases  
"—P. 628.

## ASTARTE.

SON'S 'NEW GUINEA.'—The following  
andum will be of some interest to  
raphers of travel.

in the seventies there appeared,  
Sampson Low & Co., 'Wanderings in  
rior of New Guinea,' by Capt. J. A.  
I read it once, deeply interested,  
th some misgivings. The book was  
ed at considerable length in *The*  
*um*, in the very racy tone of that

New Guinea was then little known.  
was justifiable to suspend a final  
nt on Capt. Lawson; but the reviewer  
far as to invite his readers to look  
he author as a clever fictionist. A  
t later appeared the author's protest,  
his critic in terms which the latter  
th polite sarcasm. In another letter  
Lawson says: "Had it not been for  
h of my publishers I should not take  
of your reviewer." Reviewer now  
r the tiger-skins, and cannot further  
the subject till they are produced.  
foresby appears next upon the scene,  
four columns in *The Athenæum* of  
1875. He has never before heard of  
awson, although acting near Australia  
w Guinea at the very period. Lawson  
y resumes, undismayed by his rival's  
facts and comparisons of dates, and  
against Capt. Moresby reflecting  
e exploits of an "explorer who has  
discoveries as important as his own";  
use of modesty should have kept him  
nd so forth.

November, 1876, *The Athenæum*  
another wonderful book of adventure  
, 'A Narrative of Travel and Sport  
ah, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula,'  
Bradley. The reviewer—probably  
e that dealt with Capt. Lawson—  
did. "John Bradley" was prudent  
to abstain from the invitation of  
retorts from a writer who was evi-  
past-master in sarcasm.

just discovered that 'The Wander-  
turalist, a Story of Adventure'  
ton, 1880), is a third Munchausen  
the same author.

I have always had Capt. Lawson  
in a corner of my brain. It seemed  
ould certainly live to learn the truth  
im. It has come. I was recently

chatting with a friend, who gave me some  
ingenious stories of his native village in  
Huntingdonshire—Brampton, I think. There  
was one oddity, unfortunately a cripple, and  
unable to compete fairly in life with other  
young men, who dabbled in books when not  
wandering about with a gun. Entirely self-  
educated, he had got as far as "Herodotus."  
He bethought himself to write a good book,  
and the product was "Wanderings in New  
Guinea, by Capt. John A. Lawson."

EDWARD SMITH.

Putney.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring in-  
formation on family matters of only private interest  
to affix their names and addresses to their queries,  
in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

FIG : SWINE : HOG.—The word "pig" was  
known to Johnson only as meaning the young  
of a swine, "a young sow or boar." This is  
still the only sense of "pig" in many locali-  
ties, where "a sow and her pigs" marks the  
distinction. But in literary English now  
"pig" is generally substituted (euphemis-  
tically, I suppose) for swine, sow, or hog; and  
even in reference to wild swine or hogs one  
hears of pig-sticking, and the victims referred  
to as "pigs." I have not observed any clear  
instance of this widened use of "pig" before  
the nineteenth century, and shall be glad of  
clear examples before 1840.

While writing of this, I may also mention  
that in the south of Scotland the generic  
name of the *porcine* animal is "sow," of  
which "swine" is employed as the plural, on  
the analogy, I suppose, of *cow*, *kine*; "swine"  
is not there used as a singular, and *hog*, being  
applied to a sheep of a certain age, is not  
available. It would be interesting to know  
how far this extends locally, and indeed to  
know exactly how *pig*, *sow*, *swine*, *hog*, are  
distinguished in various parts of England.  
In Oxford I am told that *bacon-pig* is applied  
even to an animal of 4 cwt., which I should  
consider long past the pig estate, and call a  
*bacon-hog*. But exact distinctions of this  
kind are often very local, or restricted to  
those in the trade. J. A. H. MURRAY.

'ULM AND TRAFALGAR.'—At the end of  
vol. ii. of the second edition of Southey's  
'Life of Nelson,' small 12mo, 1814 (printed  
for John Murray, bookseller to the Admiralty  
and Board of Longitude), there is printed the  
following:—

"The Printer having a few pages of the last  
sheet unoccupied, it occurred to the Publisher that

the readers of the 'Life of Nelson' would not be displeased to see them filled up with a Monody on his Death, written while the event was yet recent, and commonly attributed to a gentleman high in office, and distinguished no less by his public services than his transcendent abilities.

"To the 'Life' itself 'Ulm and Trafalgar' appears to form no unapt accompaniment. In both, the dying hero is seen with the same reverential admiration and love;—in both, the same exalted use is made of the glory which he bequeathed to his country."

Then follows, under the title of 'Ulm and Trafalgar,' a poem of 122 lines in riming decasyllabic couplets. The author's name is not given, although an extract of eight lines is placed on the title-page of each volume. Who was the author? Has the poem been published separately, or elsewhere?

At the conclusion of the letterpress of the same second volume there are also printed the following lines, in the original Greek, and without accents:—

τοί μιν δαίμονες εἰσι, Διὸς μεγάλου δια βούλας,  
εὐθλοὶ, ἐπιχθόνιοι, φύλακες θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων.

In a later edition the following English version (quoted in *The Guardian* for 18 Oct.) is substituted:—

For gods they are, through high Jove's counsels good,  
Haunting the earth, the guardians of mankind.

What is this translation? and when was it first substituted for the original Greek?

G. B. F.

"SKERRICK."—In the course of an examination regarding the sanitary condition of his dwelling, a Lincolnshire man exclaimed that "there wasn't a skerrick of nuisance about the house." The word "skerrick" does not appear in Mr. Peacock's 'Glossary of Lincolnshire Words,' and is not of very frequent utterance at the present time, and I should therefore be grateful for any information concerning it.

A. R. C.

[*Skirrick*, sb., a particle, morsel, scrap, atom. Also used fig. Cf. *scuddick*, *scurrick*, sb., *sherrick*. In use Wm., Yks., Stf., Not., Lin., Nhp., Not., and in forms *skerrig*, *skirrick*, *skirrack*.] See 'Eng. Dial. Dict.']

BOWES OF ELFORD.—I am desirous of obtaining some information respecting the above family. In 1st S. x. 348 a correspondent seems to imply that they were descendants of Sir Jerome Bowes, the ambassador to Russia, who died 1616, for he says, "His [Sir Jerome's] family settled at Elford (co. Stafford) and Humberstone"; and at 5th S. vii. 418 the Boweses of Elford are spoken of as collateral descendants of Sir Jerome Bowes, "who claimed descent from the ancient stock of Bowes of Streatlam."

In Harl. Soc. vol. i. p. 29 (Sir) Jerome Bowes is given as the second son of John Bowes of Hackney, and the grandson of John Bowes, "a sixth brother of the House of Bowes of....." and your correspondent at the first of the above references implies that the blank should be filled in with "Streatlam," and thinks it probable that Sir Jerome was a descendant of John Bowes, Speaker of the House of Commons 14 Henry VI. (A.D. 1436).

Mackenzie and Ross, however, in 'Views of County of Durham,' p. 174, give an account of Gibside and its contents, amongst which was a portrait of Sir Martin Bowes, Lord Mayor of London 1545, who is described as descendant of Bowes of York, Speaker of the House of Commons.

If both these statements are correct they tend to show that the Boweses of Elford and Boweses of York both spring from the Bowes of Streatlam. I can, however, find no evidence that they do.

I shall be grateful to any of your readers who can inform me where I shall find proof of the descent of Sir Jerome Bowes from the Boweses of Streatlam; (b) of the descent of either Sir Jerome or Sir Mackenzie from John Bowes, the Speaker; (c) of the descent of the Boweses of Elford or of the namesakes of York from the Boweses of Streatlam; and (d) the lineage of the Bowes of Elford, the last male representative of which was George Bowes, whose daughter, Mary, married Craven Howe, grandson of the first Earl of Berkshire, and great-grandson of the first Earl of Suffolk.

The Boweses of Elford do not appear to have kept Humberstone long in the family, for Nichols's 'History of the County of Leicester,' vol. iii. p. 273, records that Richard Bowes, son of Sir John Bowes of Elford, married Margaret, eldest daughter (and co-heiress with her sister Elizabeth) of Henry Keble of Humberstone, who died 1571, and that Sir Edward King, second husband of Elizabeth, sold his wife's part of the manor of Humberstone to her sister Margaret, wife of Richard Bowes, whose son, John Bowes of Elford, who married Anne, daughter of Robert Burdett of Bramcote, co. Warwick, sold Humberstone to Sir Henry Hastings, who died 1629, his son Henry inheriting.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath.

"WHEN IN DOUBT—DON'T."—In an article on 'The Ethics of Falsehood and Murder' in *The Morning Post* of 19 August, Mr. Andrew Lang wrote: "The only rule of morals is 'when in doubt—don't.'" From whom was he quoting? The doctrine is

ugh; but I thought I knew the formula of the maxim, and was not aware that it had ever been set at large.

ST. SWITHIN.

THE ARMS OF ABRAHAM.—Over thirty years ago in Burma I heard this song, of which one verse runs:—

Indeed, to be a soldier  
It is so very hard,  
For when a fellow has his gun  
They put him on the guard.

Chorus.

He's gone, he's gone,  
As meek as any lamb;  
They took him, yes, they took him,  
To the arms of Abraham.

I shall be glad if any of your readers can tell me who wrote the words and music, and send me a copy of both may be obtained.

W. F. NEWCOME.

BELLS.—I saw a while ago a list—supplied, I think, by Lord Grimthorpe—of the relative weights of the largest bells in the world. I thought it was in 'N. & Q.' but a reference to the Indexes shows me my memory has deceived me false. Will one of your correspondents kindly supply the information?

LUCIS.

THAT IS, HE WOULD HAVE.—During the mean War, after a false rumour of the capture of Sebastopol which had set England agog with joy, one of the periodicals published a very amusing skit, based upon the above theme, of which the first verse (in my memory) was:—

Ag about a subject now of which each paper has its full—  
A glorious deed so lately done, the taking of Sebastopol:  
It is, they would have taken it, as such was their intention, yet  
They haven't, so this latest joke I hope you will not mention yet.

Chorus: Bow, wow, wow! &c.

It was evidently based upon something James Smith's; for Barham, in a note to the 'Auto-da-Fé,' where he has said that the Spanish Queen ordered "some masses Handel's," explains—

It is, she would have ordered them—but none are known, I fear, as his, Handel never wrote a mass, and so she'd David Perez's—

In the same chorus, and credits it as a posthumous note by the ghost of James Smith. But in the entertaining collection of Smith's miscellanea published by his brother-in-law after James's death, there is nothing of the kind. Also I have forgotten a few lines of the Sebastopol poem, which I once

knew entire, and cannot identify the old anthology in which I saw it. I should be obliged for information where I can find the poem, as well as whether Smith's original survives.

FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.

[The idea is taken from the well-known poem beginning "I sing a doleful tragedy: Guy Fawkes, that prince of sinners," the whole of which we once heard sung by a famous West-Country duke.]

MOZART.—Who composed the English words put to the music of a Mass in G, commonly called the Twelfth, published by Novello under the name of Mozart? Novello does not know; Profs. Cummings and Stanford do not know; Grove is silent. Who does know?

BROCKLEHURST.

Giggleswick.

PLANS OF LUCCA.—Are there in existence any plans of the city of Lucca, showing the streets, &c., in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The plan of Florence in Davidsohn's 'Forschungen' (part i.) is an example of what I should like to see.

Q. V.

'POCULUM ELEVATUM.'—A composition with this title, by Dr. Arne, was published by the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, 246, Regent Street, early in the nineteenth century. Had it been published elsewhere earlier? or is anything known of the original MS.?

CENCI.

MAXWELL BROWN: GOODSON.—Can any one kindly identify for me Edward Maxwell Brown and Charlotte Goodson, living in London in 1795? CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

"SMITH" IN LATIN.—In *The Athenæum* of 24 December, 1904, p. 868, it was stated that *marescallus* was the Latin term for "smith or farrier." In the Earsdon parish registers the term *fabor ferrari* is used for the same trade. Which is the correct term, or that more generally employed?

F. R. N. HASWELL.

[*Faber ferrarius* is known.]

SIR WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY.—The widow of this distinguished soldier, mortally wounded at Waterloo, left an interesting account of his last days, now in the possession of one of the family—see 'Recollections of Samuel Rogers,' p. 210; and 'Dict. of Nat. Biography.' Has this MS. been ever published, wholly or in part?

S. W. O.

'ARABIAN NIGHTS.'—Can COL. PRIDEAUX, or any reader, tell me if there is an edition of the 'Nights' in Arabic with vowel points?

I am told there was a vocalized edition published at Bombay about a quarter of a century ago, but have failed to trace it. All the editions I can find in London are unpointed. There is a small Arabic chrestomathy, published at Lahore in 1896, called 'Tuhfat al Adab,' which contains a few of the shorter stories with points; and there is a charming edition of 'Zeyn Alasnam,' by Florence Groff, Paris, 1889, which is fully vocalized; but I know of nothing else.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me at what date the Lyceum was a Roman Catholic chapel? In 'Old Time Aldwych, Kingsway, and Neighbourhood,' by Charles Gordon, it is stated on p. 197 that "at one time it was a School of Defence, at another a Roman Catholic Chapel." So far I have been unable to find any record of this. Dr. Newman and the Fathers of the Oratory were in King William Street in the forties, but that was many years afterwards. This would be about 1810 or thereabouts, I conjecture; but a Catholic Directory of that date makes no mention of it.

FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

[The authority for the statement in 'Old Time Aldwych' appears to be E. L. Blanchard. See 'The Player's Portfolio,' 'Era Almanack,' 1875, p. 1.]

ROMNEY PORTRAIT.—Mrs. Anna Eliza Bray writes in her 'Autobiography,' edited by John A. Kempe (Chapman & Hall, 1884), referring to the second wife of her grandfather, Nicholas Kempe:—

"I must mention that he was lucky in his choice of wives, for when pretty well advanced in years he took for his second spouse a young and celebrated beauty. That her celebrity in this particular was well deserved I can myself attest, having seen an admirable life-size portrait of her with a pug-dog on her lap. This was painted in the days of her youth and loveliness by Romney, who declared her to be one of the greatest beauties that had ever sat for his canvas, and accordingly bestowed unusual pains upon the picture."

Who was this lady? and where is the portrait now?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.

Lancaster.

PREBEND OF CANTLERS, OR KENTISH TOWN, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Can any one give trustworthy information as to the manner in which the area now known as Camden Town and Kentish Town came into the possession of Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden, Lord High Chancellor 1766-70, and afterwards from 1784 Lord President of the Council in the ministry of the younger Pitt? Up to

1785-6 this area was ecclesiastical property, forming, it is said, the endowment prebend of Kentish Town, or Cant St. Paul's Cathedral; and as a good deal is now being heard and said regarding alienation of tithes and other Church property, it would be interesting to inquire into this subject to know how this estate ceased to be ecclesiastical property.

F. DE

AUTHORS OF SONGS WANTED.—Whom were the words of the songs 'Why, So Why?' and 'Immortal was his Soul,' to whom were they written?

ARTHUR HOUSE

22, Lancaster Gate, W.

### Replies.

KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH.  
(10th S. iv. 361.)

MR. RUTTON's note pleasantly recalls my recollection the vast improvements that have been effected in London since I was Consul sixty-five years ago. Of those that he enumerates, the formation of Oxford Street was perhaps the earliest connecting Oxford Street with Holborn thoroughfare made a clearance of the rookery in St. Giles's, which in that time had gained a footing on the site of a hospital vineyard, on a corner of which had been built one of the many Vine Street houses. Any one travelling down Oxford Street on the top of an omnibus will notice that it was built with an architectural uniformity, although that of years has caused deviations from the original plan as marked as those in the Strand. Further eastward the Viaduct has facilitated transit to a degree hardly realized by the younger generation. During the whole of 1859 I was a clerk in the old East India House in Leadenhall Street, and as it was my practice to go to evening to my home in the N.W. district, I have a lively recollection of the street up Holborn Hill. I took my revenge on the late Gracious Majesty in November, 1859, when I witnessed the opening of the Viaduct.

Kingsway and Aldwych, as Mr. Rutton points out, restore to us historic names lost in the loss of Kingsgate Street, with its connection with King James I. and that not a person Sarah Gamp, may arouse mental regret, and it would be a gain on the part of the London County Council to affix a tablet showing where the old Gate formerly stood. In Faithorn

358, it is depicted as a kind of five-barred gate, with the exception that it has only three bars; and the same gate is shown in Porter's map, 1660. In Morden and Lea's map of 1682 it has disappeared, as the Theobalds had then ceased to be a royal residence, and the road was thrown open to the public, though it was still used by royalty on its way to Newmarket. And, as we see on the same map, the road branching to the east was still called "The Kings Way," and this royal appellation survived till recent times. In the 1732 edition of the same map the road is styled "Theobalds Row or Kings Way," but subsequently a distinction was made, Theobalds Row extending as far as St. James's Park, and King's Way onwards as far as Gray's Inn Lane. The later changes of name have been given by Mr. RUTTON, in 'Wheatley, under 'Kingsgate Street' in 'London Past and Present,' ii. 346), quotes from the MS. Accounts of the Surveyor of the Ways to the Crown, 1681-4, a couple of entries relating to "the King's Gate at Gray's Inn Lane end"; but as Gray's Inn Lane is considerably to the eastward of Kingsgate Street, these entries must refer to the other gate, which I have not seen marked on any map.

The historical associations of the district reversed by the new thoroughfare were lately touched upon by me in a paper under the heading 'From Holborn to the Strand' (S. ii. 81), which was written when the object in its present shape was finally decided on. There was a slight mistake\* in my paper, which I am glad to take this opportunity of correcting. The concessionaire of Clare Market was not John Holles, first Earl of Clare, who died in 1637, but his son John, second Earl (ob. 1665), who, under the Act for the Preventing of the Multiplicity of Buildings in and about the Suburbs of London, 1656, received a licence to hold in Gray's Inn Fields a common, free, and open market. The new Aldwych only touches the fringe of the district of that name, which extended from the Strand to Holborn, and was divided into two nearly equal portions, the southern one being in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, and the northern in that of St. Giles's in the Fields. This northern part at the beginning of the seventeenth century was an open space, covering two acres, and known as Oldwick, Oldwich, or Old Witch Close, which was bounded on the north by Great Queen Street, on the west by

Drury Lane, on the south by Princes and Duke Streets, and on the east by Lincoln's Inn Fields. In 1629 the inhabitants of these streets petitioned the king to the effect that certain people had attempted to build on the "little close called Old Witch, which had always lain open, free to all persons to walk therein, and sweet and wholesome for the King and his servants to pass towards Theobalds." The petitioners were quite prepared to lease the close, and plant trees on it, if only the meditated buildings might be stopped; but notwithstanding that Inigo Jones and others, to whom the petition was referred, reported that the erection of buildings would tend to defeat the king's intention declared in his proclamation and commission for buildings, a licence was granted to Sir Edward Stradling to build upon the ground, and within a very few years, as we can see from Faithorne's map, it was covered with houses.\* The property afterwards came into the possession of the Weld family, and it would be a concession to historical truth if the County Council could see its way to alter the meaningless name of Great Wild Street, which was the principal thoroughfare running through the estate, into its original designation of Weld Street.

It may be noted for future reference that Kingsway was opened for public traffic on Thursday, 26 October, 1905, and that omnibuses and other vehicles began on that date to run through the whole length of the street. The breadth of the roadway has probably prevented the formation of any of the open spaces for which, like the frontagers of Old Witch Close, I pleaded in my note of 1898.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

[Further replies next week.]

NELSON'S SIGNAL (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 321, 370).—I need say nothing about positiveness, as PROF. LAUGHTON is vigorous in that line too. Thompson's letter, however, does not make its evidence to date eighty years after the battle, but carries us straight to the very deck of the Victory at the crucial moment. Thompson's father had more than once heard Browne tell the story. Of course he had. Browne was proud of the tale, and had often told it—always told it, in fact, whenever he got a chance.

The ships' logs in some instances give the code numbers, PROF. LAUGHTON tells us. "In some instances." Well, do they give it in this? If they do not, there is no evidence at all. If

\* This mistake occurs in 'London Past and Present' and other topographical works.

\* 'Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser., 1629-31,' pp. 47, 55, 221.

they do, let him quote it and the sailors who endorse it. If only we can establish the actual words, I am perfectly content to be proved wrong. I may still think them ill strung, but I shall be satisfied. At present I am not.

Of Pasco, Thompson only says "I believe" he "had been disabled." What he does absolutely deny is that Pasco "had to do with the well-known" signal. PROF. LAUGHTON slurs the whole of this over as if it were a mere nothing.

We have thus the distinct word of G. L. Browne denying what Pasco asserts, and giving the very words of Nelson. It struck the young lieutenant that "England" should be substituted; that "Nelson" would want six flags, whilst one would do for "England"; and he elicits the direct reply: "Right, Browne; that's better." This brings it all home to me with a Plutarchean force that should accompany veracity. It has the further advantage of discharging from the phrase two improper words—"confide" and "that."

The word "expects," that Pasco would substitute for "confides," may have a flag in the code; but how do you propose to account for what Browne says of Nelson as a word wanting six flags? This appeals strongly to me. The word "Nelson" was in debate, and the word "confides" was not. To me it is clear that Pasco was not there (disabled or not disabled), and that Browne was.

Whether "confide" was a blunder-word of the great admiral's or not I cannot say. I am not read in his dispatches. For such a purpose it is not worth referring to them. If he likes to make a neuter verb into a verb active, I should say at once, "Good admiral, make it as active as your own self, or the British navy, if you like."

Let somebody produce the code signal from the actual log, if it exists. If not, away with all palaver about historical accuracy in the matter. It is lost, and nobody can replace it now that a hundred years have whittled us away from it. Pasco's story looks to me disabled, whether he himself was so or not at the minute of breathless interest we are now discussing. Browne's tale carries with it the truth and heat that burn a picture in upon the brain as imperishably as Shakspeare's Cæsar, when re-read for us out of Plutarch by him.

I am pleased to see that W. R. H. is with me so far as to reject the word *that* altogether. I cannot agree with him that *to do* implies command. But his *will do* is just as sailorlike. Let us wait for the log.

Before I quite finish, however, let me say

how disappointed I have been of my intention. Weeks ago I wrote to the *Daily Mail*, feeling sure there would be blundering as to the words of this proud signal; but they withheld me from their circulation. I wanted all this to have been discussed beforehand, not after the event. When 'N. & Q.' kindly gave me house room it came too late to correct anything. On the 21st the *Daily Mail* put forth a picture with the Pasco version. That gave publicity; but publicity can assure neither accuracy nor veracity—the reverse rather, if anything at all. As we cannot, I fear, reach the truth now, it remains for the country at large to adopt as final the best phrase—that which is most worthy of the occasion.

"Whosoever," says Raleigh, "in writing a modern history, shall follow the truth too near the heels, it may haply strike out his teeth."

There are three versions for us to choose from. We shall have to see which will lose its teeth by close running. Being of a positive temperament, I say that PROF. LAUGHTON's teeth are perfectly safe in his head. It is only the log-book can make that true, and so cause him mutilation.

The version "England expects that every man will do his duty" I regard as *impossible* to be true, and should still if fifty Pascos swore to it. The man who could reach the thought being a sailor, would never so word it.

"England expects every man will do his duty" is quite impossible because ineffective.

"England expects every man to do his duty" seems to me, using the infinitive, to be fittest and most adequate of all. My tongue holds to it, even at the risk of the teeth.

C. A. WARD.

'THE DEATH OF NELSON' (10th S. ix. 365).—The whole of the recitative music commencing "O'er Nelson's tomb" is by Braham; the first four bars of the melody of the air are the words,

'Twas in Trafalgar's bay  
We saw the Frenchmen lay.

are note for note the same as Méhul's 'Chant du Départ,' which was composed in 1794. The musical phrase is very simple—trumpet-call. Possibly Braham never heard Méhul's song, and it must be noted that Braham added many more phrases to Méhul's, including a charming modulation in the harmony of the last verse.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

Guildhall School of Music, E.C.

"PIECE-BROKER" (10th S. iv. 367, 391).—D. MURRAY asks if this word is actually used

person who buys remnants of cloth from s to sell to others for mending. I can, from my own knowledge of the trade, the term is commonly so used, and it will be found in the 'London Directory' in sense. The classical haunt of the piece-r in London is around Golden Square. are several, for instance, in Carnaby t and West Street. In the north of nd, instead of piece-broker, the tailors in a fent-dealer, from "fents," the local for remnants. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

though this term is not used, I believe, e West Riding of Yorkshire, any one ives in the stuff-manufacturing districts l at once take it to mean a wholesale for woven fabrics. Textile materials old by the manufacturers in "pieces," a in the "stuff" trade (ladies' dress s, as distinguished from coatings, erings, &c.) are usually of fifty yards nal) length. There are also double s, usually of 104 yards. "Pieces" is a definite noun that it needs no modifi- or explanation in the textile districts. newspapers use 'The Piece-Goods et' as a heading, and report that "the d for pieces was not very brisk." In ord the old market-house was known ece Hall, a name preserved in Piece- Yard. I hope DR. MURRAY will not se that I think this a complete and ent answer to his query. At the same it may be suggestive of the direction rther research. H. SNOWDEN WARD. low, Kent.

friend Mr. W. G. Butcher, who is, like f, the son of a member of the Royal ange, or stock-broker, agrees with me inking that "piece-broker" must refer money-changer who dealt in cash or nt coin, rather than in nominal or paper y. "Piece" means "piece of money," es *pièce* in French, or *peseta* in Castilian. E. S. DODGSON.

RAVANSERAI TO PUBLIC-HOUSE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. —Sir John Hawkins in his 'Life of Dr. mon' (second edition, 1787, p. 87) has a note on the antiquity of taverns and e decrease in London within the last forty L. R. M. STRACHAN. idelburg, Germany.

APBOOKS AND BROADSIDES (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. —I am glad to be able to supply some of information desired by the Assistant of the Viennese Imperial Library. liam Ford, 6, York Street, Sheffield; Todd, Long Street, Easingwold; and

William & Benjamin Brooke, 290, High Street, Lincoln, printers, appear in Slater's 'Directory of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire,' 1849. Alice Swindells, 8, Hanging Bridge, Manchester, and William Brooke, High Street, Lincoln, appear in Pigot & Co.'s 'Directory' for 1822-3, and in that for 1828-9. Chas. Walker, letter-press printer, Runcorn, also appears in Pigot's 'Directory' for 1822-3. HENRY JOHN BEARDSHAW. 27, Northumberland Road, Sheffield.

POLAR INHABITANTS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 30).—In the 'Historia Norwegiæ' it is stated (the original is in Latin):—

"Beyond the Greenlanders (i.e. Norsemen), towards the north, certain dwarfs are found by hunters, whom they call Skraellings, who when they are wounded with weapons, when alive, their wounds become white without blood, but being dead their blood hardly seems to flow. But they are entirely without iron; they use whales' teeth for missiles and sharp stones for knives."

Of course the writer means the Eskimo—called by other early writers Karelans—and the whales' teeth mean narwhals' horns ('Discovery of America by the Norsemen,' by J. Fischer, S.J., p. 62, note 4).

A Danish geographer, Claudius Clavus (1413), mentions "pygmies" in Greenland. He calls them Karelans, and had seen some of them in captivity, and also their boats, great and small. Another geographer—Schöner—writing a little later, mentions the Arctic pygmies, who use coracles.

Cardinal Filiaster, in 1427, in side-notes to some northern maps, speaks of Greenland as inhabited in the north by pygmies, griffins, and unipeds. It is, however, most probable that it was from the Scandinavian history of Archbishop Olaus Magnus (1555), that strange jumble of facts and fancies, that Fulke Greville learned about the northern pygmies, for the archbishop speaks of "De Pegmæis Gruntlanie" (*ibid.*, p. 67, note 3).

Since writing the above, I have seen the map of Ortelius, 1570. On this Greenland is represented as a large island; north of it, separated by a wide strait, is an undefined region, across which is printed "Pigmei" ('Life of John Davis,' p. 28, by Clements R. Markham, in "The World's Great Explorers"). FRANCESCA.

KIT'S COTY HOUSE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 247).—Not only DR. MACKAY, but also succeeding contributors on this point, at the references given by the Editor, seem to ignore the explanation afforded by Stow in his 'Annales,' 1615, p. 52, which might well be reproduced here, in order that it may be borne in mind in case of further discussion of this curious

monument. One can see no greater difficulty in Kit's Coty House, *i.e.*, the cotty or cottage-house of Kit, being a sepulchral monument and a corruption of *Catigernus*, than in the very modern-sounding Wayland Smith's Cave at Ashbury, on the western boundaries of Berkshire, having been, in Saxon times, but not originally, Welandes Smiththan (Weland's smithy or forge), for thus it is said to be mentioned in a deed of conveyance, the only monument of its kind directly named in an Anglo-Saxon document before the Conquest. The following are the words of Stow, whose allusion to a "coit's cast" might also be noted in connexion with Mr. J. F. MARSH's suggestions with regard to the Celtic *coeten*—a quoit, at 5th S. x. 50:—

"There was also slaine in the same battaile at Aeglethorpe, Catigerne, brother to Vortimer, whose monument remaineth till this day, on a great plaine heath in the parish of Aelsford, and is now corruptly called Cits cotihous, for Catigernes (I have my selfe in companie of divers worshipful and learned Gentlemen beheld it in Anno 1590), and is of foure flat stones, one of them standing upright in the middle of 2 other, inclosing the edge sides of the first, and the fourth layd flat aloft the other three: and is of such height, that menne may stand on eyther side the middle stone in time of storme or tempest, safe from wind or rayne, being defended with the bredth of the stones, as having one at their backes, one on eyther side, and the fourth over their heads. And about one coits cast from this monument lyeth another great stone, much part thereof in the ground, as fallen down where the same had bene fixed."

There is an illustration of Kit's Coty House in *The Queen*, 20 October, 1900.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

CHESHIRE WORDS (10th S. iv. 203, 332).—It is perhaps worth noting that "trapesing" is a word of two syllables (infinitive "to trapes"). By those who do not know the word in use it might be supposed to have a pronunciation similar to that of *Rhodësia*.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

FARRELL OF THE PAVILION THEATRE (10th S. iii. 188, 252).—MR. C. G. SMITHERS, at the latter reference, deploras the disappearance of the publications of the juvenile or toy theatre, and states that the British Museum has no collection of them. He can be reassured on both points. Within the last few months the writer has looked through no fewer than forty thousand sheets of portraits and plays by the Skelts, Park, Green, Hodgson, and others, and thousands more are available to the judicious inquirer. The task of looking over them is, however, almost as arduous as the study of the fiscal question or the reform of the War Office. There are several complete private collections of these

prints, and the writer has a good many thousands, which are open to MR. SMITHERS's inspection. There is a large, but very incomplete, collection in the Print-Room of the British Museum; and in the Reading-Room are many of the books of words. These prints and plays are too much despised by superior persons; their value mainly rests in the fact that they are the only delineations of the actors, dresses, and scenery of many famous plays of the first half of the last century. The drawings for many of the prints were made at the theatres during performance. Such original drawings are in the Museum collection.

W. SANDFORD.  
13, Ferndale Road, Clapham, S.W.

GREAT QUEEN STREET, No. 56 (10th S. iv. 326).—If MR. HEBB had looked up the original quotation he would have seen that it runs:—

"A house was hired.....It was handsomely finished, and contained many valuable pictures by various masters. I resided with my mother, E. Robinson continued at the house of Messrs. VERNAN & Elderton in Southampton Buildings."

Robinson was an articled clerk, and the marriage had not been avowed. Robinson had represented himself as heir to his uncle, hence, no doubt, the taking of an expensive and fashionable house.

T. TURNER.

ENGLISH POETS AND THE ARMADA (10th S. iv. 346).—The best poem written on an English victory is Campbell's 'Battle of the Baltic.' That was not a belated memorial. It would be strange if it had escaped observation in a review of poems of this sort. Byron's stanzas on Waterloo, though a part of 'Childe Harold,' should be mentioned, I think, in such a review. Addison's 'Campaign' may be depreciated; but there is a line in it which has become a part of the language:—

Rides in the whirlwind and directs the storm.

Few of these poems have achieved such a success as this.

E. YARDLEY.

LAME'S GRANDMOTHER (10th S. iv. 328).—No doubt the correct date of the death of Mrs. Field is that which is recorded on her tombstone—*viz.*, 31 July, 1792. Canon Ainger's statement that she died on 5 August is evidently an error. When he visited Widford in 1881 the inscription on the gravestone was almost illegible. Some time afterwards I assisted my friend the Rev. J. Traviss Lockwood, the rector of Widford, to clean the stone, and then it revealed a clearly cut inscription "To the Memory of Mrs. Mary Feild," not Field. The spelling of the surname must have been an error on the part of

the mason who cut the inscription. Mr. Lockwood, in his book on 'Widford and Widford Church' (1883), after referring to this, writes as follows: "Unfortunately, a few weeks afterwards a hurricane blew down a tree which, falling upon the stone, broke it short, and it has now a somewhat stunted appearance."

My brother, the late Sir Martin Gosselin, was a great admirer of Charles Lamb, and had a "Lamb Library" at Blakesware. With the consent of the rector of Widford he had Mrs. Field's tombstone repaired, and wishing that some lasting record should be made to show that the tomb was that of "The Grandame," he had the beautiful lines quoted by your correspondent cut under the original inscription.

HELLIER R. H. GOSSELIN-GRIMSHAW.

Errwood Hall, Buxton.

[Mr. W. B. GERISH also thanked for reply.]

DETACHED BELFRIES (10th S. iv. 207, 290).—MR. PAGE is mistaken in stating that Ormskirk Church, Lancashire, has a detached tower. This church has two steeples, side by side, at the west end, a tower and a spire, but they are both attached to the main fabric of the church.

T. GLYNN.

Liverpool.

May I, as an amateur, venture to express what has always appeared to me a simple explanation of the detached belfry? 1. It would only occur to the builders of the earliest churches or temples that a tower of some sort in which a bell could be rung was necessary to apprise people of the approaching service. Hence were built such campaniles as those of Venice and Pisa and the minarets of Eastern cities. 2. It would be a second and distinctly later thought to join the tower to the church, so as to save the necessity of a fourth wall and increase the stability. In support of my suggestion I would point out that the separated towers in this country are usually on the village side of the church.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

LORD BATHURST AND THE HIGHWAYMAN (10th S. iv. 349).—The following extract from Mr. George W. E. Russell's delightful 'Collections and Recollections' (p. 6) would seem to satisfy J. E.'s inquiry:—

"Another story of highway robbery which excited me when I was a boy was that of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810. He had always declared that any one might without disgrace be overcome by superior numbers, but that he would never surrender to a single highwayman. As he was crossing Hounslow Heath one night, on his way from Berkeley Castle to London, his travelling carriage was stopped by a man on horseback, who put

his head in at the window, and said, 'I believe you are Lord Berkeley?' 'I am.' 'I believe you have always boasted that you would never surrender to a single highwayman?' 'I have.' 'Well,' presenting a pistol, 'I am a single highwayman, and I say, "Your money or your life."' 'You cowardly dog!' said Lord Berkeley; 'do you think I can't see your confederate skulking behind you?' The highwayman, who was really alone, looked hurriedly round, and Lord Berkeley shot him through the head. I asked Lady Caroline Maxse (1803-86), who was born a Berkeley, if this story was true. I can never forget my thrill when she replied, 'Yes; and I am proud to say I am that man's daughter.'

It has escaped my memory whether Grantley Berkeley, who was the brother of Lady Caroline Maxse, corroborates this story in his 'Recollections.' Still, on Mr. Russell's great authority, it should be safe to accept it in the form he tells it. Such a tale could never have been told of either the first or the second Earl Bathurst. Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, appears in a *tête-à-tête* in *The Town and Country Magazine*, March, 1773, vol. v. p. 121. HORACE BLEACKLEY.

I have a vivid recollection of my good mother (who was a Yorkshirewoman) telling me this story in the forties. His lordship, she said, had long made it his boast that no highwayman should ever rob him. Driving in his coach late one night in a lonely locality, he was suddenly pulled up, and a knight of the road, thrusting a pistol through the open window, reminded the occupant of the boast in question, and demanded his money or his life. Apparently quite unconcerned, the gentleman coolly retorted, "No! and you shouldn't have it now, if it wasn't for that man behind you!" The robber, naturally, turned momentarily to see who the second intruder might be. Then, instantly drawing a pistol from his bosom, the noble lord neatly put a bullet through the assailant's head.

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

CATALOGUES OF MSS. (10th S. iv. 368).—It is hard to understand what view is taken by the authorities responsible for the catalogues of MSS. contained in the three great State-aided repositories: the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and the Public Record Office. As I have already pointed out, the printed catalogues are too expensive for any one to buy them, and copies are not deposited, as they should be, in all the local libraries. It is consequently necessary to journey to one of the three places named to ascertain what is to be found there, just as if we lived before printing was invented. The waste of time involved is incalculable, and is, in most cases, prohibitive of any search being made in that

direction. As State aid implies the dissemination, as well as the conservation, of knowledge, I imagine that the provision of low-priced catalogues of MSS. should properly engage official attention, and that every public library in the kingdom should be supplied with copies. The Indexes, at any rate, to the Catalogues of MSS. and to the Calendars of State Papers should be obtainable for a shilling or two apiece, or almost as easily as the half-yearly indexes to 'N. & Q.'

It is surely remarkably short-sighted, when the type is set up, to print so few copies that hardly any one can get at them. One can scarcely speak with patience of the futility of printing Calendars nowadays without a lexicographical index. I have had myself to go to the expense of ten or twelve pounds in making a rough index for my own use to the 'Calendar of Chancery Proceedings, A.D. 1558-79,' printed by the Record Office in 1896; and similar unindexed calendars are still being issued.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND CHIGWELL ROW (10th S. iv. 230, 332).—According to Charles Kingsley ('Westward Ho!' chap. xxx.), Drake was one of those who were playing bowls on "the little terrace bowling-green behind the 'Pelican' Inn, on the afternoon of the nineteenth of July," 1588. The reason given for continuing the game was that in Drake's opinion it would not be wise to be in a hurry to put to sea. "The following game is the game, and not the meeting one."

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

JOHN ALEYN, LAW REPORTER (10th S. iii. 344).—I have a copy of this gentleman's Reports (1681) amongst my books elsewhere, and I hope that Mr. GORDON GOODWIN will pardon me for asking him to be kind enough to tell me in what consists their worthlessness as a law report, which, he states, has been so branded by those competent "authorities Marvin and Wallace." Would he mind telling me who these authorities are—for, owing to my long absence from and disconnexion with anything legal in England, I am, I am sorry to say, ignorant of their very names—and where this sweeping criticism is to be found?

MR. GOODWIN suggests that this "badness" may have arisen from the long interval that had occurred between the author's death in 1663 and the publication of his reports in 1681. Not unlikely, perhaps; but inasmuch as these critics themselves state that "of the reporter himself nothing is

known," whilst MR. GOODWIN has given quite a good account of John Aleyn, one is just a little sceptical as to the value of their criticism.

Can MR. GOODWIN tell me whether it is the value of the reports in their exposition of the legal points involved that is impugned, or whether the compiler is faulty in the facts recorded in the cases which he reports? With regard to this latter, I am much interested in one of the cases recorded in this "slender black-letter folio," more particularly as to the correctness or otherwise of the spelling of the names of the parties to one of the suits there mentioned. When MR. GOODWIN sees my signature he will know to which case I am referring. Are the original MSS. or papers upon which the learned compiler founded his reports in existence? and if so, are they capable of access?

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

WORFIELD CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT (10th S. iv. 327).—The blood procured by the churchwardens was probably to be used as paint for outside woodwork. Blood was frequently employed in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and elsewhere for this purpose, especially on farm buildings, in comparatively modern days. So late as 1861 a correspondent of *The Gentleman's Magazine* tells of seeing a composition of bullock's blood and red (red) chalk smeared on the exterior of one of the doors of York Minster (see 'Gent. Mag. Lib. Topog.' vol. xiv. p. 369). This blood may, however, have been procured for the purpose of mixing with mortar. Several examples of this custom have been referred to in previous numbers of 'N. & Q.'

Barker and Flecher were, it seems, chosen as brethren of the Guild of All Hallows at this time (1533). It would, we may be certain, have a light burning in the church for the welfare of the members, and most probably an altar there also.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

LOOPING THE LOOP: FLYING OR CENTRIFUGAL RAILWAY: WHIRL OF DEATH (10th S. iv. 65, 176, 333).—I think J. C. P. must be in error in saying the Centrifugal Railway was in the Botanic Gardens, Liverpool, at 1857. These gardens were transferred to the Corporation of Liverpool in 1841, and not at all likely that they would have been loaned to Blondin to give an exhibition. See Picton's 'Memorials,' vol. ii. p. 427, as Blondin and many other celebrities formed at the Zoological Gardens, Derby Road; and I should say that

likely the Centrifugal Railway paid a visit there too. These gardens were in existence till about 1863, when they were cut up for building land.  
A. H. ARKLE.  
Birkenhead.

The Centrifugal Railway was in the Zoological Gardens in West Derby Road, Liverpool. A Mr. Atkins was the proprietor. I remember seeing the railway a great number of times between the years 1855 and 1860. I think that no one was ever injured. I never had sufficient courage to venture on the line. I regret to say that in those days I called it the Cen-tri-fū-gal Railway.

THOS. WHITE.

THE PYGMIES AND THE CRANES (10th S. iv. 266, 356).—Miss Agnes M. Clerke in her 'Familiar Studies in Homer,' p. 144, points out that "one of the few bits of primitive folk-lore enshrined in the 'Iliad' relates to the wars of the cranes and the pygmies," and proceeds to give a very interesting account of the once common beliefs on this and kindred subjects.

In an inventory of ornaments belonging to Lincoln Cathedral in 1536 mention is made of "a case of wode covered w<sup>th</sup> sylver & a fote of copo<sup>r</sup>, havyng a man and a woman callyd pygmeis" (*Archæologia*, vol. liii. p. 17).

The battles between pygmies and cranes were sometimes represented on tapestry. I have met with one instance, and, I think, more than one, in my reading, but have failed to make a note thereof.

There is a paper on pygmies by Sir Harry H. Johnston in *The Pall Mall Magazine* for February, 1902.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

DETECTIVES IN FICTION (10th S. iv. 307, 356).—The details to which Mr. YARDLEY refers are recoverable from Dunlop's 'Prose Fiction.' Voltaire seems to have obtained the incident from the 'Soirées Bretonnes' of Gueulette, who had it from an Italian work, the original being "an Arabic work of the thirteenth century, entitled 'Nighiaristan.'"

J. DORMER.

HAIR-POWDERING CLOSETS (10th S. vi. 349).—Mr. William Andrews, in his recently published work 'At the Sign of the Barber's Pole,' says:—

"In houses of any pretension was a small room set apart for the purpose, and it was known as the powdering room. Here were fixed two curtains, and the person went behind, exposing the head only, which received its proper supply of powder without any going on the clothes of the individual dressed."

Some of the references to powdering gowns

and powdering slippers in 'N. & Q.' mention a cupboard at Little Dean Hall, on the borders of the Forest of Dean, near Newnham, which was used for that purpose.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

"NOBILE VIRTUTIS GENUS EST PATIENTIA" (10th S. iv. 369).—See Andreas Gartner's 'Proverbialia Dieterici,' fol. 80 recto (ed. 1570; I have not seen that of 1566).

Nobile vincendi genus est patientia, vincit  
Qui patitur, Si vis vincere, disce pati.

Wer gedultig ist/ der gewinnt.

The same Latin lines are to be seen in 'Carminum Proverbialium.....Loci Communes,' p. 159 (London, 1577; I have no earlier edition at hand).

Both the above collections include the similar maxim,

Disce pati, si vis victorum tu fore civis

(cf. 'Sententiae Proverbiales de Moribus,' Bas. 1568, p. 30), which, with *tu* and *victorum* transposed, is in 'Proverbia Communia' (1480-1495). See, above all, W. H. D. Suringar's edition of Heinrich Bebel's 'Proverbia Germanica' (Leyden, 1879), pp. 423, 424 of the 'Annotatio,' and, for the sources of the 'Proverbialia Dieterici,' the authorship of the 'Loci Communes Proverbiales,' and other points of interest, the life of Andreas Gartner in vol. viii. of the 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie,' with the references there given.

EDWARD BENSLEY.

32, Doughty Street, W.C.

I have no copy at hand of the 'Disticha' of Dionysius Cato, but much suspect that these or similar lines may be found there. In the same, lib. i. 38, we find: "Maxima enim morum semper patientia virtus"; as I have mentioned in my notes to Langland's 'Piers Plowman,' C. xvi. 138. So also in my notes to Chaucer, 'Cant. Tales,' F. 774.

Langland quotes a similar sentiment from the French. In 'P. Plowman,' C. xiv. 202, he has:—

Ys no vertne so feyr, of value ne of profyt,  
As ys suffraunce souereynliche, so hit be for Godes loue.

And so witnesseth the wyse, and wyseth the Frenshe—

Bele vertue est suffraunce, &c.

And again, in C. xvi. 138, "pacientes uincunt." And again, in B. x. 439, "quant oportet vient en place, il ny ad que pati." And compare, from B. vi. 316, "Paupertatis onus patienter ferre memento"; which is quoted from Dionysius Cato, 'Disticha,' lib. i. 21.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

## Miscellaneous.

## NOTES ON BOOKS, &amp;c.

*Beaumont and Fletcher: The Maids Tragedy; Philaster; A King, and no King; The Scornful Lady; The Custom of the Country.* The Text edited by Arnold Glover, M.A. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THE knowledge that a new edition of Beaumont and Fletcher was in contemplation by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press begot hopes which seemed dashed when, close on the heels of the announcement, came intelligence of the death of Mr. Arnold Glover, the appointed editor. No great delay has, however, been experienced in getting the work in hand. Mr. A. R. Waller—who has edited for "The Cambridge English Classics," in which series the present work is comprised, the 'Hudibras' of Samuel Butler, 'The Poems of Richard Crashaw,' 'The English Poems of Abraham Cowley,' and 'Poems on Several Occasions' by Prior—has stepped into the breach, and with the aid of Mrs. Glover, who was associated with her husband in his preliminary labours, has brought out the first volume with a celerity which gives hope of a reasonably speedy accomplishment of the task. Meantime, under the care of Mr. A. H. Bullen, another and, in some respects, more ambitious edition, of which the first volume has seen the light, has begun. The order of the plays in these two latest editions, so far as the work has proceeded, is the same, being that of the second or 1679 folio, the text of which, in spite of the hostile comment it has provoked, is, generally speaking, the best to be obtained. From all its predecessors the edition now issued differs in various respects. That each volume is, or will be, separately obtainable is a matter of convenience to the few; that the price is half that of previous or competing editions is of importance to the many; that the text is, for the time, based entirely upon an early edition, admitting no form of conjectural emendation, constitutes its specializing feature. Though accepted as the basis of the edition, the second folio is not held to be faultless, or even to supply in all instances the best obtainable text. For the plays generally, however, the first full collection of which it furnishes, it is the best and only source, and considering the conditions under which, in common with all the volumes of "The Cambridge English Classics," the work is issued, its selection, in the interest of scientific arrangement, was imperative. In an appendix is given an apparatus of variant readings. This comprises "the text of all the early issues, that is to say, of all editions prior to and including the second folio." In the full sense, then, the edition is critical and adequate, and for the practical purposes of the scholar it is all that can be required. Its advantages of handiness and appearance are those of a well conceived and executed series, and are creditable to a great university. What is most important in the various early editions which have been collated for the purpose of the text is the disposition as prose or blank verse. Many corruptions have doubtless crept into folios and quartos. Through ignorance or some other cause, however, many passages in which the aim after verse is evident are in the early editions printed as prose. This is the more dis-

turbing since of all the Tudor and early Stuart dramatists Fletcher is the loosest in versification. In our own extracts, compiled before authoritative editions were available, we notice lines of supposed blank verse so redundant as

Go bid your lady seek some fool to fawn on her, which occurs in a speech of Dinant in 'The Little French Lawyer.' Very much more striking prolongations of lines are now to be traced, but these are attributable to the ignorance of the printer, or possibly to attempts at economy of space. Another volume of what is destined to be a popular edition is, we gather, in an advanced stage. It is much to be hoped that progress will be rapid, as, from the energy with which the series has been prosecuted, we have a right to expect. A complete and portable Beaumont and Fletcher is one of the most desirable of literary possessions. It is pleasant to think that two zealous attempts to supply what is so requisite are in progress.

*The Tragedies of Algernon Charles Swinburne.* Vol. II. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE second volume of the collected tragedies of Mr. Swinburne consists of 'Chastelard' and 'Bolswell,' the latter in two acts and twenty-six scenes. There is no occasion for us to criticize afresh a book of modern poetry, a task, indeed, outside our province. It is, however, permissible to take the opportunity of the reissue of these noble and powerful works to say that since the days of Victor Hugo and Musset no volume containing an equal amount of poetry and drama has seen the light in this or, we believe, any other country. While our faith in Hugo as a dramatist is waning—a fact to which, in the presence of Mr. Swinburne, we alter Virgilian phrase, allude in shuddering—that in Mr. Swinburne augments, and we do not despair of seeing the day when 'Chastelard' is played, though we are hopeless of finding actors capable of personating the characters and speaking the verse. It has been a genuine delight to reread the two plays now reissued. On p. 142,

So soften the toothed iron's edge,  
in a speech of the queen, is printed "so often," &c. to the destruction of the sense. The complete edition of the plays will be an inestimable boon, and as such we will give it welcome.

*The Ingoldsby Legends; or, Mirth and Marvell.* By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. (Frowde.)

TO the "Standard Oxford Editions," some forthcoming volumes of which we have recently announced, has been added a reproduction of 'The Ingoldsby Legends.' This marvellous collection ripens rather than ages, and can still be read from beginning to end. Apart from their animal spirits and *brio*, these legends give some of the most marvellous rimes in the language. Twenty-five reproductions of designs of Cruikshank, Leech, and others, and a portrait of Barham add to the joy of perusal.

*The Essays of Elia.* 2 vols. (Heinemann.) WITH an able and scholarly introduction by Mr. Arthur Waugh, a generous appreciator of Lamb, this edition of 'Elia' adds to the attractions of Heinemann's "Favourite Classics," which are also the world's cheapest classics. Each volume contains a portrait of Lamb.

H. FIRTH, in *The Scottish Historical Review*, (MacLehose & Sons), tells the story as it is at present known, of a duel after the Restoration, between the Duke of Southesk and the Master of Gray, of whom was killed. Few details have been recorded; but the origin of the quarrel seems to be that the office of Sheriff of Forfar was vacant, and the combatants desired it. The Master of Gray was the more eligible candidate, as he had been loyal to Charles during his exile, and his opponent, then Lord Carnegie, had been in the Cromwellian union between Scotland and England. The encounter occurred somewhere in the Highlands of Scotland. There was a ballad published at the time, and here reprinted, which states that the Master of Gray was the victor, and that the scene was in the Highlands. The Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, in his *Scottish History*, publishes an interesting paper on 'Presbyterian Popery in the Sixteenth Century.' It is said that after the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in Scotland the persecution of Catholics in that country was of a less severe nature than in England. This may be true, but it is so, but evidence on the point is conflicting and scanty. If, however, as those of Lady Livingstone, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Lady Urchill are to be regarded as authorities, the manners of the Kirk authorities cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that Catholics were spared they must have been well-nigh unbearable by the middle of the eighteenth century. We had a small attainable evidence relating to the persecution of Catholics had long been in the hands of the Duke of Argyll.

In this we were mistaken, for Mr. MacGibbon has reproduced, in a translated edition, the Celtic ballads written by a Highland bard as an eyewitness of the victory. The Duke of Argyll supplies a review of 'The New Edition.' It cannot but prove instructive to those who are, for the most part, ignorant as to the succession to honours in the Peerage. The history of the Brooch of Clonsilla, as related by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Lord of the Isles' (II. xi.), is detailed by Mr. Ian MacGibbon in a good woodcut is furnished of the historic associations are enthralling; and as a work of art only, it is a relic of the past.

MRS. M. MATTHEWSON, of Lerwick, has issued a series of pictorial postcards of the Shetland Islands during the month of October. All of them are of a picturesque, and some have antiquarian

with much gratification the announcement of the publication of 'The Plays and Poems of Robert Greene,' edited immediately by the Clarendon Press, and published in uniform with the Oxford editions of the other Elizabethan dramatists. The editor is Prof. J. Churton, who has spared no pains to make this edition as perfect as possible. The text is in an appendix to 'Orlando Furioso' is a complete transcript—a section in colotype of great interest and importance. The edition is made as full as possible to illustrate the history of the early Elizabethan drama. I know Mr. Churton Collins adds depth and appreciation not commonly

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—NOVEMBER.

MR. B. H. BLACKWELL, of Oxford, has a catalogue (No. CIII.) of Educational Books, second-hand and new. These include standard school and college editions of Greek and Latin classics, modern history, philology, and theology and Church history.

Mr. Francis Edwards issues a fourth part of his American Catalogue. This contains Mexico, Central America, the West India Islands, and Guiana. The catalogue already runs into over three thousand five hundred items. There are important manuscript documents relating to General Melville, including his Letter and Order Books, 6 vols., 25s. Melville died in 1809, and was the oldest general in the army; he was the inventor of the naval gun known as a "carronade." Details of his correspondence are given. Under Mexico we note Lord Kingsborough's 'Antiquities,' large paper, 9 vols. folio, very scarce, 1830-48, 110s.; and Baxter's 'Spanish-Colonial Architecture,' 10 vols. royal 4to, 190s. 21s. There is a long list under Slavery. Mr. Edwards announces that Parts V. and VI., relating to South America, are in a forward state.

Mr. Sydney V. Galloway, of Aberystwyth, has a short list of books in Welsh and relating to Wales. We note a very scarce work, Lloyd's 'History of the Princes, the Lords Marcher, and the Ancient Nobility of Powys Fadog,' 6 vols. 8vo, 6l. 6s.; the original edition of the 'Mabinogion,' with an English translation and notes by Lady Charlotte Guest, large paper, 3 vols., morocco by Bedford, 1847, 8l. 8s.; Powell's 'History of Cambria,' translated by H. Boyd, 1584, 3l. 10s.; and 'Red Book of Hergest,' vol. ii., 'The Text of the Bruts,' edited by John Rhys and J. G. Evans, No. 206 of 500 copies, 1890, 1l. 10s.

Mr. William Glaisher has a supplementary list of Reminders. There are some handsome art folios at 27s. 6d. each, suitable for presents, comprising 'The Landseer Gallery,' 'The Gallery of Old Masters,' 'The Gallery of British Sculpture,' and 'The Shakespeare Gallery.' Other items include 'With the Flag to Pretoria,' by H. W. Wilson, 6s.; Wood-Martin's 'Elder Faiths of Ireland,' 180 archaeological illustrations, 2 vols., 9s.; Rabelais, 3 vols., 17s. 6d.; Richards's 'Her Majesty's Army,' 45 large coloured plates, 3 vols. 4to, 15s.; and Rathbone Low's 'Her Majesty's Navy,' 3 vols. 4to, 15s. There are a number of French classics.

Mr. James Irvine, of Fulham, has a number of Botanical Books and Works on Gardening, including a small remainder of Trimen and Dyer's 'Flora of Middlesex,' 3s. 6d. The general items include *The Antiquarian Magazine*, 1882-7, 1l. 5s.; Lewine's 'Bibliography of Eighteenth-Century Art,' 12s. 6d. (published at 5l. 5s. net); Sumner's 'The Avon from Naseby to Tewkesbury,' folio, 1l. 1s. (published at 5l. 5s.); 'Picturesque Mediterranean,' 1l. 2s. 6d.; and the Hundred Best Books, Lubbock's selection, 7l. 7s.

Messrs. J. & J. Leighton's neatly bound and well-produced catalogue of Early-printed Books, MSS., &c., is of exceptional merit. It contains 1,738 pages, any one of which, if examined, will show the care which has been taken to trace the provenance and history of the volumes. The whole is, in fact, admirably "documenté," if we may use a French word for which there is no convenient English equivalent. An admirable supply of illustrations

increases the value of the book as a work of reference. Thus No. 2447, 'Hortus Sanitatis,' an old Herbal, offers a full description of the details of the printing, and adds references to Hain, Proctor, and the British Museum copies. There are three reproductions of plates from the book, one occupying two whole pages, and another a page. The illustrations are upwards of 1,350. There are no fewer than four copies of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle,' that quaint storehouse of mediæval designs. Hours of the greatest rarity and beauty abound. Turning over the pages, we notice items of such varied interest as Aldus's 'Euripides,' 2 vols.; Johnson's 'Plan of a Dictionary,' addressed to the Earl of Chesterfield in 1747, and the first edition of his unfortunate 'Irene'; twenty-four items from the Kelmscott Press; 'Memoirs of the Kit-cat Club'; a Livy by a Venice printer, 1511, in admirable condition, one of many beautiful editions offered of this author; and a remarkable list of Shakespeariana, including a Second and Third Folio, and two Fourth Folios. Every page is enough to delay the book-lover, who will assuredly secure this volume and keep it on his shelves, if only to remind himself of the many treasures that are still to be had in spite of millionaires and other sources which swallow up the best things in this life.

Mr. Frank Murray, of Derby, has Warner and Williams's 'Orchid Album,' 17l.; Scarron's 'Le Roman Comique,' original vellum, 1652, 25l. (the first edition, and very rare); and Foster's 'Stuarts illustrated by Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Century Art,' 10l. 10s. Under Dickens are first editions of 'Bleak House,' 35s.; 'Dombey,' 2l. 15s.; and 'Little Dorrit,' 27s. 6d. These are in the original wrappers with all the advertisements. There are many interesting items under Ceramics, also under Derbyshire.

Mr. A. Russell Smith has published the first part of a highly interesting catalogue of Old English Literature. The subjects include Alchemy, Astrology, Witchcraft, Medicine and Surgery, Bibliography, &c. We note just a few items: Behmen's 'The High and Deeper Searching out of the Threefold Life of Man,' 1650, and other works of Behmen, 4l. 4s. (presentation copy to William Lilly); Cooper's 'Mystery of Witchcraft,' 1617, 2l. 10s.; the first edition of 'Amadis of Greece,' 1693, 3l. 15s.; Bacon's 'Historie of Life and Death,' with engraved title, 1638, 6l. 6s.; and the first edition of the 'Bon Gaultier Ballads,' 1845, 2l. 2s. Under Broadside we find 'A new Balade or Songe of the Lambes Feast,' Cologne, 1574, 12l. 12s. Under Chalkhill is the first edition of 'Thealma and Clearchus,' 1683, 7l. 7s. (published by Izaak Walton). Under Chaucer is a great rarity, 'The Ploughmans Tale,' 1606, 7l. 10s. There are also many rarities under Drama, including 'A Pleasant Comedie called A Woman will have her Will,' 1631, 5l. 5s.; Davenant's 'Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru,' 1658, 6l. 10s.; and 'The Nest of Plays,' 'The Prodigal Reformed,' &c., 1738, 2l. 2s. (the first dramatic entertainment licensed by the Lord Chamberlain after the passing of the Act for restraining the liberty of the stage). A collection of Elizabethan Tracts is priced 12l. 12s.; a copy of Harding's 'Chronicle,' 1543, the first issue, 8l. 10s.; and Knolles's 'Generall Historie of the Turkes,' 1638, 5l. 5s. Byron's words in reference to this book are quoted: "Old Knolles was one of the first books that gave me pleasure when a child; and I believe it had much influence on my future

wishes to visit the Levant, and gave, perhaps, the Oriental colouring which is observed in my poetry."

Messrs. Sotheran send us an advance copy of their Price Current for 17 November. Each item has some special interest. We can note only a few. A complete set of the Ballad Society's Publications, 1868-1902, edited by Furnivall, Chappell, and Ebsworth, 16l. 16s.; Biblical Archaeology Society's Transactions, 21 vols., 18l. 18s.; Robert Louis Stevenson's Works, the Edition de Luxe, scarce, 31 vols., 38l. 10s.; Hoare's 'Wiltshire,' large paper, 8 vols. imperial folio, 100l. (a presentation copy, containing 291 extra coats of arms, and forming "an exceptionally desirable copy of this work"); 'Bulletins from The London Gazette, 1812-84, 10l. 10s.; 'Musées Français et Recueil original set, proofs before letters, 1803-18, 42l.; 'Mirour for Magistrates,' 1610, rare, 10l. 10s. There are interesting lists under Naval and Military, also under Ireland.

Mr. Thomas Thorp, of Reading, has a general list. We note Worsley's 'Isle of Wight,' 1781, scarce, 2l. 18s.; the ninth edition of 'The Encyclopedia Britannica,' 25 vols., 8l.; 'Mansions of England,' 1840, 12s.; Von Geran's 'Rhine,' Ackermann, 1830, 3l. 3s.; Allibon's 'English Literature,' 2l. 18s.; and Cocker's 'Arithmetic,' 1718, scarce, with portrait, 12s. 6d. There are a number of interesting travels, first editions of Dickens, also a long list of books at a shilling.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have an exceedingly beautiful illuminated Horace, c. 1440, embellished with 12 exquisite miniatures, 200l.; Horace Walpole's copy of the 'Biograph Dramatica,' with his MS. notes and his bookplate in each volume and autograph. "Hor. Walpole, 1782," 16l. 16s.; also his copy of Count Grammont's 'Memoirs,' Strawberry Hill, 1772, extremely scarce, 10l. 10s.; 'Walpole's Letters,' a large-paper copy, Cunningham's edition, 9l. 9s.; Warner's 'Wiltshire,' 1795, 9l. 9s.; Brayley and Britton's 'Survey,' first edition, large paper, full calf by Bedford, 2l. 10s.; Billings's 'Baronial Antiquities of Scotland,' original issue, 7l. 15s.; Hill's 'Organs,' both series, 10l. 7s.; and Holmes's 'Queen Victoria,' full morocco by Riviere, 4l. Under Walton and Cotton are most interesting editions, including Pickering's beautiful Diamond Type, 2 vols., 18s. The first edition of Shelley's 'Masque of Anarchy,' Moxon, 1832, is 4l. 4s. and 'The Encyclopedia Britannica,' including the eleven additional volumes, 36 vols., 1875-1903, 28l. (Times price, net cost, 79l.).

### Notices to Correspondents.

A. C. CUSTANCE ("I'm the loudest of voices in orchestra heard").—For a suggested solution see 7th S. i. 517. No satisfactory explanation is known. It is by Bishop Samuel Wilberforce.

E. S. DODGSON.—Not in the slightest degree. Your request is receiving attention.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

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## Notes.

## ON MEMORIAL RINGS.

486 appeared from Mr. MAURICE Limerick, the following query, only received no reply:—

Memorial ring of the hero of Trafalgar, &c., deserves a note in 'N. & Q.' It is a front black enamel, with the letter a baron's coronet, and the a ducal coronet, and in the exergue, the letters are in gold on the black coronet one heraldically displayed. Is the legend, 'Lost to his country, Aged 47.' On the rim, in capitals, CALMAM. QUI. MERUIT. FERAT. Am I hat rings of this description were after the death of Nelson? or were a few mourners?"

question, of which I have seen only my own property, inherited (and father), were made by order of the hero of Trafalgar. existing, comprises sixty names, 3, "Persons to whom Mourning was agreeable to the directions of Earl Nelson and J. Hasel, executors of the late Lord Nelson, deceased." The names that chiefly those of relatives and

personal friends, whose descendants still possess the rings.

One of these was recently shown to me in its original red-morocco case, lined with white satin, and on the label the name of the maker. This was very interesting, as it was none other than John Salter, so frequently alluded to in the Nelson dispatches as "Lord Nelson's silversmith." At p. 389, vol. vii. of Sir Harris Nicolas's work is the following reference:—

"On the 30th of August, 1805, Lord Nelson called very early in the morning at Mr. Salter's, the silversmith, in the Strand, and purchased a silver-gilt cup for Horatia; and there is in the possession of Mrs. Salter a paper that has been examined by the Editor," &c.

The cup in question, given to Horatia, Mrs. Philip Ward, is still in the possession of her son, and is fashioned in the shape of a port-wine glass, inscribed "Horatia," and on the reverse side: "To my much loved Horatia, 21st August, 1806. Nelson & Bronte." "She used it," wrote Lady Hamilton to Mrs. Salter, "till I thought proper for her to lay it aside as a sacred relic."

There still exists an old bill of John Salter's to Lady Hamilton, dated January, 1800, to March, 1803, written in faded ink in two columns, many of the items evidently for presents.

The name of Salter being thus familiar to me, and knowing it to be an old firm, I began to wonder if they produced the mourning rings which were made for Nelson's mother and grandmother (who died within ten days of each other during the Christmas season of 1767-8), and which are still in existence. They were probably made by order of Capt. Maurice Suckling, and are engraved "C. N. A. S., 1767-8" (for Catherine Nelson, died 26 December, 1767, and her mother, Anne Suckling, died 5 January, 1768). I therefore made inquiries, and found that the firm was still in the Strand under the name of Widdowson & Veal. Their courteous reply to my letter, although it shattered my little theory, is interesting:—

"We are unable to give the exact year that John Salter established this business, but it was probably about 1780. Unfortunately, we have none of the books of the Salter period, and therefore no record of the particular Nelson mourning rings; but we know that they were made here at that time, and we have repaired old ones and made copies to replace lost ones ourselves. We should tell you that over a door between our two shops we have a faulight of stained glass, which has a coat of arms, under which is the name of John Salter. We had here in a glass case Lord Nelson's cocked hat, the one worn at Copenhagen; but two or three years ago Mr. Ball, the present head of the firm, lent it to the United Service Institution, where it

now is on exhibition. We shall be obliged if you will kindly mention that our firm was the maker of the memorial rings."

I have a vague idea that a niece of John Salter's is said to have married a Mr. Veal, and also that Lord Nelson gave a silver tray to a member of the Salter family as a wedding gift.

If only the Salter ledgers existed, many of the christening gifts presented by our great naval hero to his godchildren might be identified and traced, whereas their histories are now lost. Possibly from Salter's was ordered the beautiful tea service given to the little daughter of Capt. Sir William and Lady Bolton, born in March, of whose advent Nelson wrote to Lady Hamilton, 6 June, 1804:—

"Sir William Bolton joined last night, and received letters announcing his being called a papa. Apropos, I believe, you should buy a piece of plate value 50*l.* for our goddaughter of Lady Bolton, and something of 20*l.* or 30*l.* for Col. Suckling's."

This last joint godchild, afterwards christened Nelson, was son of his first cousin William Suckling, and the gift took the form of a silver jug and stand, the facsimile of one depicted in Lord Charles Beresford's 'Nelson and his Times.'

Nelson's letter to Lady Hamilton telling her to choose the name for their godchild (Nelson's dispatches) has been the cause of some confusion of ideas. Writing before the birth, he said, "Call him what you please; if a girl, Emma." Lady Hamilton wrote out to announce the birth to Nelson and to Sir William Bolton. "Your letter," wrote Lady Bolton later to Lady Hamilton,

"gave Sir William the first intelligence of the birth of his little girl. My Lord has told him the name, Emma Horatia, and that you and he are to answer for it."

Lady Hamilton's gift was a very handsome coral mounted in gold. She was particularly interested in the young couple, having known Sir William in the Mediterranean when he was serving with Nelson in the Vanguard, and she appears to have aided his wooing of his cousin "Kitty Bolton." The marriage had been fixed for the spring of 1803, but Lord Nelson's sudden departure to serve afloat in May of that year had upset all the family plans, and even the installation to the Order of the Bath had to be performed by proxy, and William Bolton, being selected for the office, was knighted for the occasion on 18 May, and "married on that same day by special licence in a private house." Possibly the house was the Hamiltons', for Nelson, travelling post haste, had arrived at Portsmouth that same afternoon, and thence dated a letter

to Lady Hamilton: "I hope your girl has gone off well, for the girl may thank (if it is worth thanking) for her husband."

A memorial ring was made for Lord Edmund Nelson in May, 1802. The giving a list of the recipients was in the Holding Collection, and is printed in Hilda Gamlin's 'Nelson's Friendship' a gold band with black enamel and line edging it, and bears the date and the age of the venerable cleric. There have been no tell-tale cases, but there were in all probability made at the time that most generous of sons and brothers, Horatio Nelson, and may well also come from John Salter's. It would be interesting to know if any readers of 'Notes and Queries' possess any of the memorial rings mentioned or know ought of their existence. F.

#### THE JUBILEE OF 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.'

(See ante, pp. 382, 402.)

In 1855 and 1856 hawkers were seen in the streets of London caricatures of popular preachers Bellew and Spurgeon being depicted as Brimstone and Treacle. *The Saturday Review* ever on the look-out for popular sins, devoted much space to reviewing sermons as well as those of Dr. C. Bellew then preached to a fashionable congregation at St. Philip's in Regent Street, which was crowded to the doors. The reviewer describes him as having "rambling intellect," and column after column could be filled "with examples of surprising digressions, the tawdry ornament and the jumble of ideas, which, with few exceptions, disfigure every sermon Mr. Bellew has published."

To Dr. Cumming two long reviews were devoted on June 14th and 21st, 1856, the first being 'The End; or, Proximate Signs of the Close of the Dispensation,' and 'Apocalyptic Sketches.' The last had a sale of 15,000 copies.

"with gross ignorance; his object is to— for he does not go so far as explicitly to say—that the end of the world is to take place, and this he does on the strength of certain prophecies in the Greek Testament, and their connection with certain historical events."

The review disclaims all knowledge of Cumming or his affairs:—

"We look only at the influence which his views, and at the doctrine which he promulgates, we feel very strongly that such influence should be exercised, nor such doctrine should be promulgated by incompetent persons without some

test.....An enormous proportion of it consists enunciations of the Papists, and announcements of the approach of the end of the world. It is not much to say that he is principally occupied in emanating, as widely as possible, mutual distast and indignation between two great religious communities, and in unsettling the minds of his immediate flock in the pursuit of all their inary duties."

Spurgeon was also severely dealt with; but in many ways he quietly took advantage of criticism. He had criticisms and caricatures in into volumes, and they were preserved him at the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Jew and Cumming are almost forgotten, the name of Spurgeon will for long years to come kindle a glow in many hearts.

*The Saturday Review* took the same course regard to the literature of the day as it did to foreign and home politics: it attempted a complete record, but merely reviewed the books as were considered to be of special interest. From the first two volumes we have made the following notes.

On November 10th, 1855, Longfellow is congratulated on his new poem, 'The Song of Hiawatha,' and "on the success which has ended his labour." The reviewer recognises him as

scholar and a poet.....In him we shall find, if always masculine vigour and terseness, yet always freshness, tenderness, simplicity—the thoughtful brain of a scholar, and the loving heart of a man."

In the same number Christopher North's 'poetes' are noticed,

with all their faults, which are palpable enough, a valuable contribution to our literature. They are the effusions of a powerful mind—wide and generous in their subject, embracing the current issues of their time, and throwing no small light on its history.....The pervading spirit is noble and generous. There is no smallness or soreness, no petty personal jealousy, no flippant disparagement, no malignity. Christopher North is eager to acknowledge merit in a political opponent. Even while he is holding up some unhappy wight to the censure of all mankind, his own temper is one of enough kindness and good humour."

On the 24th of November Browning's 'Men and Women' is subjected to a furious attack. It is described as

a book of madness and mysticism.....power not only wasted, and talent deliberately perverted.....We can find nothing but a set purpose to be obscure, and an idiot captivity to the jingle of dibrastic rhyme. This idle weakness really seems to be at the bottom of half the daring nonsense in this most daringly nonsensical book."

Sethe's 'Life and Works,' edited by Lewes, reviewed on the 8th of December, and in the same number Brougham's contributions to *The Edinburgh Review* are described as "a most interesting record of the manifold

activity of an extraordinarily powerful mind."

Macaulay's third and fourth volumes of his 'History' are the subject of three articles, the first appearing on the 29th of December. The historian's style is thus described:—

"He seldom substitutes in the second clause of a sentence a pronoun or an equivalent expression for a word which has been used in the first. The antithesis is completed and pointed by the repetition of the same subject in relation to predicates which are always various, and often studiously contradictory. Almost every page of the 'History' furnishes instances of this verbal peculiarity..... Mr. Macaulay may justly boast, notwithstanding the objections which critics may urge against his composition, that he has taught thousands to read history who had never before attempted so dry a study—and that one of the most obscure portions of English annals is now more familiar to the great mass of educated persons than the struggles of the Commonwealth, the wars of Marlborough, or the loss of America."

On January 19th, 1856, George Meredith's 'The Shaving of Shagpat' receives the highest praise:—

"A quaint title ushers in an original and charming book, the work of a poet and a story-teller worthy to rank with the rare story-tellers of the East, who have produced, in the 'Arabian Nights,' the 'Iliad' of romance.....Although written in prose, liberally sprinkled with verses, the work is a poem throughout. In every page we are aware of the poet.....The charm [of the book] has surpassed that of any Eastern work we ever read since the Arabian tales; and George Meredith, hitherto known to us as a writer of graceful, but not very remarkable verse, now becomes the name of a man of genius—of one who can create."

In the same number an affectionate tribute is paid to Humboldt in a review of his 'Kleine Schriften,' dedicated by him to "the greatest geologist of the present day, the most acute observer of nature," Leopold von Buch, "in memory of a sixty years' untroubled friendship."

Rogers's 'Table Talk' brings forth a light, chatty article on the 16th of February—Rogers, who

"had known all, or nearly all, the celebrities of England. His first poem was published in 1786, before Darwin, now long forgotten, was heard of—before Crabbe had written his best poems—while Cowper was gaining a little celebrity—and while Johnson still reigned in Bolt Court."

He saw Lady Hamilton, at a party given to the Prince of Wales, go through all those "attitudes" which have often been engraved. He saw Nelson spin a teetotum with his one hand during a whole evening for the amusement of some children. Of Wellington it is related that he was once in danger of being drowned at sea. It was bedtime, and the captain told him, "It will soon be all over with us." "Very well," answered the Duke.

"then I shall not take off my boots." The book, it will be remembered, teems with the sayings of Sydney Smith. Among those quoted is his telling Rogers of "a very odd dream" he had had on the previous night: "that there were thirty-nine Muses and nine Articles, and my head is still quite confused about them."

In noticing Herbert Spencer's 'Principles of Psychology' on the 1st of March the reviewer

"cannot help one reflection. Whatever pain may be felt at finding so remarkable an intellect on the side of opinions which most readers must regard as opposed to their most cherished convictions, there will be a counterbalancing pleasure and a high moral influence in the contact with a mind so thoroughly earnest and sincere in the search after truth as every page of this work shows Mr. Spencer to be."

On the 15th Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass' receives summary treatment: "If the 'Leaves of Grass' should come into anybody's possession, our advice is to throw them instantly behind the fire."

On the 22nd Grote is congratulated on his completion of his history of Greece, "from the days of Homer to the death of Alexander":—

"Portions of his vast subject will hereafter receive additional inquiry, and be placed in a new and fuller light, and his thoughts will fructify and expand in the minds of other men; but it will be long before the work, as a whole, can be superseded, and his history will remain to many generations as a monument of learning, of wisdom, and of penetration."

On the same date a review of Singer's 'Shakespeare' states:—

"It is not creditable to English men of letters that a satisfactory edition of England's greatest poet should still be a desideratum; yet every student must admit the mortifying fact.....There are many causes of the many failures—the principal cause, however, and that which brings all the others in its train, is the mediocrity of the men who have undertaken the task. Even in the case of Johnson, Pope, and Campbell, this sweeping charge of mediocrity is applicable, for these men, remarkable as they were, were but mediocre in their knowledge of Elizabethan literature and of the dramatic art. No dramatist has ever set himself to the task—no man of special knowledge and great intellectual power has thought it worthy of his labours, or thought himself competent to undertake it. The difficulties we admit to be very great. It is indispensable that whoever engages in the work should be familiar with much more than the Elizabethan literature. He must know the Spanish drama, and the early drama of France and Italy, and he must be a dramatic critic."

The subject of Mrs. Fitzherbert and George IV. has been recently revived through the publication of the work by Mr. Wilkins. *The Saturday Review* of the

29th of March notices the memoirs of the Hon. Charles Langdale, who had set his heart upon the production of the papers deposited at Coutts's, to which Mr. Wilkins, by permission of King Edward, has had access. Mrs. Fitzherbert's executors, Sir George Seymour and Mr. Forster, objected: "They urged that those papers only proved the marriage of Mrs. Fitzherbert with the Prince—a thing which for many years past has never been disputed." In the book appear the letters from the Duke of Wellington to Lord Stourton, refusing his consent to the publication of the papers contained in the packet:—

"I do protest most solemnly against the measure proposed by your Lordship—that of breaking seals affixed to the packet of papers belonging to the late Mrs. Fitzherbert, deposited at Messrs. Coutts the bankers, under the several seals of the Earl of Albemarle, your Lordship, and myself."

Victor Hugo's 'Les Contemplations' receives high eulogy in the number for the 26th of June:—

"We owe a debt of unmixed gratitude to the exile at Guernsey for the rich banquet of poetry which it has been our privilege to partake. We are not singular in our opinion as to its value, may be gathered from the fact that the first edition of the 'Contemplations' was exhausted on the day of publication."

In the review of 'The Angel in the House' on the 11th of October, *Coventry Patmore* is recognized as "a true poet." The work "deserves to be read and remembered, not because it is exempt from faults, but because it is unmistakably the production of a poet."

A book which forms "part of the nation's title-deeds to greatness," Capt. McClure's 'Discovery of the North-West Passage,' is noticed on the 8th of November:—

"The whole story is to the last degree grand and noble, and it suffers nothing in the hand of the narrator.....If, during the late war, our navy had few opportunities for performing brilliant achievements, we may console ourselves by the reflection that one exploit, at any rate, was performed by British seamen, which neither Nelson nor Collingwood has excelled."

'Aurora Leigh' is the subject of a long article on the 27th of December, and severely criticized, but,

"notwithstanding the defects of the poem, Mr. Browning has more fully than ever proved that he is a poetess. The fable, the manners, and the diction, are, as it has been said, more than questionable; but after eliminating the story, the eccentricities of the actors, and a great part of the dialogue, there will remain an abundant store of poetical thought, of musical language, and of deep and true reflection."

On the same date the reviewer of 'Barr

Lyndon' is inclined to place it at the head of Thackeray's books:—

"It has an immense advantage over his better-known works in being far shorter—for which reason the plot is clearer, simpler, and more connected than it is in 'Vanity Fair,' 'Pendennis,' or 'The Newcomes.'.....We do not think that Mr. Thackeray's extraordinary power of description was ever more strongly illustrated than in the sketches which this volume contains of the wild mad Irish life of Dublin and the provinces in the last century.....In some respects it appears to be the most characteristic and best executed of Mr. Thackeray's novels, though it is far less known, and is likely, we think, to be less popular, than the rest."

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

(To be concluded.)

'THE LIVING LIBRARIE,' BY PHILIP CAMERARIUS, 1625.

THERE were two English editions of this work, the first appearing in 1621, and the second in 1625. It is the latter that forms the subject of this note. I shall here transcribe the contents of the title-page:—

The Living Librarie, or Meditations and Observations Historical, Natvral, Moral, Political, and Poetical. Written in Latin by P. Camerarius. And done into English by Iohn Molle Esquire. The second Edition.

Horace

Hee of all others fittest is to write.

That entermingleth profit with delight.

London, Printed by Adam Islip. 1625.

The difference between these two editions is very considerable—the second having a Sixth Book which is not to be found in the first. To collectors the edition of 1625 is consequently the more desirable.

Philip was the third son of Joachim Camerarius, a most distinguished man, to whom we owe a 'Life of Philip Melancthon,' still held in repute by students of the history of that period. Another son, Joachim, called after his father, was a doctor of medicine and a botanist and scientist of the greatest eminence. Philip, the third son, chose law as a profession. His career was a very distinguished one, and he was held in high honour by his contemporaries. He was a Doctor of Basle in 1573, and in 1581 was installed Chancellor of the University of Altorf. He was born in Nuremberg in 1537, and died in the same place on 22 June, 1624.

Of the personal history of the translator, John Molle, I regret that I have not been able to learn anything more than what is contained in the Dedication to the Lord Keeper Williams, subscribed "Ryc. Baddeley"; and in the address "To the Reader," presumably from the same pen. A more inflated

and pedantic bit of writing surely never came from the pen of any man than the former, while the latter, if written in a more natural vein, is equally barren of personal interest. The following passage, taken from the latter, must be accepted for what it is worth:—

"The consideration whereof did long since iustly moove a right learned and religious Gentleman [in the margin Mr. Iohn Molle] (whose solid and knowne worth hath been long approoved at home, but much more abroad, for which cause his memorie shall be in *benedictione sempiterna*) to vndertake the translation thereof, as before that it had been done into French out of Latine (in which language it was at the first curiously arayed) into our vulgar; whereby the benefit thereof might accrue and be communicated to this Nation also. Accept therefore (ingenious Reader) this his travell in good part, and make that vsefull profit to thy selfe, in the due perusing thereof, which shall best sort both for the accomplishment of thine owne good, and of his desires, who for thy sake did first attempt and finish this Taske. So may some happie hand hereafter goe on in the finishing of the Remainder of these Meditations, and other peeces of the same Author, which are had in no small estimation, by their iust desert, amongst the learned of these times."

Nor does the address "To the Reader," explanatory of the appearance of the Sixth Book, and subscribed "H. Molle," afford anything more personal than what is given above. From its language I have no doubt that "H. Molle" was a son of the translator of the former portion of the work, and completed what his father had left undone.

The title of the original work was 'Hormæ Subsecivæ,' and in the address, "To the Reader," already referred to, we are told that the author entitled these meditations 'The Employment of Spare Hours.' The change in the title to 'Living Librarie' was probably suggested as one more likely to attract public attention.

Of the work itself, I have no hesitation in saying that it is altogether excellent. It is packed full of information of the most curious and varied kind. One of its charms is the personal vein which runs through it. In one place the author tells of a conversation he had with his father, as it were by the fireside, about the extraordinary performances of an ancient Egyptian magician; and in another place he records a marvellous story of a deaf and dumb boy, "which my brother Joachim the Doctor told me at his returne from a journey out of the countrey of Hesse." Nor are his own numerous personal reminiscences less interesting. To his profound learning Camerarius added a very keen perception of human character, and his work, in its own way, is not unworthy to take a place on the same shelf with the 'Essays' of

Montaigne and Bacon. It may be added that while he draws largely on ancient authors for many of his illustrations, it is noteworthy that he was not indifferent to many of his learned contemporaries. For example, our Scotch countryman George Buchanan—in one place he calls him “an excellent Poet of our time”—seems to have been a great favourite with him, while he shows his appreciation of Du Bartas by quotations from his well-known poem. In a word, this ‘Living Librarian’ is, in every way, a most delightful, entertaining, and informing book.

In 1577 Sir Philip Sidney was appointed ambassador to the Court of the Emperor Rudolph of Germany. Camerarius records that when on that mission he had the pleasure of meeting our illustrious countryman. He goes on to say that

“as one day he talked privately with me & some others, he entertained vs with very memorable discourses. And as we fell vpon the speech, Whither it were true (as the Ancients say, and the moderne beleue) that England cannot endure wolues,”

Sir Philip discoursed on this subject to the evident satisfaction of the company. Having looked over several monographs on Sir Philip Sidney, as well as the ‘Life’ by Dr. Thomas Zouch, published in 1809, I do not see any reference to this incident. Camerarius records the whole discourse, and winds up thus (p. 99):—

“This discourse of Sydneis, accompanied with other memorable speeches touching Ireland, where his father gouerned; and of Saint Patricks hole, much esteemed when time was (at this day little set by) was very pleasing to the companie that sate at table with him, and no man would make any question thereof, especially when he saw it approoued by Hubert Languet, a man of most exquisit iudgment, and exceeding well trauelled in the knowledge of things, and in the affairs of the world. For my part I began a while after to consider of it more diligently, and viewed the Maps of England and of Scotland, and withall the Historiographers, especially Camden and Buchanan, who are had in more esteeme than the rest: and then I found that every thing answered and agreed with Sydneys discourse.”

There is a chapter devoted to ‘The Industrie and Fidelitie of Dogs: their Elogie, or memorable Praise,’ in which the following passage occurs. As Camerarius does not give his authority for this incident, as he usually does, the probability is he was himself a witness to the performances of this horse (p. 84):—

“And of late dayes a Scottish-mans horse gaue occasion of great sifting and wonderment to many persons that saw him at Paris and other places.”\*

\*[\* For anecdotes about Morocco, Banks’s bay horse, celebrated in Tudor times, see LADY RUSSELL’S article, 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 281.]

We have a chapter entitled ‘Of Decemners and Masters of fond Superstition. Observations touching the latter day,’ in which there is a humorous story of “a certaine Curat of our time,” who predicted, as the result of certain arithmetical calculations, which were evidently satisfactory to himself, that the world would shortly come to an end, “pointing out the very day and hower when it should be.” The predicted day came round, and truly it was such a day of fearful thunder and lightning that the good people of the place had no doubt but the end had really come. By and by, however, the storm passed away, the sun again shone out with its wonted splendour, and when the people found his prediction falsified he took refuge from popular fury by taking “him to his heeles.” Hakewill, on the authority of “Philipp Camerarius a learned man, and Counceller to the state of Noringberg,” imports this story into his ‘Apologie’ (ed. 1635, p. 24). The illustrious Napier of Merchiston was one of those who, like the curate in the above story, also from arithmetical calculations, set a time for the world’s ending; but he placed the event so far in the future that it exposed him to some very caustic lines in Latin by John Owen, the epigrammatist, of which the following is an English translation (they are quoted by Hakewill, from whom I take them):—

Ninetie two yeares the World as yet shall stand,  
If it do stand or fall at your command.  
But say, why plac’d you not the Worlds end  
nigher?  
Lest ere you dyed you might be prov’d a lyer.

The authorship of the ‘Imitation of Christ’ is a controverted point. Dr. Dibdin, in his very interesting preface to the edition of that work published by Pickering in 1828, discusses the question at length. This is what Camerarius says, and the quotation may be taken for what it is worth (p. 61):—

“Therefore Thomas de Kempis, who lived about two hundred yeares agoe, saith well in his booke of the Imitation of Christ.”

I may mention that there is in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, a copy of this work in Latin, published in small 4to at Frankfort in 1606, which bears on the title-page the autograph of Ben Jonson, thus: “Sū Ben Jonsonij.” This title-page also bears the autograph of “R. Bayllie,” and looking to the place whence the volume originally came, I am almost certain that it is that of the celebrated Robert Baillie (1602-82), at one time Principal of the University of Glasgow. A. S.

ED BOWES. (See 5<sup>th</sup> S. vi. 208.)—  
I have just accidentally noticed this inquiry,  
and I will send your correspondent the following  
information, if he has not already obtained

John Bowes, of Babthorpe, co. York,  
eldest son, by the second wife, of  
John Bowes, second son, by his first wife,  
John Bowes, Lord Mayor of London  
who was descended from Sir Wil-  
liam Bowes, Governor of Bowes Castle.  
John Bowes left at his decease in 1655 five  
daughters, and was the ancestor  
of the Bowes of Darlington. See Burke's  
'Gentry,' 1900. p. 163.

FRANCIS H. RELTON.

14, Barton Road, Thornton Heath.

TANT.—Some time ago there was a  
dispute as to the use of  
Protestant in reference to members  
of the Church of England.

At the church of New and Old Sleaford,  
1877, the following passage is to be

At the eastern end of the north aisle, on a  
marble tomb of marble.....are the following  
inscriptions. On the south side:—

Within

body of y<sup>e</sup> Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> S<sup>r</sup> ROBERT CARR,  
in y<sup>e</sup> County of Lincoln, K<sup>t</sup> and Barro<sup>t</sup>,  
of y<sup>e</sup> Duchy & County Palatine of Lan-  
cashire, one of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Most Hon<sup>ble</sup> Privy

He died this life November y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>, in y<sup>e</sup> 45<sup>th</sup>  
year, and in y<sup>e</sup> years of our Lord, 1682.....  
gentleman of great parts, loyal to his  
country, and a true protestant  
to the Church of England."

M. P.

BEAK WORDS. (See 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 201.)  
—I have picked up the following  
Little Hucklow, near Tideswell:—

A *can*, a vessel into which the last  
udders of a cow were pressed.  
Cows had been milked in the  
way a man went round with an  
milk pail, and what he got was regarded  
as milk.

A roar as a bull does; to bellow.

A person who remains longest  
the morning of Shrove Tuesday.

It has been known to stay up all night  
and be made *bed-churls*. The word  
is used as *bed-churn*, and in that form  
I have often heard it. But one day I  
mentioned the custom of making  
to a farmer, when he said, "You  
*churl*," and his wife and daughter  
laughed at him. If *churl* is the right form,  
it is, we may account for *churn* by

the fact that *churl*, in the sense of a country-  
man or clown, is no longer used in the  
neighbourhood. By way of punishment the  
*bed-churl* was swept with a broom.

*Burn-can*, a vessel for carrying water, with  
a ring on the top and a handle on the side.  
This vessel rested on a cushion by which the  
head was padded. The can is no longer  
used, and the people have ceased to carry  
water on their heads.

*Cate*, a cade lamb. A small farmer who  
had bought a few lambs was said to have  
"got 'em from Hadfield's *cates*." This form  
does not occur in the 'N.E.D.' and it may  
throw light on the etymology. The feminine  
name Kate appears to be identical with it.

*Eager on*, to incite. Two dogs were fight-  
ing in the village, and the boys "kept  
*eagering* them on." The latest instance of the  
word in the 'N.E.D.' is dated 1581, and the  
'E.D.D.' can give only one dialectal reference,  
without a quotation.

*Look*, to partake of, as "I'm just *looking*  
my tea." In my 'Sheffield Glossary' the  
word occurs in the sense of prepare.

*Self-hole*, a natural cavity in the ground  
or rock. The artificial holes made in the  
fields to hold water for the cattle are called  
*domes* or *meres*.

*Shrog*, a natural cavity in the ground.  
This is another name for a *self-hole*. There  
is yet a third name, and that is *loff-hole*. The  
'E.D.D.' has *lough-hole* from North Lanca-  
shire.

*Thumb and thimble*, a phrase used to express  
intimacy, as "They're all *thumb and thimble*  
up the village." S. O. ADDY.

PINKS'S 'HISTORY OF CLERKENWELL.'—  
The editor of this work, Edward J. Wood,  
acknowledges in the preface his indebted-  
ness to so many contributors that it would  
be of some interest to ascertain what portion  
of the text was actually written by Pinks  
before his death in 1860. This is brought to  
mind by my recently hearing of a copy of the  
work annotated by T. Edlyne Tomlins (author  
of 'Yseldon, a Perambulation of Islington,'  
1844-58). A former owner informs me that  
Tomlins in his marginalia claimed the author-  
ship of a large amount of the matter, most  
explicitly stating "This is my article,"  
"I made this research," &c.

There is nothing improbable in this claim,  
but a more careful examination of these  
notes is necessary before it can be accepted.  
Perhaps this will come before the notice of  
the present owner of the annotated copy, who  
will afford us the opportunity.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

**DIRECTORY OF FOREIGN PEERS.**—I desire to compile a directory of foreign peers resident in Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be glad if all those to whom my proposed work would apply will kindly send me particulars of the titles and decorations they may hold, with dates of creation, arms, genealogical details (*i.e.*, dates of births, marriages, and deaths), giving, where possible, the remotest ancestor, and the history and traditions of the family.

**BARON SETON OF ANDRIA.**

Seton Cottage, Victoria Road, Great Yarmouth.

**THOMAS HOOD AND DOUGLAS JERROLD.**—At the 1868 Exhibition of National Portraits at the South Kensington Museum the following three portraits were exhibited. I should feel grateful if any reader of 'N. & Q.' could tell me where those portraits now are:—

No. 593. Thomas Hood. To waist; small size; seated in arm-chair; full face. Millboard, 12 by 9 in. [No artist's name given; lent by Tom Hood.]

No. 594. Thomas Hood. Three-quarter size, seated to l. near writing table, pencil in hand. Canvas, 50 by 40 in. [No artist's name given, but apparently the one taken at Ostend by Lewis in 1838. Lent by Dr. William Elliot.]

No. 597. Douglas Jerrold. Bust, seated to l. profile; signed at back; painted 1839. Canvas, 24 by 20. [By William Bewick; lent by Mrs. Nosedale.]

**WALTER JERROLD.**

Hampton-on-Thames.

**POPULATION OF A COUNTRY PARISH.**—Will any of your readers kindly inform me, in their opinion, the most accurate way of ascertaining the population of a country parish in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries? Where can the returns of Archbishop Sheldon's religious census be seen?

R. L. E.

**"GOD'S BLESSING FARM."**—Having observed in a paragraph of a local newspaper, under the head of Wimborne Minster, the singular name of "God's Blessing Farm," I shall be glad if your readers can throw any light upon the way in which the name was acquired.

A. M. H.

**KING'S MONEY.**—Could you give me any information concerning the origin of "the King's money," sometimes described as "the King's letter money" and "the King's bounty," which was first distributed in the

parish of St. Bartholomew the Great "according to direction from the Chancery Office," in 1732, and was continued annually until 1825? The amount distributed was 7*l.*, in small amounts of about 2*s.* to poor persons in the parish. E. A.

**STEER FAMILY.**—In 4<sup>th</sup> S. x. 168, 3 are references to this family. 'Familie Minorum Gentium' gives pedigree of Steer. Where were the nine of William Steer, of London, and afterwards of Northampton, by his wife Anne, daughter of Samuel Rastall, baptized? Their daughter Ann married 31 January, 1782, William — afterwards Drury-Lowe—of Leicestershire, Derbyshire. She is given as dying, at the age of 104. The date and circumstances of baptism would be interesting. Was her brother Charles Steer, who died 13 November, 1810, and who is said to have been buried at Chichester, buried? Can any of the names in Hunter be filled in? Who now represents this family?

**REGINALD STEWART BODDEN.**  
Worthing.

**JOHN BOWLE, D.D.**—Is there in any portrait of John Bowle, D.D., Salisbury 1620-30, and Bishop of Exeter 1630-37? If so, where can it be seen?

A. R. M.

Salisbury.

**GEOFFREY GRIN, GENT.**—Who wrote "Rhyming Reminiscences and Couplets. By Geoffrey Grin, Gentleman, 1826? The author was apparently an actor. F. J.

**E.B.**—In the churchyard of Laleham, an inscription to "the wife of George E.B., of this parish, E.B." Can any readers tell me what E.B. means? W.

**ADMIRAL JOHN GREY AND THE RIVER DERRY.**—In two families descending from Admiral Grey there is a tradition that he took a leading part in the breaking up of the boom at Derry. I always thought it had been done by Micaiah Browning. Is there any foundation for the Grey tradition? Particulars about this officer's career, and his ancestors, will be very acceptable. FRANK.

**TALE OF RUSSIAN LIFE.**—Can any readers aid me in finding the title of a tale read with much interest about sixty years ago, although I should not perhaps have much about it now? It was a tale of social life, not a translation. The

I think, or had been, in our naval service. I do not remember the plot or any of the incidents, but have a vivid memory of the names of some of the characters—among them, the Boyard Youriwich Millolaski; a Chomiak, a peasant; a Zaporelska Cos—and a Zemski Jariska (Russian tax collector). Perhaps some one conversant with such stories may be able to identify the

S. E. W.

COLE, CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARY.—Can any one tell me which of the works of William Cole, the Cambridge antiquary, contains a list of old Cambridgeshire (and other) places also where his works are to be seen? I have looked in the British Museum Catalogue, but can find nothing to guide me.

R. M.

BREW TRADITIONS.—Can any of your readers give Rabbinic authority for the following traditions?—

1. The mark of Cain was his skin becoming

black. The wife of Ham was a descendant of Ham and some of his children were black. The water at the poles was frozen to prevent the drying up of the Deluge.

Y. N.

VERY.—Could you refer me to any work giving information on the following headings? 1. The relation between art and commerce. 2. The fact that the elements of Greece in art were possible only because slaves conducted her commerce. 3. The relation of Egypt's commercial prosperity to slavery.

KRUG.

THE "E" IN CHAUCER.—Would Prof. Fowler tell to whom all students of English are under such a vast debt of obligation, kindly to aid this difficulty for me in your columns? It may be stated thus: When did the initial *e*, pronounced in Chaucer's day, first come to be sounded in English? What of the initial *e*, for example, in 'The King's Student'?

STUDENT.

PHILIP JENNINGS CLERKE, BART.—According to Burke's 'Extinct Baronetries,' Philip Jennings Clerke, of Duddleston, Salop, was created a baronet 26 October, 1774, and died 22 April, 1812. I should be glad to obtain the date of his death and the particulars of his parentage and career.

G. F. R. B.

MONTAGU.—This octogenarian (1770-1851), who had known a good deal of the most interesting people of his time, is stated in Charles Knight's 'Cyclo-

pædia of Biography' to have left, amongst his hundred volumes of MSS., both a memoir of himself and his contemporaries, and a diary. Is it known in whose possession these autobiographical records now are? The account of Montagu in the 'D.N.B.' is silent about them.

CYRIL.

WESTLAND MARSTON.—Some years ago it was stated to me by a near relative of Dr. Westland Marston, the eminent dramatic poet, who died fifteen years ago, that the poet owed his descent to the same ancestor as "Sarah Hoggins," the village maiden of Bolas Magna, in Shropshire, who married the Marquis of Exeter, and was the heroine of Tennyson's 'Lord of Burleigh.' I should be greatly obliged by any information as to the accuracy of this statement.

JOSEPH RODGERS.

12, St. Hilda's, Whitby.

SHINGLE BERRIES.—In a letter of my grandfather W. Fowler, 30 August, 1810, he mentions to a Liverpool correspondent "about half a pint of the red shingle berries"; and on 2 January, 1811, he writes: "The shingle berries are exactly what I wanted.....much obliged.....for necklace and berries." I rather think that W. F. wanted the "berries" for a necklace for his daughter Rebecca. I have not found the term in any glossary or dictionary that I have consulted. What are "shingle berries"?

J. T. F.

Durham.

SAMUEL WHITCHURCH, POET.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' help me to particulars of Samuel Whitchurch, a poet who flourished, or at any rate wrote, at the beginning of the last century? He and one of his poems, 'The Battle of Instruction,' are mentioned several times by Joseph Lancaster in letters written in 1811 and 1812.

DAVID SALMON.

Swansea.

'HUGH TREVOR.'—Who wrote 'Hugh Trevor,' which appeared in the eighteenth century, and presumably was a novel? Any other particulars about it would be interesting.

ARTHUR HOUSTON.

22, Lancaster Gate, W.

ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE.—When was the custom first established in England of placing the arms of an heiress upon an escutcheon of pretence? The ancient custom was undoubtedly to impale the arms of an heiress with those of her husband, giving her arms the preference by placing them on the dexter side of the shield, and I know an instance of arms treated in this way as late as the end of the seventeenth century. In drawing out an

emblazoned family tree, at what date would it be correct to place the arms of heiresses in pretence upon the shields of their husbands? Again, should the arms of an heiress descend as a quartering to all her children, or only to her eldest son and heir? G. B.

OPEN-AIR PULPITS.—Lately at the Hotel Brufani, Perugia, I overheard an American lady exclaiming, "That lovely open-air pulpit—I never saw one before. I really must go and see it again!" She was referring to St. Bernardino's pulpit outside the Duomo. It occurred to me that a full list of open-air pulpits known to exist or to have existed in Britain would be very interesting, if no such list has been already compiled. May I ask for information on this subject?

CHARLES SWYNNERTON.

PARKER'S CONSECRATION AND "SUFFRAGAN" BISHOPS.—On 9 September, 1559, a commission was issued to the Bishops of Durham, Bath, and Peterborough, together with Kitchin, Bishop of Llandaff, and Barlow, the record of whose consecration is missing, and Scory, who was consecrated by Cranmer in 1551, commanding them to consecrate Parker Archbishop of Canterbury. The three first mentioned refused to conform to Protestantism, and Kitchin, though conforming, refused to act. Accordingly, another commission was issued on 6 December, 1559, to Kitchin, Barlow, and Scory, with Coverdale, consecrated by Cranmer in 1551, John Hodgkins, Bishop of Bedford, and John Salisbury, Bishop of Thetford. In the event Parker was consecrated by Barlow, Scory, Coverdale, and Hodgkins, Kitchin still refusing. Why was Stanley, Bishop of Sodor and Man (who conformed), not commanded to consecrate Parker? And why did John Salisbury not join? As it happened, no bishop with a see consecrated Parker, and only one auxiliary bishop. Besides (1) Hodgkins and (2) Salisbury, who both undoubtedly conformed, there were alive in England (3) Lewis Thomas, Bishop of Shrewsbury, who died 1560/1; (4) Thomas Sparke, Bishop of Berwick, who conformed, and died in possession of his preferments 22 February, 1571; and (5) Robert Pursglove, Bishop of Hull, who refused to conform. The probability is that (6) William Finch, Bishop of Taunton, who died in 1559, had died before either commission was issued. The late Dr. F. G. Lee, in his book 'The Church under Queen Elizabeth,' at p. 31, seems to have thought that three other auxiliary bishops were available, viz. (7, 8, and 9) the Bishops of Ipswich, Marlborough, and

Shaftesbury; but Thomas Manning, ofborne, Bishop of Ipswich, does not appear after 1542, in which year he resigned the College of Mottingham; Thomas Mor Bickley, Bishop of Marlborough, seems to have died in 1553 (*Wilts Archæol. Magazine*, v. 41); and of Thomas Brad Stephens, Bishop of Shaftesbury, no appears to exist, except that of his consecration. When did he die? Were any "suffragan" (i.e., auxiliary) bishops consecrated at the accession of Queen Elizabeth?

JOHN B. WAINSWORTH.

### Replies.

#### SCOTCH COMMUNION TOKEN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 387.)

TOKENS came into use in the Presbyterian Church almost immediately after the Reformation. They are mentioned in the Records of St. Andrews under date 1572. They were struck in Edinburgh by order of the Dean of Guild before 1572. From that time onwards they have been in constant use in the Church of Scotland. They have been adopted by the other Presbyterian Churches in succession, not only in Scotland, but in America and in the colonies. Though the token is still in use in many churches, it is gradually being superseded by a printed card. Formerly they were often called "tickets" than "tokens," even what were called tickets were made of lead, brass, or other alloy, or of leather. For these particulars I am indebted to an article by the Rev. Dr. James Edinburgh, printed in the 'History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club,' vol. 1, 1899, p. 109, with four illustrative plates of Border Church tokens. The oldest Scottish token known to Dr. Paul is of the year 1572. The writer adds that it is a mistake to suppose that the custom belongs to Presbyterianism or even to Protestantism. Certificates or tokens were used in the Roman Catholic Church in some parts of Europe after the Council of Trent. There is also evidence of their use in the Church of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

R. OLIVER.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

This subject has been very fully discussed by the Rev. Thomas Burns, F.R.S.E., in the fourth chapter of his 'Old Scottish Communion Plate' (Edinburgh, 1892). He says:—

"There can be little doubt that the communion plate has been in use since the Reformation. The

the infant days of the Reformed Church consisted of a written or stamped card called a ticket very probable.....There can be no doubt, however, that at a very early date the use of a metallic token was also introduced.....When the metallic token was introduced, the practice of having a written card was not altogether abolished.....For a time both the written card and metallic token were used.....and in the course of time the card was permanently superseded by the metallic token.....This is probably the explanation why the terms 'ticket' and 'token' are so frequently used to designate the same passport, and that in later days the same term 'ticket' was applied to what was in reality a metallic token."

From Kirk-Session Records quoted by Mr. Burns it appears that metallic tokens were used in the parish church of St. Andrews 1590. In Glasgow in 1593 the tokens were made of lead, but in 1603 of tin. Brass tokens were in use in some parishes. The chapter includes five full-page plates of tokens, which bear (1) the initial letter of the parish, (2) the year, (3) the minister's initials, (4) ornaments, (5) miscellaneous marks. A post-note on p. 458 refers to 'N. & Q.,' 5<sup>th</sup> S. 515.

There is a collection of old tokens in the Library of the Church of Scotland, General Assembly Hall, Castlehill, Edinburgh. The Library is open every Wednesday forenoon throughout the year.

Communion tokens were occasionally used in Episcopal churches in Scotland, and they sometimes bore a cross; but a cross is not to be found on some Church of Scotland tokens. Ingleby Wood's 'Scottish Pewterers and Pewterers' should be consulted.

W. S.

TRAFALGAR (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 385).—In connexion with the pronunciation of this name it may be worth mentioning that I lately had a communication from Earl Nelson stating that his late son's title (Viscount Trafalgar) was accented on the last syllable (the new heir is styled Viscount Merton). Byron's line is thus shown to be correct, whilst, as all who know anything of the language are aware, a Spanish word ending in a consonant takes regularly the accent at its close, unless specially marked to the contrary. But the English mispronunciation, which it would be vain to attempt to reform in the case of squares and streets, must have prevailed from the very outset, for a surgeon of Nelson's own veterans, whom I knew in my youth, told me who had a weakness for verse-writing, had printed a composition containing the following line:—

I was at anchor in Trafalgar Bay.

ED. 'WHITAKER'S PEERAGE.'

Example of pronunciation from Scott:—

Nor mourn ye less his perished worth,  
Who bade the conqueror go forth,  
And launched that thunderbolt of war  
On Egypt, Hafnia, Trafalgar.

The accenting of the second syllable in the name Trafalgar Square is also found in Sepulchre Street, Scarborough, and formerly in Charlotte Street (three syllables), Nottingham.

W. J. DICKISSON.

Mitcham.

Rossetti, in his fine sonnet on the death of Nelson, accents this word on the ultimate syllable, but Browning, in his 'Home Thoughts from the Sea,' on the penultimate.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

DR. KREBS seems surprised to hear this word pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. But is not this recognized as the correct pronunciation? I have always understood so. It is true that of late years I have usually heard the word accented on the penultimate, but, if my memory serves me, the other pronunciation was very prevalent, although not universally so, among educated people thirty or forty years ago, and was recognized as right, though sometimes thought rather pedantic, and avoided for this reason.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUBS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 388).—*The Theatrical Journal*, 1840-73, edited by William Bestow, gives the particulars your correspondent requires. The early efforts on the boards of private theatres of some who may now be considered stars in the theatrical firmament are chronicled in this publication, which, despite disregard of style and type, contains much information not to be met with elsewhere. A complete set is very scarce; the last I saw was catalogued in the sale of the late Sir William Fraser's books.

ROBERT WALTERS.

Ware Priory.

I have a number of odd issues of *The Theatrical Times*, originally published as a penny weekly in 1846. It was devoted to the professional and amateur stage. My first number is for Saturday, 15 May, 1847. There is an advertisement on the last page: "To Theatrical Amateurs: The Kemble Club Literary and Dramatic Society are seeking for fresh members," &c. The committee rooms were at Ashley's Hotel—only about fifteen years demolished—Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. In the issue for Saturday, 26 June, there is a long account of two performances at the Dramatic Institution, Gray's Inn Road. The Bijou is mentioned, where Miss Herbert Alexandra's class at Bay-

water "provided patrons with a dramatic treat." The first mention of club is in the same number in which the Bijou occurs, and this is the only one up to that date. Another paper, *The Theatrical Journal*, of 4 November, 1868, mentions the Imperial Dramatic Club, located evidently at the Lecture Hall, Carter Street, Walworth. At the end of this publication, however, a list of amateur clubs is given: "The Burton," "Essex," "Garrick" (established fifteen years), "Milton," "Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade," "The Shakespearian," "Thalia," "Fitz-Roy," and "Alexandra" (Liverpool). They are all called *Dramatic* clubs, and there were many more.

S. J. A. F.

PRISONER SUCKLED BY HIS DAUGHTER (10th S. iv. 307, 353).—According to an old copperplate engraving by Alex. Voet, jun. (in my possession), issued about 1640 (date of artist's death), this subject was painted by Paul Rubens. The inscription beneath is as follows: "En pia nata, svvm. proprio foveat vbera patrem. Ille senex, dvro, carcere pressvs erat."

Some years ago I observed in a Liverpool broker's shop a very fine copy of the original painting. The vendor informed me that it was practically unsaleable on account of the unpleasant nature of the subject.

WM. JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

This subject was at one time much in favour with painters and poets. To the list of pictures already given let me add 'Kindesliebe (Cimon und Pera),' by Peter Paul Rubens, in the Rijks Museum at Amsterdam. It would, I think, be interesting to enlarge the inquiry to include literary treatments of the subject.

Garrick produced (26 February, 1772) a tragedy, 'The Grecian Daughter,' by Arthur Murphy, in which the heroine saves her father's life (behind the scenes) in this unusual manner. Murphy, in a postscript to the published play, says it is founded on a passage in Valerius Maximus (lib. v. c. 4, 'De Pietate in Parentes'), which narrates how a Roman woman, whose jailer had instructions to starve her to death, was thus saved by the ministrations of her daughter. The Latin author refers to a Greek tale, "in which the heroine performs the same act of piety to a father in the decline of life." Murphy continues, "The painters long since seized the subject, and by them it has been called 'Roman Charity.'" In order to improve his play, by giving it "an air of real history," Murphy made the father, Evander, a king

of Syracuse, deposed and imprisoned by Dionysius the younger, and rescued by his son-in-law, Timoleon. After this outrage on historical fact, we are not surprised to find Dionysius the younger saddled with the misdeeds of the elder tyrant of that name, and, in the last act, killed by the imaginary daughter of the imaginary king. I have given Murphy's reference to Valerius Maximus without verifying it. I hope it is more accurate than his history. Towards the end of his 'Postscript,' he admits an obligation for "no more than three lines" to the 'Zelmire' of Belloy; also that "the subject of his tragedy has been touched in some foreign pieces." The 'Biographia Dramatica' says:—

"The first idea of writing this play is said to have been suggested to Mr. Murphy by a picture which he noticed as he was waiting in the room of a celebrated painter. In this picture the sentiment as he witnesses the interesting scene of a daughter suckling her parent, bursts into tears."

According to the same dictionary, in D'Urfey's 'The Grecian Heroine; or, the Fate of Tyranny' (published 1721), he has Timoleon among its characters. I have not a copy at hand to refer to, but think it is improbable that it illustrates the same story, and may have furnished Murphy with the "air of real history."

In my own time I have only known the affecting fable do duty in a waxwork exhibition in Briggate, Leeds, which I patronized one evening more than twenty years ago. There I found the incident which the dramatist had to leave to the imagination, done to the life without any reticence. The showwoman regarded with pride as one of her finest exhibits. According to the descriptive handbook (which, because of its quaint style, I preserved), the story is as follows:—

"Antony Molina [odd name for a Grecian daughter's father], a high and powerful gentleman, was detected among many others, during a period of civil commotion, of plotting against the king. He was ordered to be cast into prison and starved to death. His daughter got permission to see him once a day. She was searched every day as she entered the cell. She suckled her father for twelve months, when the king became acquainted with it. He softened his wrath so much, that he instantly granted the aged Molina a pardon, reinstated him in his former possessions, and settled a thousand a year upon his virtuous and affectionate daughter."

E. RIMBAULT DIBDEN.

MR. J. SMITH has seen a picture of the 'Caritas Romana,' a bas-relief over the door of the prison at the base of the Belfry at Ghent. This is popularly known as the 'Mammelokker,' and was put up when

These cells were constructed in the eighteenth century. I forget the precise legend attached to it.

EDWARD HERON-ALLEN.

The picture was painted by Hereyns' Meddin. An engraving of it is in the possession of a friend of mine. Size, including oak frame, 2ft. 7in. high by 2ft. 1in. Inscriptions at foot as follows:—

Filial Piety | Redditiue Vitam quam re-  
ceperat. | She gave back that Life which she had  
received. | From a beautiful Copy in Crayons by  
de Koster from the Original by Hereyns of  
Meddin, in the possession of J. Thiorais Esq. | En-  
graved by James Daniels (?) | Dedicated to his Ex-  
cellency Count Desborodko Privy Counsellor [sic]  
Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of all the  
Russias, &c. | London. Published May 23rd 1796  
F. Brydon at his Print and Looking Glass  
Warehouse, Charing Cross."

Will Mr. J. SMITH send me his address?

W. R. HOLLAND.

Carton-under-Needwood, Staffs.

"CATAMARAN" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 286).—A coloured picture of Rowlandson's, date 1811, by the pen or vice of a pun, gives a specimen of another kind of catamaran. An old woman carrying cats, one of which a servant feeds with a spoon, is shown under the title of 'A Catamaran, or an Old Maid's Nursery.' This was recently advertised as being on sale from Messrs. Myers & Co., 59, High Holborn, W.C.

ST. SWITHIN.

"WAKERLEY" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 369).—The name Wakerley is, of course, due to the place-name Wakerley, in Northamptonshire, on the W. border, at no great distance from Spingham, in Rutlandshire. The sense is "Wacra's lea," or field. The name Wacra is recorded in list B as given in Ellis's 'Introduction to Domesday Book'; and the genitive *Wacran* would regularly become *Waker* in later English.

Wakeley has a different prefix; like Wakefield, it means "a lea (or field) in which wakes were formerly held."

The name *Wacra* is short for *Wacora*, a weak masc. nom. from the A.-S. adj. *wacor*, vigilant; which is spelt *waker* in the 'Ancient Laws,' p. 142, where "ich was waker," i.e., I was wakeful, is used to translate the Lat. *Uigil* in Ps. cii. 7 (Vulgate). In the 'Promptorium Parvulorum,' p. 514, we find the entry *Waky, pervigil*. WALTER W. SKEAT.

"KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 361, 362).—The book published by the London County Council on the occasion of the opening of Kingsway and Aldwych on 18 October is such an excellent piece of work that it

seems ungracious to point out any defects in it. It contains, however, two statements that ought not to be allowed to pass without protest.

The first of these is on p. 25, where we read:—

"The Black Friars, on their arrival in England in the thirteenth century, first established themselves in a monastery on Holborn, which, subsequent to their removal to Blackfriars, the district named after them, passed into the hands of the Earls of Lincoln and became Lincoln's Inn."

This statement, which was first made by Stow ('Survey,' ed. 1598, pp. 362, 363), is merely founded on a guess, that Lincoln's Inn must be the site of the Earl of Lincoln's house. Some years ago I made a careful inquiry into the history of the site of Lincoln's Inn, and I claim to have proved ('Black Books of Lincoln's Inn,' vol. iv. pp. 263-302) that the House of the Blackfriars, granted to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in 1286, stood at the north-east corner of Shoe Lane, and was the mansion subsequently known as Holborn Hall. On the earl's death it descended to his daughter, Alesia, and subsequently became the property of the Lords Strange of Knockyn; it passed to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, on the marriage of Sir George Stanley with Joan, Baroness Strange of Knockyn, circa 1480, and was in their possession as late as 1612.

Lincoln's Inn, on the other hand, has a clear title from 1227, when Henry III. granted a site in Newstreet (Chancery Lane) to Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester. The original patent is in the possession of the Society, and was doubtless handed over as the root of title when William and Eustace Suliard purchased the freehold from Richard Sampson, Bishop of Chichester, in 1535.

The second point arises not in the text, but in the title to one of the admirable illustrations. Near the end is a photograph of the old house in Portsmouth Street, near the south-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields. The house itself bears in large letters the inscription: "The Old Curiosity Shop, immortalized by Charles Dickens." The title to the plate is more cautious, and says: "The Old Curiosity Shop, Portsmouth Street (said to have been the original of Dickens's 'Old Curiosity Shop')." Said, forsooth! Said by whom? There is not a tittle of evidence to support it; it is an impudent assumption. And the witness to prove the lie is Dickens himself. On the last page of the novel he says: "The old house had been long ago pulled down, and a fine broad road was in its place." It is to be regretted that

the County Council have given even a qualified authority for this preposterous claim.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Lincoln's Inn.

MR. RUTTON's interesting contribution unfortunately contains many errors and inaccurate deductions, and one statement in particular is altogether impossible: "At Charing Cross, Old Northumberland House was found an obstacle, and has been cleared away to make avenues to the great Embankment," &c. The italics are mine. No further comment is, I think, necessary.

ALECK ABRAHAM.

"BESIDE" (10th S. iv. 306, 375).—There have always been distinguished authors who have used "beside" where the grammarian would prefer the employment of "besides." Sir Thomas Browne, for example, introduces a paragraph in the Epistle Dedicatory to 'Hydriotaphia' with the remark: "Beside, to preserve the living, and make the dead to live.....is not impertinent unto our profession." Prof. Dowden shows the same preference in the monograph on Southey which he contributed in 1879 to the "English Men of Letters" Series. "Beside the enthusiasm proper in Southey's nature," he says on p. 26, "there was at this time an enthusiasm prepense." There is no accounting for these predilections and irregularities.

THOMAS BAYNE.

RODERIGO LOPEZ (10th S. iv. 306).—It may perhaps be of use to point out that in the 'Calendar of Cecil MSS.' iv. 438, Dr. Lopez and his son Anthony, a Winchester scholar, appear, possibly by a misprint, with the surname "Coppez" (cf. *ibid.* 501), and that in Mr. Kirby's 'Winchester Scholars,' pp. 155, 157, the son is misnamed Anthony "Leper." This son, who was elected a scholar in 1592, lost his scholarship upon his father's conviction for treason in 1594, but had it restored to him again next year. His name is therefore entered twice in the College register, and both entries describe him as Anthony Lopez, of St. Bartholomew's, London. I should welcome information about his subsequent career.

H. C.

"FAMOUS" CHELSEA (10th S. iv. 366).—I believe MR. LYNN is practically right, in spite of his having followed blind guides. It is impossible that Cealchythe could have been an old name of Chelsea, for *cealc* is *chalk*, and the modern name of it could never have got nearer than Chalkea.

The Cealchyth that is mentioned in the 'A.-S. Chronicle,' anno 785, is only famous for

the fact that a contentious synod was held there. It is not the same place as the Celchyth, Celc-hyth, or (usually) Celc-hyth of the A.-S. charters, as is evident from the phonology and pronunciation. Yet even Mr. Plummer has mixed them up; for he says in his notes to the 'A.-S. Chronicle' (ii. 58) that "in 789 [i.e., in a different year] a synod was held at Cealchythe," &c.; for which he duly refers us to Kemble and Birch.

But I always, when I can do so, verify my references; and when I turn to Kemble and Birch, it is the same old story. They do not mention Cealchyth at all, but only Celchyth. And I can well believe that this Celchyth is the same as the later Chelchethe mentioned in the 'Liber Custumarum,' p. 288; which easily may have become Chelchea or Chelsea.

Moreover, Celchyth was "famous." It is "in loco famoso qui dicitur Celchyth" in Birch, 'Cart. Saxon.,' i. 356 (A.D. 789); "in loco celebri qui dicitur Celchyth" in the same, i. 374 (A.D. 793). It is spelt Celche in A.D. 799-802, *ibid.*, i. 285; Celic-hyth in the same, i. 491 (A.D. 815); Celc-hyth in the same, i. 538; and Celc-hyth in the same, i. 354, 355, 356, 359, 374, 388, 390, 420. The charters are mostly Mercian.

As for *celic*, it usually means "a chalice" from Lat. acc. *calicem*; but it is hard to apply this. In l. 20 of 'The Traveller's Song,' Celic is given as the name of a king of the Finns!

WALTER W. SKELTON.

Those living and interested in Chelsea are indebted to MR. LYNN for his quotations relating to, and confirming, the ancient history of Chelsea. Meanwhile, may I correct a small error of detail in MR. LYNN's letter? Carlyle neither lived nor died at Cheyne Walk, but at Cheyne Row. His statue, a magnificent work of art, is in Cheyne Walk.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

I thought Carlyle died in Cheyne Row, not Cheyne Walk.

C. A. WARR.

LOUIS XIV.'S HEART (10th S. ii. 346, 496; iii. 336).—It may be well to add to the articles that have appeared in 'N. & Q.' on the fate of Louis XIV.'s heart that the *Morning Post* of 11 November contains, in 'Our Paris Letter,' a sketch of the history of the hearts of several French kings besides Louis XIV.

H. T.

ARCHBISHOP KEMPE (10th S. iv. 348).—Probably there is no authentic portrait of Cardinal Kempe in existence. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1883, there is a memoir of the cardinal by

mesake, the late accomplished antiquary J. Kempe, F.S.A., which is accompanied by the copy of a supposed portrait copied by John Martin from a picture in the possession of the Duke of Sutherland, which was formerly in the collection of Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill. It formed one of four panels which were doors to an altarpiece at, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, came into the possession of Peter Neve, Norroy, and were subsequently worn into four pictures by Horace Walpole. The portraits on the outside panels were proposed by Walpole to represent Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Cardinal Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury; but the emblems of a lion and of a scourge which are used in the pictures denote, in the opinion of competent antiquaries, that the portraits were intended to represent St. Jerome and St. Ambrose. A reference on this point may be made to the paper on the memorials of persons buried in the church of Allhallows, St. Martin, by George Richard Corner, F.S.A., and John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., which was published in the *Transactions of the London Middlesex Archaeological Society* (1862), 245-6. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

A portrait of this archbishop will be found in the 'History of the Kempe Family,' by J. F. Hitchin-Kemp.

GERALD FOTHERGILL.  
1, Brussels Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.

This prelate is represented in the east window of the church at Bolton Percy, and there is a portrait of him in the Archbishop's Palace at Bishopthorpe. This was presented twenty years ago by Mr. C. E. Kempe, who seems to be a collateral descendant of the thirteenth-century cardinal. See Keble's 'Bishopthorpe,' p. 66. ST. SWITHIN.

See 4th S. iv. 419; vii. 321.

A. R. BAYLEY.

"PAULES PETE" (10th S. ii. 87, 138).—This name occurs in an award made by the rebers of the Wrights for the city of London in March, 1467. They

are demed founde yat þe tenantes of þe saide ste and Convent [of Rievaulx] haue wrangwisly m and occupied xviii poules feet of þe grounde, saide Deanez and Chapiter."—*Cartularium abbas de Rievall* (Surtees, 1889), 259.

Q. V.

"THIS TOO SHALL PASS AWAY" (10th S. iv. —). It is interesting to find that one of our English poets consoled himself by a similar reflection. In the 'Complaint of' we find, five times over, viz. in ll. 7,

13, 17, 20, 27, the excellent sentiment: "Thæs oferode, thisses swā mag!" That is to say, "I survived that trouble, so likewise may I survive this one!" WALTER W. SKEAT.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 369).—The often-quoted line,

A rose-red city half as old as Time,

from Dean Burgon's Newdigate prize poem 'Petra,' of 1845, owes the last five words to Samuel Rogers, who in his 'Italy' (1842), p. 245, writes:—

By many a temple half as old as Time.

A. R. BAYLEY.

The line is in Burgon's Newdigate poem; but the author has borrowed his thought from Rogers's 'Italy.' I noticed this resemblance in an anonymous letter which appeared in *The Times* many years ago.

E. YARDLEY.

[Reply also from the REV. J. PICKFORD.]

"PHOTOGRAPHY" (10th S. iv. 367).—In 'The Penny Cyclopædia' (1840), under 'Photogenic Drawings,' we read:—

"Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerreotype, and the process itself either photography, photograph, or heliography (sun-drawing). The invention was first formally communicated to the public by M. Arago, who read an account of the Daguerreotype before the Academy of Sciences, January 7th, 1839."

Probably, therefore, that was the first place in which the word "photography" (in its French form) was used, and Sir John Herschel seems to have immediately adopted it, in preference to the others.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

THE DEVIL AND ST. BOTOLPH (10th S. iv. 328).—The devil still flies about the west end of Middleham Church, and keeps up an incessant breeze as he awaits the exit of a wily canon who appointed a meeting there, and left the building by a side-door to avoid the encounter. ST. SWITHIN.

'BYWAYS IN THE CLASSICS' (10th S. iv. 261, 352).—I see that Byron excuses himself for thrusting in the *tu*; and it was careless of me to overlook that. But he certainly thought that he was quoting from Horace, who has expressed himself similarly:—

Auream quisquis mediocritatem  
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti  
Sordibus tecti.

It would have been better if Byron had quoted the Latin correctly. *Medio* might have been a trisyllable in his verse, as it is in the original. Shakespeare often makes these Latin words trisyllables:—

All noble Marcius! Oh! let me twine  
Mine arms about that body.

Why dost thou send me forth, brave Cassius?

As *medio* is accented in English like *Cassius*, it is immaterial that the first syllable is short in Latin.

E. YARDLEY.

CATALOGUES OF MSS. (10th S. iv. 368, 415).—*'Catalogue of MSS. collected by Roger Dodsworth,'* by J. Hunter, 1838, and *'Index to the First Seven Volumes of the Dodsworth MSS.'* 1871 (?). J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

"UNDERTAKER" (10th S. iii. 188, 212, 273).—Swift uses the word in its modern, specialized sense in his *'Squire Bickerstaff Detected'* (1708): "Why, I was sent, Sir, by the company of undertakers"; "what with undertakers, embalmers, joiners, sextons, and your damned elegy-hawkers....."

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

LYNDE: DELALYNDE FAMILY (10th S. iii. 309, 417).—MR. MONTFORT asks whether all the Lyndes, Delalyndes, or De La Lyndes (whose arms are given by Papworth as three bucks' heads) were settled in Dorsetshire, and whether the Staffordshire De La Lyndes were another family.

In Hutchins's *'History of Dorset'* (third edition, vol. iv. p. 499) a pedigree of the above family is given as of Hartley and Winterborne Clenston, co. Dorset, whose "original arms" are there stated to be Argent, a cross lozengy (engrailed) gules; but it is mentioned that the arms afterwards assumed by the Dorset branch were Gules, three bucks' heads coupé argent.

The seal of Elias de la Lynde alluded to by MR. C. WATSON at the latter reference is described by Hutchins at vol. i. p. 189, where there also appears a lengthy account of this family, from which we learn that it was settled in Dorset from the time of Henry II., when one Robert de la Linde held one knight's fee in 12 Henry II., and was evidently of French origin.

The change of arms above mentioned may have arisen from the well-known Dorset legend—mentioned in Coker (*'Survey of Dorset'*) and Camden—that a member of the family who was bailiff of the forest of Blackmore, *temp.* Henry III., had committed the unpardonable offence of killing a white hart, and in consequence had been mulcted by the king in the payment of a heavy annual fine known as "white hart silver." The compilers of this last edition of Hutchins, however, throw doubt on the whole story as being improbable, and most unconstitu-

tional even for those times; though they admit that the assumption of the bucks' heads, probably in more recent times, by the Hartley branch might have arisen from the above tradition, which they state still lingered in the Vale of Blackmore, though they had been unable to obtain any original evidence in support of it.

The De La Lyndes, besides their Dorset property, possessed considerable estates in Somerset, Sussex, Lincolnshire, and Cumberland; but I can find no mention of their having held any property in Staffordshire. The name would appear to have been extinct in Dorset for many years, and their former estates at Hartley and Winterborne Clenston are held by the Digby and Mansel-Pleydell families respectively. The old manor house at Winterborne Clenston, now used as a farmhouse, is still a building of very considerable architectural interest.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

ANTHONY BEC (10th S. iv. 369).—It was at Lincoln, but in Durham Cathedral the Bishop Anthony Bec or Bek was interred. In Canon Fowler's reprint of the *'Rites of Durham'* (Surtees Society Publication, vol. cvii. p. 38) it is stated, on the authority of a MS. Roll dated about 1600, that

"Anthony Beeke Bushop of Durisme and patron of Hierusalem was.....the first Bushop that attempted to be buried in the abbay church on the chapter house, and to lye so neare the shrine of Sa'cte Cuthbert [ye wall beinge broken downe att ye end of ye Alley to bringe hym to his Coffin wch contynued vntill ye suppression of ye Abbey]."

The portion within brackets is taken from a volume of the Hunter MS., now in the Dean and Chapter Library, and Canon Fowler has a note in the appendix that the writer here following what appears to have been the common opinion in his day, though the doorway referred to, now walled up, is, like the one at the opposite end, evidently a part of the original design.

Hutchinson (*'Hist. Durham,'* vol. i. p. 234) deriving his information from the same source, records the interment in similar terms:—

"He died at Eltham, 3<sup>d</sup> March, 1310, having 28 years, and was buried in the church at Durham in the east transept, near the feretory of St. Cuthbert, between the altars of St. Adrian and Michael the Archangel, contrary to the custom his predecessors who, out of respect to the body of St. Cuthbert, never suffered a corpse to come within the edifice. It is said they dared not bring the bishop's remains in at the church door, but a house was made in the wall to receive them, near the place of interment."

Surtees (*'Hist. Durham,'* vol. i. p. 234)

s the story with a characteristic

y Beke was, therefore, the first who

slovenly, unhandsome corse,  
stwiixt the wind and his nobility.

, the funeral of the Patriarch Bishop  
ed with the same solemnities as that of  
or, Cardinal Langley, the breaking an  
ough the wall was a matter of necessity  
superstition, for Langley's hearse was  
the nave of the Cathedral by four  
c horses, which, with all their housings  
became the official perquisite of the

RICHARD WELFORD.

-upon-Tyne.

AND THE "PALACE OF TRAQUIR"  
387).—In 1787 Burns and his friend  
ade a tour through the south of  
the poet writing an interesting  
they went. Under date 14 May  
occurs:—

Inverleithen, a famous spa, and in the  
the palace of Traquair: where, having  
drunk some Galloway-why, I here  
o-morrow—saw Elibanks and Elibraes,  
side of the Tweed."

t Chambers's 'Life and Works of  
rns,' ii. 80 (Library Edition, 1856).

THOMAS BAYNE.

ill find, by reference to Napier's  
nd Haunts of Sir Walter Scott,  
is designated Traquair House as  
ce of Traquair" in his 'Border  
aving Edinburgh on 6 May, 1787,

come to Inverleithing, a famous shaw,  
vicinity of the Palace of Traquair, where  
d, and drank some Galloway-why, I  
till to-morrow."

"shaw" means, in the Scottish  
ow, and also a wood.

JAMES WATSON.

A NORWEB,' A LOST BOOK (10<sup>th</sup> S.  
copy of this book is in the British  
"Norweb, Janetta. Mrs. The  
f Janetta: a tale, alas! too true.  
gh, 1812, 12mo."

FRANCIS G. HALEY.

liberal Club.

MILLER'S ENGRAVINGS (10<sup>th</sup> S.  
David Constable, an Edinburgh  
he eldest son of the publisher, was  
ommission private plates of draw-  
jects in which he was interested  
graved for him. Most probably,  
the vignette of Hume's Monument,  
was one of such plates. William

Miller, as is well known, was largely employed  
and very liberally treated and encouraged by  
Archibald Constable, notably in connexion  
with engraved title-pages and illustrations to  
the Waverley Novels.

ALDOBRAND OLDENBUCK.

Fairport.

CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv.  
48, 135).—I am sorry that the obliging ex-  
perts who replied to my query are unable  
to adduce any positive evidence relating to  
Ireton's alleged occupancy of this house and  
the date of its erection. Since sending my  
query I have found that a boundary stone is  
let into the wall, dated 1614, with the letters  
10c on the obverse side. At this date  
Ireton was just four years old. In J. H.  
Lloyd's 'History of Highgate'—the most  
thorough and trustworthy work on the subject  
that I have come across—it is stated that  
Ireton certainly resided in Highgate, and his  
signature appears three times as one of the  
acting governors of the Grammar School.  
Perhaps one of your correspondents who has  
leisure for the task would undertake a re-  
search among the archives of the school and  
of the parish of Hornsey for the purpose of  
settling the points in question. It is desirable  
to bear in mind that Prickett's Prize Essay  
has to be read with caution. The following  
is a glaring instance of the author's careless-  
ness. He says that in the Register of Horn-  
sey Church there is an entry of a man dying  
in 1663 at Highgate, in the house of the  
Countess of Huntingdon, who, according to  
Prickett, was the celebrated countess who so  
zealously supported Wesley and Whitefield.  
As a matter of fact, Selina, Countess of  
Huntingdon, the "Queen of the Methodists,"  
was not born until thirty-four years after the  
above date. Unfortunately, Howitt, in his  
'Northern Heights,' has fallen into the same  
error, probably misled by Prickett.

HENRY JOHNSON.

JOHN DANISTER, WYKEHAMIST (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv.  
289, 355).—I hope some one may be able to  
prove or disprove, in a conclusive fashion,  
H. C.'s very ingenious suggestion that John  
Danister may be the same as John Fenn.  
The evidence I have to offer tends towards  
disproof, but is not convincing.

1. In the first place, Dr. Sander, who, as  
H. C. points out, knew Fenn, and who, it  
seems, knew Danister, differentiates them in  
the list in his 'De Visibili Monarchia,' which  
is reprinted in Gee's 'Elizabethan Clergy' at  
pp. 225 *sqq.* In this list John Danister appears  
as a priest, and John Fenn as the school-  
master of Bury St. Edmund's. Sander never

calls Fenn a priest, and it seems probable that, like Sander himself, he was ordained abroad.

2. That he was ordained abroad is stated by Dodd ('Church Hist.,' first edition, vol. i. p. 510) and by Gillow (ii. 244) and the 'D.N.B.' (xviii. 313). Pits is silent on the matter. Probably the 'D.N.B.' and Gillow follow Dodd.

Dodd is probably wrong in saying he was ordained from the English College at Rome, as the 'D.N.B.' points out. He may thus also be wrong in stating that he was ordained abroad; but until it is shown that John Fenn was a priest at Elizabeth's accession, I do not feel inclined to accept H. C.'s suggested identification, although I feel that without it John Danister is a very nebulous character.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

**TUFNEL FAMILY** (10th S. iv. 389).—The William and John Tufnel of the query, who rendered accounts for bricklaying and joinery work done at "Her Majesties Receipt of Excheq." and at houses in "Burlington Ground," 1711-22, were, no doubt, sons of John Tufnell, for twenty-three years mason to Westminster Abbey, who was buried there in 1696-7, aged fifty-three. Col. Chester thought it was very probable that John Tufnell (1644-97) was a son of Edward Tufnell and Catherine Moorecocke, of Christ Church, London, married in 1638. Of the sons William and John, William was buried in the Abbey in 1733, and is described in the journals of the day as master builder and bricklayer to the New River Company, and as leaving a fortune of from 30,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* John was joiner to the Abbey, and died in 1723 in his forty-second year (see 'The Registers of Westminster Abbey,' printed by the Harleian Society in 1876, for several references). I can refer your correspondent to other sources of information, if desired.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

The Tufnell who succeeded Sir William Halton (not Hatton) as possessor of the manor of Barnsbury belonged to the Essex family of that name, now represented by Mr. Tufnell of Langley's Park in that county, whose kinsman Col. Edward Tufnell, M.P., is the present owner of the London estate comprised in the manor of Barnsbury. Essex county histories and Burke's 'Commoners' give pedigrees of the family. An ancestor was M.P. for Southwark in the reign of Charles II. It is unlikely that the William and John Tufnel referred to belonged to this family.

H.

**ITHAMAR** (10th S. iv. 387).—What is there for this as a girl's name? A name it has a double warrant. It is pointed out in the editorial note, it is in the Bible; secondly, it is the name of a saint, Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester of Canterbury, whose life is given by Bollandists under 10 June. He was an Englishman who sat in that see, and succeeded in 644; and at his death, 656, he was buried in the church.

JAS. PLAT.

**MULBERRY AND QUINCE** (10th S. i. 10). My predecessor in the vicarage of near Evesham, Narcissus George, an Irishman, who was appointed in 1818, had considerable knowledge of fruit-trees. He pointed out the quince-tree in the garden on the south side of the house he planted a mulberry-tree. His body then told him that he ought to have a quince-tree, whereupon he planted one on the north side. I do not recollect, however, that any mention was made in connexion with it.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Political History of England.—The Death of John, 1006-1216.* By George Adams. (Longmans & Co.)

THE second volume of 'The Political History of England,' dealing with the period from the Conquest virtually to the signature of Magna Carta, has followed close upon the tenth volume, in commendation of which I have already spoken (see *ante*, p. 318). It is a proof how broad is the basis upon which this undertaking is established, that this part of the work is supplied by the Professor of History at Yale University, whose share in the progress recorded is, of course, the largest. It is a piece of very sound and capable scholarship, and will be of immense service to the student of English history. Based, naturally, upon the authorities as 'The Saxon Chronicle,' the works of men like William of Poitiers, Wulfstan of Hereford, Florence of Worcester, William of Newburgh, the 'Historia Regum Anglorum' of Orderic Vitalis, the 'Imagines Historiarum' of Ralph de Diceto, and similar works, it is a republication of which in the Rolls Series of the most important bequests of the past. It makes full use of the contributions of various editors of the series (notably of the introductions of Bishop Stubbs, Sir Thomas Hardy, and J. S. Brewer, of the all-important Freeman, Mr. Horace Round, Sir James Maitland, Miss Kate Norgate, Prof. Felix Liebermann, and other writers, French, German, and Anglo-American), and detracts from the vivacity of the pages questions connected with the growth and development of chivalry and similar matters.

sed with slight mention or none at all. Such omission is, however, as the title of the series indicates, inherent in the scheme. Any attempt deal *in extenso* with the work is, of course, possible, a pamphlet being necessary to convey idea of the manner in which the various facts, from the pacification of England after subjugation by the Conqueror to the signature of Magna Carta, are treated.

new chapters are more interesting or more significant than the first, dealing, *inter alia*, with that policy of gradual confiscation by which a Norman feudal aristocracy was substituted for an English.

England was subjected to that political feudal organization which for near two centuries was to be the ruling system in both public and private.

"All that is said of feudalism as it existed under the Duke of Normandy is weighty and serviceable. As is shown by Mr. Round, however, the real change introduced by the Normans into England affected but a comparatively small class: the whole number of knights "due the king in fief" seems to have been something less than five thousand." Under early Norman sway developments of ecclesiastical and monastic life brought them a new era of learning; the histories of Eucher and William of Malmesbury were superior anything produced in England since the days of Bede, while "Norman ideals of massive strength look to us as clearly from the arches of Winchester or the piers of Gloucester as from the hand and stern rule of William or Henry."

In the closing days of the Conqueror comes the narration of what was popularly known as the Domesday Book, with its complete register of the appointed lands of the kingdom, their holders and their values, bearing a name signifying that the sentences derived from it were final and without appeal as those of the Day of Doom. Doubt is thrown upon the assumption that it was the arrow of Valter Tirel, a French baron, that caused the death of William Rufus, Tirel's statement to the contrary effect winning acceptance. It is, naturally, a subject of complaint that we know so little of the growth of institutions under Henry I., one of the ablest of English kings. What is said of the findings of Oxford as a place of education deserves close attention. The time of Henry is treated as an introductory age, interrupted by a period of anarchy. Passing over the reign of Stephen, we come to that of Henry II. and the struggle with Becket, and the great question of lay—that is, lay—judgment over ecclesiastical cases.

Much of the blame of forcing on the crown is laid on Henry. Unlike the attempted coronation, by will of Stephen, of his son Eustace, no other precedents among Capetian kings, that of crowning of young Henry by his father, with its plentiful crop of disorders, is described as "unaccountable." Few writers, it is said, discern the time behind the attractive manners of young Henry his frivolous character, making Richard, the history becomes more revealing. It is insisted upon that Richard was de Lion belonged by nature to France rather than England, and that England must have seemed a foreign land to him. Words, meanwhile, are being, it is said, to describe, in the case of John, the meanness of his moral nature and his utter gravity.

Here we are compelled to draw rein. Though, of course, all unlike its predecessor, the volume is

worthy of it, and furnishes happy augury of the manner in which the entire work is to be executed.

*Gulliver's Travels.* By Jonathan Swift, D.D. Edited by G. Ravenscroft Dennis. (Bell & Sons.)

An opportunity, of which we have gladly availed ourselves, of rereading in a convenient and attractive guise Swift's immortal satire is furnished us by its inclusion in this delightful series. It is consoling to find the work published, as of course it is, in an unabridged and unexpurgated form, the text, like the portrait, &c., being the same as in the 8vo edition of Swift's prose works issued by the same publishers. It is the pocket size and the clear type that specially recommend the volume to us, and we once more exclaim, "What a companion for a journey! What a mass of seventeenth and eighteenth century literature is suggested by the collocation of names on the title-page!" The work is assured of an eclectic welcome, and should be a popular success.

*The Works of Heinrich Heine.* Translated by Margaret Armour. Vol. XII. (Heinemann.)

THE twelfth and concluding volume of Heine's works consists of the third book of the 'Romancero' (the first and second parts of which appeared in vol. xi.) and minor poems. Miss Armour's rendering is as good as is to be hoped of Heine, whose verses really defy translation. In the Hebrew poems, or as, after Byron, they are called, 'Hebrew Melodies,' is some of Heine's best and most satirical work. The possession of a complete translation of Heine is a thing on which the world is to be congratulated. It is very edifying to compare with Mr. Swinburne's Heine's telling (p. 25) of the story of

The singer of old  
By the tideless, dolorous midland sea.

Heine's translation from Luther (p. 89) may be noted:—

Luther's motto is your guide:  
He who, soured by pious pride,  
Loves not women, wine, and song,  
Lives a fool his whole life long.

'Kobes I.' is well translated. The bitterness of '1649-1793-?' is preserved. One or two poems are omitted—whether as a concession to Mrs. Grundy or on account of their difficulty we know not.

*The Magazine of Fine Arts.* Vol. I. No. 1. (Newnes.)

YET one more is added to the list, now long, of art periodicals. Published by the enterprising firm of Newnes, this latest bid for popular support has some special features. Most distinguishing among these is the manner in which, instead of a miscellaneous collection of plates, one or two artists are thoroughly illustrated. Twelve illustrations thus accompany Prof. Max Rooses' 'Development of the Art of Jakob Jordaens.' First among these comes a superb reproduction of the artist's 'Triumph of Bacchus.' Aided by the exhibition of the works of Jordaens recently held in Antwerp, the Professor undertakes the difficult task of settling the chronology of his works. Dated pictures by Jordaens are known, but are not common. 'The Triumph of Bacchus' is quite in the artist's best style. From various sources the Professor has derived a representative collection, including many well-known pictures. Nine illustrations follow to Donatello.

and eleven (of which one is in colours) to Richard Wilson, the subject of an important essay by Sir James D. Linton, with which begins what promises to be a series of English landscape painters. Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower writes on Gainsborough's drawings in the British Museum.

THE paper which will first attract the notice of many of our readers in *The Edinburgh Review* for October is the one on Greek teaching at our older universities. It, unlike much of the literature on this highly controversial subject, is written with exemplary moderation, but its drift cannot be mistaken. The author would assuredly retain Greek, but not let it continue to be compulsory. We trust that those who agitate for its abolition on the ground that it is useless will give attention to what occurs here, and call to mind that there are reasons—not of the directly utilitarian order, it is true—which ought to have some influence on the training of the higher minds of the country. 'The Novels of Miss Yonge' is a pleasing paper. Her merits as a novelist have often been exaggerated, even to the boundaries of the grotesque; but the tide of thought has now for some years run in a contrary direction, and there has been developed an amount of depreciation which it is not easy to excuse. It has been maintained, with some truth, that Miss Yonge was far too consciously didactic. This is, in a limited sense, true; but it is only fair to bear in mind that her life was a comparatively narrow one, so that she had not the means of acquiring certain kinds of knowledge which are open to nearly every one today. Her own happy, though restricted experience did not supply the means of estimating certain forms of selfishness, and even cruelty, practised by good people, from which in early and middle life so many have suffered through little or no fault of their own. 'The Preservation of Big Game in Africa' is a strenuous article in favour of wild creatures. Some things, as the writer is careful to point out, have been done in a right direction, but not nearly all that is needed. Many sportsmen, we are happy to say, are also students of zoology; but the majority of those who go to Africa for the purpose of killing things are sportsmen only, and have no more idea of the interest inseparable from the wild creatures they so recklessly slaughter than they had in their childhood for the gateways of knowledge opened to them by the wild bees, ants, and wasps which they encountered in their daily walks. The review of Mr. G. M. Trevelyan's 'England under the Stuarts' will be useful to those who have not read the book, and something little short of fascinating to those who have. We do not sympathize with some of the writer's opinions, but have been charmed by his sturdy determination to think for himself, unswayed by traditional opinion. There is much that is instructive in 'The Battle of the Japan Sea,' and also in 'The Garden City and Garden Suburb.' The latter is the more interesting, because it not only tells of what is happening now, but forms an index to the social progress of the future.

*A Quick Calculator*, by R. Klein, issued by Messrs. Routledge & Sons, is well printed and arranged, and is likely to be of great and general utility.

To Bell's "Miniature Series of Great Writers" Mr. Walter Jerrold has added a workmanlike and very notable biography of *Charles Lamb*, and to

the same publishers' "Miniature Series of Great Writers" Mr. John F. Runciman sends memoir and estimate of *Wagner*. B. have well-executed portraits and other.

WITH a double number of *The Queen* a Rembrandt gravure, 30 in. by 22 in. painting by J. W. West exhibited, and 'A Long Story,' in last year's Royal Academy work is superbly executed and produced on paper, and merits all that is claimed that it is a real work of art, and worth the price charged.

AN Oxford edition of 'The Poetic William Blake' is about to be issued from the University Press. It gives text from the manuscript, engraved, and original, with variorum readings at prefaces by John Sampson, Librarian in the city of Liverpool.

MR. JAMES SYKES, who died at 38, Harrington Street, N.W., on 30 C. eighty-four, was an occasional contributor to 'N. & Q.' the latest article of his that being at 7th S. v. 495. He came from the West Riding, but spent most of his life in London. He had a great knowledge of and genealogical matters, on which he wrote in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Genealogist*, and the like, using a signature Q. F. V. F., the initials of one branch of the Sykes family.

### Notices to Correspondents

We must call special attention to notices:—

On all communications must be written and address of the sender, not necessarily, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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G. C. WYNNE ("When danger's rife a variant of

God and the doctor was alike ad- See 3rd S. iv. 499; v. 62, 469, 527; 7th S. vi. 139.

C. R. BURR, Portland, Me. — For W. I. R. V.

### NOTICE.

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The Princess Priscilla's Fortnight; The Benefactor; The Claim Jumpers; Lieut. Gullivar Jones;  
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S and PASTIMES.  
LIBRARY TABLE:—Autobiography of Smiles; On Two Continents; Colonial Administration;  
Napoleon's Notes on English History; Studies in Modern German Literature; The Spirit of  
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Gardens; Peterkins; Interludes; Reprints and New Editions; Prayers by R. L. Stevenson.  
f NEW BOOKS.  
ARY GOSSIP.  
DE:—Research Notes; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.  
ARTS:—Our Library Table (Raphael; Claude; Bethlehem to Olivet; Puvis de Chavannes;  
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:—Andrea Chenier; Rigoletto; Mr. Buhlig's and Mr. York Bowen's Pianoforte Recitals; Gossip  
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## Notes.

## ANOTHER HORATIO NELSON.

THE Rev. Joseph Nelson was a Yorkshire clergyman whose early career I do not know. There was a Rev. Mr. Nelson, lecturer of Halifax parish church, who wrote a 'History of Halifax' published by N. Frobisher at York in 1789 (Boyne, 'Yorkshire Library,' pp. 94-5). Joseph was born about 1729, and is first heard of at Riccall in 1780 (Burton and Raine, 'History of Hemmingbrough,' 1888, p. 339). Early in the nineteenth century he became vicar of Skipwith, near York. By his wife Agnes, who died 29 December, 1804, in her seventy-eighth year, he had two sons. John, the elder, was a volunteer officer, and died on permanent duty, 20 June, 1805, aged fifty-one. The younger, Thomas *Horatio*, died 23 November, 1774, aged seventeen. (Inscriptions at Skipwith.) Thomas Horatio therefore would be born about 1757. How did his parents come to fix upon the name Horatio? The great hero was born in 1758, one year later, and we know how he came by the name.

Joseph Nelson had some homiletical skill and reputation. He wrote

"The Christian Scheme; or, Gospel Method of Salvation: fully opened and clearly shewn, in a series of questions and answers. In which the fundamental Principles of the Christian Religion are laid down in a plain and easy manner; and so arranged as to form a Regular Plan or System: a plan founded upon Divine authority, and equally consonant to Reason and Scripture. The Second Edition, very considerably enlarged and improved. York, W. Blanchard." No date. 7½ x 4½, 4 leaves + pp. 1-86. Dedicated to William [Markham], Archbishop of York.

I have not been fortunate enough to meet with a copy of the first edition, or of the third, 1812 ('Living Authors,' 1816, p. 249). Moreover, he was in request as an adviser about sermon-aids. I have the original of the following letter, addressed to "The Rev<sup>d</sup> Benjamin Dockray, Arksey, near Doncaster":—

DEAR SIR,—I beg pardon for not answering your friendly Letter sooner. I dare not send you any of my own Sermons, such as you wish to have, for fear of losing them; for as, on account of the weakness of my sight, I have them written in a very large hand, should any of them be lost, the loss would be irreparable. I can, however, recommend some to you, which will answer your purpose as well as mine. I mean 'Sermons selected and abridged by Mr. Clapham,' of which there are two Volumes. I would also recommend to you Skelton's Sermons, which are as excellent as they are scarce, and some of which you will find abridged by Mr. Clapham. To these, which may be had immediately, you may, if you choose, add 16 Sermons of Bishop Beveridge, abridged by Mr. Glasse, with 12 original Sermons of his own, in one Volume, price 7s. 6d. These last have not yet been offered to the public, but will be published very soon. I believe I have some very good original Copper-plate Sermons; but have not time to examine them at present. I may, perhaps, in a little time send you a Treatise on Inspiration, price 1 Shilling; concerning which, when I send it, I shall give you some particulars.

I should have been very glad to have had it in my power to furnish your brother with a few hundreds on the security you offer, than which none, in my opinion, can be better, but I shall not have any money at liberty by the time you mention.

I do not know that any advancement is to be made in the Salary of Curates. I am at present very unhappy in a Methodist Curate, whom I have often the mortification to hear preach false and dangerous doctrine.

He plagues me too with respect to Salary; for though he has an Income of upwards of 100*l.* per ann., more than 40*l.* of which he receives from me, he is yet craving more; so true is the Poet's observation "Semper avarus eget."

I am glad to learn from your Letter that yourself, your brother, and your children all enjoy pretty good health. I and my son are both tolerably well, but Mrs. Nelson, who is oft ailing, is at present much indisposed.

I shall always be happy to hear of your welfare, and wish to hear from you more frequently than I do. When you write, direct your Letter, Riccall near Selby. Your last travelled circuitously, from

to York, and from thence to Selby by Ferrybridge. Every Letter directed as it is, will be sent the same way.

My wife and son join in kind respects to you and your brother with

Dear Sir, your sincere friend, & obedient servant,  
J. NELSON.

Riccall, Nov. 17th, 1804.

If the 'Treatise on Inspiration' was his own, it has not come in my way.

Joseph Nelson, the vicar of Skipwith, died 15 January, 1817, aged eighty-eight.

A paper-mill at Retford, built in 1794, was in the occupation of a Mr. Horatio Nelson in 1828 (Piercy, 'History of Retford,' 1828, p. 164).  
W. C. BOULTER.

#### THE JUBILEE OF 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.'

(See ante, pp. 382, 402, 422.)

'N. & Q.' has had only a few references to *The Saturday Review*. Two of these are of special interest. A well-known bibliographer, using the pseudonym P. W. TREPOLPEN, inserted a query as to the existence of a pamphlet by James Grant, of *The Morning Advertiser*, in which he criticized the *Saturday*, which had severely dealt with him in its columns. He had intended including it in his 'History of the Newspaper Press,' but space would not allow of this. TREPOLPEN's query brought him a loan of the pamphlet, and in 'N. & Q.' of July 3rd, 1880, he gives its title:—

"The Saturday Review; its Origin and Progress, its Contributors and Character. With Illustrations of the Mode in which it is Conducted. By James Grant.....Being a Supplement to his *History of the Newspaper Press*, in Three Volumes, Lond., Darton & Co., 42, Paternoster Row, 1873. 8vo." Title and preface (dated March 18, 1873), pp. i-iv; History, 5-84. Price 2s. 6d.

That good friend of 'N. & Q.,' MR. RICHARD H. THORNTON, of Portland, Oregon, sent us an epigram on the *Saturday* which had appeared in *The Arrow* on the 13th of September, 1864. The *Saturday* had remarked that "critics play much the same part now which the Sadducees did." The epigram, which was inserted in our number for the 20th of December, 1902, ran:—

Our hebdomadal caustic, severe upon quackery,  
Was christened the *Superfine*, long since, by  
Thackeray;

Men considered its bitters too nauseous and tonic,  
So some called it *Saturnine*; others, *Sardonic*;  
But wait long enough, a good name's to be had, you  
see,

For it writes itself down as the *Saturday Sadducee*!

The first editor of *The Saturday Review*, as is well known, was John Douglas Cook. The

'D.N.B.' from information supplied by Beresford Hope, says of him:—

"Though not possessed of much literary culture, Cook had a singular instinct for recognising ability in others and judgment in directing them, which made him one of the most efficient editors of his day."

He edited the paper till his death on the 10th of August, 1868.

Cook was succeeded by Philip Harwood. The 'D.N.B.' states that about 1849 he joined Cook as sub-editor of *The Morning Chronicle*.

"The *Chronicle* proved a great literary, but not a great commercial, success; and upon its relinquishment by the proprietors in 1854, Harwood followed his chief to the *Saturday Review*."

and was sub-editor until 1868, when he succeeded as editor upon the death of Douglas Cook. He

"had the character of being the best sub-editor ever known, and if as editor he did not very powerfully impress his personality upon his journal, he faithfully maintained its traditions, and did all that could be done by the most sedulous application and the fullest employment of his ample store of political knowledge.....Personally he was a most amiable man, retaining much of the manner of the presbyterian minister of the old school."

*The Saturday Review* of December 17th, 1887, contained an obituary notice of him.

Walter Herries Pollock, who had been sub-editor, succeeded Harwood, but left in 1889, when Mr. Frank Harris, the founder and editor of *The Candid Friend*, became the fourth editor of the *Saturday*. On his retirement in 1898 the present editor, Mr. Harold Hodge, took the chair. He is in the prime of life, having been born in 1862. He was educated first at St. Paul's School, and from there went to Oxford. On leaving college he devoted himself to social work in East London, and especially to the housing question.

One of the earliest and ablest contributors was Sir James Fitzjames Stephen (1829-94), of whom the 'D.N.B.' says:—

"He found a thoroughly congenial employment in writing social and moral articles [for the *Saturday*], and became very intimate with other contributors, especially George Stovin Venables and Thomas Collett Sandars."

George Stovin Venables (1810-88) wrote the first leading article in the first number, and

"from that date until very shortly before his death he contributed an article or two to that paper almost every week, and he probably did more than any other writer of his time to establish and maintain the best and strongest current style, and the highest type of political thought, in journalism. For at least twenty-five consecutive years from 1857 he wrote the summary of events which took the place

of leading articles in the *Times* on the last day of each year."

The 'D.N.B.' states "that he was almost without an equal in the extraordinary force and charm of his character."

Among other notable contributors were Col. F. Cunningham (son of Allan Cunningham), of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Athenæum* of December 18th, 1875; and James Hamilton Fyfe, who had acted as assistant editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette* from its beginning till 1871, when, the post of assistant editor of the *Saturday* being vacant, Mr. Fyfe was asked to fill it. *The Athenæum*, in its obituary notice on the 15th of May, 1880, says that he had been obliged to relinquish this about two years previously on account of an acute attack of illness which disabled him from using his pen: "Many of the articles which attracted the readers of *The Saturday Review* were written by Mr. Fyfe; and he had the knack of treating contemporary topics with great freshness, vigour, and geniality."

On the 29th of October, 1887, *The Athenæum* records the death of Mr. Beresford Hope, the founder of the *Saturday*, stating that he deserves mention

"not only for his love of art and as proprietor of *The Saturday Review*, but also for the two novels he wrote quite late in life, and the success of which was a source of much gratification to him. The first of them, 'Strictly Tied Up,' originally appeared anonymously, and was only acknowledged by him when it proved popular. Another work of his later years was his volume on 'Worship and Order,' published in 1883. He was an excellent classical scholar and was well versed in modern languages. Having been early in life an enthusiast for 'restoration,' he was naturally hostile to the anti-scrape movement, which he not very happily denounced as a 'Gospel of Death.' He presided over the Institute of British Architects for a couple of years."

Of other contributors I may mention Mark Pattison (1813-84), a long obituary notice of whom appeared in *The Athenæum*, Aug. 2nd, 1884; his wife (Emilia Francis Strong), afterwards Lady Dilke (see the obituary notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 29th, 1904, and the memoir by Sir Charles W. Dilke which is included in 'The Book of the Spiritual Life,' published a few months ago by John Murray); and Mr. Joseph Knight, beloved of all our readers and by all who know him. So recently as in the number for November 18th appeared an article from the pen of the last named, entitled 'London, Bohemian, Convivial, and Gastronomic.'

Did space permit, it would be pleasant to extend these records; indeed, I have been urged to do so. In closing these short

reminiscences I most cordially wish Mr. Harold Hodge a brilliant future for the far famed *Saturday Review*.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

#### SHAKESPEARIANA.

"ONEYERS," '1 HENRY IV.,' II. i.—Much has been written about this strange word, and many alterations have been proposed. The funniest of the explanations attempted seems to me that taking it as a derivative of one corresponding to the modern slang word "a oner." An item in the wonderful 'N.E.D.' suggests to me another, which is perhaps not quite so wide of the mark. It says:—

"O.Ni, oni, obs. An abbreviation of the Latin words *oneratur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*, 'he is charged, or legally responsible, unless he have a sufficient discharge,' with which the account of a sheriff with the King was formerly marked in the Exchequer; sometimes used subst. as a name for this phrase or the fact itself."

A formation with *-er*, designating a person connected with this formula, is very natural, and, though not vouched for by the 'N.E.D.,' might have been coined any day. Now the Chamberlain, when addressing Gadshill immediately before, says:—

"Good morrow, Master Gadshill. It holds current that I told you yesternight: there's a franklin in the wild of Kent hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold: I heard him tell it to one of his company last night at supper; a kind of auditor; one that hath abundance of charge too, God knows what."

And as Gadshill uses "oneyers" side by side with "burgomasters," we may be allowed to guess that they are respected officials. I should be thankful to receive the criticisms of English scholars.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

'MACBETH,' I. iii. 7-26:—

First Witch. Her husband's to Aleppo gone,  
master o' the Tiger;  
But in a sieve I'll thither sail,  
And, like a rat without a tail,  
I'll do, I'll do, and I'll do.

Though his bark cannot be lost,  
Yet it shall be tempest-tost.

A note in the Clarendon Press edition (Clark and Wright, 1869) says: "She threatens in the shape of a rat to gnaw through the hull of the Tiger and make her spring a leak." Besides being a paltry and undignified exploit for a witch, this can hardly be right. The ship is not to be lost, but tempest-tost. I think we have a bit of Aryan folk-lore here, however Shakespeare came by it. I read in

Douglas Freshfield's 'Round Kangchenjunga' (1903), pp. 108, 109:—

"We were face to face with Kangchenjunga..... From time to time we came across some of the large tailless rats, to shoot which, in the belief of the natives, brings on storms and tempests."

These animals are, I presume, possessed of evil spirits armed with such powers, and take their revenge accordingly. Shakespeare knew of them three centuries ago. The people of the Himalayas have invested their mountains with numerous spirits, demons, and other supernatural inhabitants for ages.

H. C. HART.

"I WIS YOUR GRANDAM HAD A WORSE MATCH," 'RICHARD III.,' I. iii. 102.—These words were used by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, in a taunting reply to Earl Rivers, referring to the marriage of Elizabeth Woodville (Grey) to King Edward IV. As they stand with the context, they seem to suggest that one of the grandmothers of Earl Rivers married beneath her. It appears, however, on tracing the genealogy of the family, that Richard Woodville of the Mote, the paternal grandfather, married Jane Beauchamp, who was a member of a Somersetshire family of no particular notoriety, and that Peter of Luxembourg, Count de St. Pol, the maternal grandfather, was not below the rank of his spouse, Marguerite de Baux, who was the daughter of the Duke of Andria. On the other hand, Jacquetta, a princess of Luxembourg by birth, widow of the great Duke of Bedford, and consequently the third lady of the realm, allied herself with a simple knight, Richard Woodville, one of the handsomest men of the period, which marriage, according to Agnes Strickland ('Lives of the Queens of England,' Bohn, vol. ii. p. 1), occasioned scarcely less astonishment in its day than that of Elizabeth Woodville, for its inequality. It would seem, therefore, that Gloucester was referring to the match of Jacquetta, and that Shakespeare was under the impression that Earl Rivers belonged to the same generation as his nephews Grey and Dorset, both of whom are present.

The 'N.E.D.' gives the alternative meanings to the word "grandam," (1) an ancestress, and (2) a gossip. The first appears to be only used of a more distant relationship (e.g., our grandmother Eve); and the other does not seem to be applicable to the present case. I should feel indebted to any of your readers if they could throw light on the passage, or refer me to any work in which the matter has been discussed.

F. W. BAXTER.

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'LEAR,' III. vi. 25, 26.—The reading more commonly accepted here is, "Look, where he stands and glares! Wantest thou eyes at trial, madam?" The first quarto gives, "Looke where he stands and glars, wantest thou eyes, at *tral* madam"; the second, "Looke....., wantst thou eies at *triall* madam."

In neither is there a note of admiration after *glars*, or comma after *tral* (or *triall*), or note of interrogation after *madam*. Theobald changes "he" to "she," and most editions seem to suppose that in the latter sentence Edgar is referring to Lear's words. There is no warrant for Theobald's alteration, for "he" clearly refers to Edgar's previous words, "The foul fiend bites me," while in his next speech he continues the same theme. Moreover, his words, though wild and whirling, are not meaningless, which can hardly be said of "Wantest thou eyes at trial, madam?"

I suggest "Look, where he stands and glares, worse than eyes at trol-madam." In 'The Winter's Tale,' IV. iii. 92, "troll-my-dames" is a corruption of *trou-madam*, and *trou* in that word, as in so many technical senses, exactly corresponds with our "eye" in similar senses (see Littré, *s.v.*); and the pigeon-holes in the arches of the bridge at *trou-madam* might, I think, be aptly likened to glaring eyes, they being, as it were, "the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully disaster the cheeks." "Trial" for *tral* would be suggested by the immediate context, and by Lear's words just below.

K. D.

"MICHING MALLICHO" (9<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 504; 10<sup>th</sup> S. i. 162; ii. 344, 524; iii. 184, 426).—Taking it as proved that *mallico* represents Castilian *mal hecho*=crime, mischief, may we not assume that *micling* is the equally Castilian pet-name of a cat, *miclin*=pussy? The sense would then be a *catlike*, skulking, underhand *misdeed*. The same idea is pursued in that which follows, "It means *mis-chief*"; for *min* and *mis* are also used in Spain as vocatives for calling kittens and cats.

EDWARD S. DODGSON.

"A FAIRE VESTALL. THRONED BY THE WEST," 'MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,' II. i. 158 (10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 425).—Do not the comparisons with Barnfield's 'Cynthia' suggest that the plagiarism, if any there is, is on the part of the latter? 'Cynthia,' I understand, was published in 1595. Surely 'Titus Andronicus' is antecedent to this. 1590 is usually the latest date assigned. 'Romeo and Juliet,' perhaps, is doubtful, but '1, 2, and 3 Henry VI.,' 'Richard III.,' and probably 'Richard II.' also, would be before 1595.

But similarity (of ideas, and even of diction) is no proof of plagiarism. It is constantly found where no intercommunication is possible. "Night's pitchy mantle" ('1 Henry VI., II. ii. 2) is certainly suggestive of "night's sable mantle," but "winter's wrathful nipping cold" ('2 Henry VI., II. iv. 3) is not necessarily a paraphrase of "wrath's winter"; and "tributary tears" and "eternal night" might occur anywhere, and are no more literary monopolies than "green gooseberries" or "fat oxen." Thus, again, the occurrence of "Bellona's bridegroom" in 'Macbeth,' though certainly suggestive of "Mars's female mate" in Chapman's 'Iliad,' does not necessarily involve an alteration in the date (1606) usually assigned to the play. (By the by, I think the fifth book of Chapman's 'Iliad' was published in 1609, not 1610.) The expression would occur to any one acquainted with classical history, even in translations, and Shakespeare was familiar with Bellona from Phayre's 'Æneid.' There is a very striking parallel to Chapman in 'Troilus and Cressida,' which could not have been copied, as Chapman's twenty-third book was not published till 1611:—

*Ulysses.* That spirit of his [Diomedes]  
In aspiration lifts him from the earth.

'Troilus and Cressida,' IV. v. 15, 16.

Diomed's dart still from his shoulders flew,  
Still mounting with the spirit it bore.

Chapman's 'Iliad,' XXIII. 710, 711.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

S, Royal Avenue, S.W.

**LORD NELSON'S COAT AND ADMIRAL WESTPHAL'S BLOOD.**—As possibly in the future there may be some question as to whether the bloodstains on the coat which Lord Nelson wore at Trafalgar were caused by his wound, I venture to draw attention to a letter addressed to *The Times* by Lord Glasgow on 13 November. In that letter Lord Glasgow states that some years ago Admiral Westphal told him that the bloodstains in question were caused by Lord Nelson's coat having been placed under Admiral Westphal's head while he, then a midshipman, lay wounded in the cockpit of the *Victory* at Trafalgar. "It isn't Nelson's blood, it's my blood," said the Admiral in after years.

"It happened in this way.....I was severely wounded in the head by a splinter, and was taken to the cockpit. The men who had taken me down .....found a coat folded up.....and placed it under my head. It turned out to be the Admiral's coat, and that was the way in which my blood stained Nelson's coat."

Lest this version should be permanently accepted, it is well to hear the other side. In a letter to *The Times*, which appeared 15 November, Mr. Sargeant, Assistant Secretary and Curator of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, where Nelson's coat is now being exhibited, states that he has examined

"the stains on both the coat and waistcoat. The waistcoat bears stains of blood about the left shoulder, the spot where the fatal bullet entered, and there are marks of blood on the coat at the place where it would immediately cover the stains on the waistcoat. The coat bears a few other stains on the lining of the left tail, and it is possible that when Lord Nelson was being carried below to the cockpit the blood dripped on to this portion of the coat. There are some other stains on the lining of the coat which appear to be those of oil of camphor."

Mr. Sargeant adds that he does not question Lord Glasgow's statement, but, having regard to Dr. Beatty's account of the wound, printed in *The Medical Journal* of 1806, vol. xv., he thinks it right to point out that "the bloodstains about the left shoulder of the coat are unquestionably the result of Lord Nelson's wound."

'N. & Q.' is the place, above all others, where sea-serpents may be "scotched," if not actually killed.

RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

Edgbarrow, Crowthorne, Berks.

**NELSONIANA.**—I can remember many years ago a large coloured engraving representing 'The Death of Nelson,' in which he is supported by several of the sailors, and is wearing a dark green coat. To the left of the spectator was an officer of marines, habited in a scarlet coat and epaulettes, and to the right a couple of midshipmen looking on.

At Lartington Hall, near Barnard Castle, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Witham, were two fine companion pictures by W. Jones Barker, one representing Wellington reading the dispatches of the battle of Chilianwallah in 1849, and the other showing Nelson on his knees in his cabin composing his prayer just before the battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

I also remember, some forty years ago, meeting an old naval officer who had been in the *Minotaur*, commanded by Capt. Louis, at the battle of the Nile in 1798, and who spoke of Nelson as Sir Horatio, for he had not then been raised to the peerage.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

**CHARLES LAMB.**—I have been unable to find in Mr. E. V. Lucas's splendid 'Life of Charles Lamb' any explanation of the reference

ence to a continental tour which is contained in the following extract from *The Mirror of Literature, Amusement, and Instruction* for 30 May, 1835 :—

*The late Charles Lamb.*

Did this delightful writer ever prepare for the press, those papers appertaining to a continental tour which he speaks of in the correspondence of the *London Magazine*, as being busy then in arranging? To what part of the European *terra firma* did he go? if to Holland, how graphically would he have described the Dutchman, with a tread like his "Gentle Giantess," and his immovable attitude and silent puffs, over his pipe of Kynaster or Virginia. I know many anecdotes of this witty and open-hearted man :—If ever human being detested hypocrisy, Lamb did; if ever human being delighted to perform a generous action, reckless of worldly ostentation or public appreciation, from pure motives alone, it was the author of 'Charles Woodville.' How pregnant with meaning are his delineations: for instance, in speaking of his erudite friend, George Dyer, the learned explorer of college and other libraries, he says, "I will have him bound in Russia"; who would not recognise the learned author of 'The Privileges of the University of Cambridge,' the moment he reads this flashing sentence. Mr. Moxon's tribute to the memory of his highly-valued friend is indited with true spirit of feeling and taste. Lamb was like a beam of sunshine on his threshold,—his nearest, his most intimate friend. ENORT.

Marlborough Terrace, Albany Road.

Lamb's only continental tour consisted, I imagine, in a visit to Paris in 1822, though he may have contemplated at some time or other a more extended trip. It is curious that the writer's glowing anticipation of a visit to Holland should have been fulfilled by the latest biographer of Lamb in his recent book, 'A Wanderer in Holland.' If Lamb ever contemplated visiting that country, and was prevented by circumstances from carrying out his intention, some telepathic influence may have unconsciously been Mr. Lucas's motive in wandering among the flats and dykes of that country. Who, by the way, was "Enort"? He was a contributor in prose and verse to *The Mirror*, though, in misnaming Lamb's play, not perhaps a very accurate one.

As Mr. Lucas says he may perhaps on some future occasion issue a revised list of the books in Lamb's library, I will venture to name one in my own possession, which came to me after the death of the late Thomas Westwood. It is that curious work "Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant Governor of Land Guard Fort, and unfortunately Father to George Touchet, Baron Audley. Dublin..... 1790," and is in the original calf binding. On the inside of the cover is written: "Dear Clarke, I suspect *this* was the Book you

meant to have sent for. C. L." Westwood has attested this as the "autograph of Charles Lamb," and has also written "Cowden Clarke" below Lamb's note. On the title-page is the inscription, in Westwood's handwriting, "Tho' Westwood from C. Lamb, Esq.," and the inside cover also bears Westwood's book-plate.

Another relic I value is the copy of 'Elis' (in boards, uncut, with the first title-page) that Lamb presented to John Payne Collier in exchange for 'A Poet's Pilgrimage,' as recorded by the latter in 'An Old Man's Diary,' part iv. p. 84, and that contains at the top of the title-page Lamb's presentation inscription. I purchased it at the sale of Collier's books in August, 1884.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

FIFTEENTH - CENTURY BANQUET. — The following forms No. 27 in Harl. MS. 7017 in the British Museum :—

"A Bill of Fare for the Worshipful Company of Wax Chandlers the 29<sup>th</sup> Octo: 1478. [being] the Lord Mayor's Day, 18<sup>o</sup> Edwd. 4<sup>th</sup>: For a Capon, 6<sup>d</sup>; A Pig, 4<sup>d</sup>; A Loyn of Beef, 4<sup>d</sup>; A Leg of Mutton, 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; A Coney, 2<sup>d</sup>; A Dozen of Pigeons, 7<sup>d</sup>; A Hundred Eggs, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; A Goose, 6<sup>d</sup>; 2 Loyns of Mutton and 2 Loyns of Veal, 1<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; One Gallon of Red Wine, 8<sup>d</sup>; One Kilderkin of Ale, 1<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>; [Total,] 7<sup>s</sup>. — Extracted from the Company's Book."

One can imagine that the difference between the cost of the above banquet and one held on a like occasion at the present day would be very considerable, notwithstanding the fact that the relative value of money in the fifteenth and twentieth centuries has to be taken into account.

W. McM.

"COME OUT, 'TIS NOW SEPTEMBER." (See *ante*, p. 351.)—"Come out, 'tis now September," was composed by Elizabeth Stirling, and was first printed in Novello's 'Part-Song Book' in 1850. The words were written for that work by A. T., and a prize of eight guineas was awarded to the composer of the music. She was an accomplished organist and composer; in 1863 she married Mr. F. A. Bridge, and died in London in 1895.

WILLIAM H. CUMMINGS.

The lines quoted by MR. HIGHAM are from a glee published in the early fifties of the last century, entitled 'All among the Barley,' composed by Miss Elizabeth Stirling, at that time organist of All Saints' Church, Poplar, E. The lyric was frequently carolled in the East-End of London long before, on its emigration west, it became familiar at the long since defunct Evans's Music-Hall and Supper Rooms in Covent Garden. At my advanced age memory fails

to recall much of the verse I was well acquainted with half a century ago, but I remember one very pretty stanza of this glee which then took my fancy greatly.

GNOMON.

"THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE."—With your permission I will supplement the information given at 9th S. ii. 358, to which correspondents have since frequently been referred. It is there stated (quoting from *The Church Family Newspaper*, 5 February, 1897) that the author of the phrase is William Ross Wallace, but no date is given. Should not the name be William Stewart Ross? At all events, he is, under the pseudonym of "Saladin," the author of a book, published in 1894, entitled 'Woman: her Glory, her Shame, and her God,' containing a poem (reprinted in *The Agnostic Journal*, 8 October, 1904, p. 232), each stanza of which concludes with the words:—

— the hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rules the world.

Further, in the first series (published 1891) of 'The 1,000 Best Poems in the World' (selected and arranged by E. W. Cole) is a poem of three verses entitled 'The Hand that rocks [sic] the World,' but no author's name is mentioned. Each verse ends with:

For the hand that rocks the cradle  
Is the hand that rules the world.

The latter is the earlier, and, unless "Saladin" can show a prior claim, would appear to be the original of the phrase.

EDWARD LATHAM.

RAIN CAUGHT ON HOLY THURSDAY.—At the village of Shudy Camps, in Cambridgeshire, last July, an old man told me that rain caught on Holy Thursday was good to heal sore eyes and cuts. He called it "holy water," and assured me that it "don't never stink." I cannot find any mention of this belief in books at hand.

W. M. P.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HARVEST CUSTOM.—The following is a cutting from *The Standard* of 29 September. As the custom has not been recorded in 'N. & Q.' I send it for insertion therein:—

"An interesting custom has been revived by the Mayor of Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Alderman H. Thorpe. Discovering an old statute which requires the mayor of the town to send corn to the parish church at the conclusion of each year's harvest, Mr. Thorpe purchased a large quantity and sent it to St. John's Church to be used in connexion with the harvest festival there."

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"PHOTO-LITHOGRAPH."—Will any one send us direct a quotation for "photo-lithograph" before 1870? It ought to be found in 1856 or earlier.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

"PHRENESIA."—In Scott's 'Waverley,' ch. xliii., we read "like an hypochondriac person, or, as Burton's 'Anatomia' hath it, a phrenesiatic or lethargic patient." This word has, I understand, not been found by any one in Burton: was Baron Bradwardine intended to be speaking loosely? or was it a *lapsus memorie* of Scott? On the authority of this passage, some modern dictionaries have, without verification, attributed the word to Burton.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

THE AUTHOR OF 'WHITEFRIARS.'—In 'N. & Q.' for 4 November, 1865 (3rd S. viii. 382), under 'Notices to Correspondents,' there appears a statement that a certain historical tragedy, entitled 'The Revolt of Flanders' (published 1848), "is by Joseph Robinson, the author of 'Whitefriars,' &c." Can any of your correspondents definitely clear up the identity of the person who issued so many historical novels as "The Author of 'Whitefriars'?"

The British Museum Catalogue boldly gives "Emma Robinson," and no alternative. Halkett and Laing, in their 'Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature,' give "Jane Robinson," except in their description of 'The Revolt of Flanders' (tragedy above mentioned), wherein they specify both Joseph Robinson and Emma Robinson. Turning to William Cushing's 'Initials and Pseudonyms,' I find allusion to "Miss Emma Robinson, 1794-1863," as an English novelist using the pseudonym "Owanda"; while in Cushing's 'Anonyms' the romance 'Whitefriars' is ascribed to "Miss Jane (or Emma) Robinson." Baffled in that quarter, I consult Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature,' and find that "Jane Robinson" figures as the authoress of all the various novels—'Whitefriars,' 'Whitehall,' 'Owen Tudor,' 'Cæsar Borgia,' &c.; but apparently Allibone's sole authority is "Olphar Hamst" (i.e., Ralph Thomas) in his 'Handbook of Fictitious Names.' In the last-mentioned work is a note on "Miss J. Robinson, daughter of the publisher."

JONATHAN NIELD.

SIR LAWRENCE DUNDAS.—Macaulay speaks of him ('Memoir of Oliver Goldsmith,' near the end) as having brought wealth from Germany. Who was he? He is not in the 'D.N.B.' J. K. LAUGHTON.

ANTONIO CANOVA IN ENGLAND.—In the year 1816 Canova came to England, where he stayed some time and received a very warm welcome. Can any of your readers tell me in what contemporary English record I can find an account of the sculptor's sojourn in this country? G. A. S.—N.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—Can you explain to me why 9 November was originally fixed as Lord Mayor's Day? When and by whom was 9 November chosen for this festival? W. A. T.

[The Lord Mayor was formerly chosen on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 28 October, and went the next day to be sworn in before the judges at Westminster. See the note 'Fifteenth-Century Banquet,' *ante*, p. 446. MR. PIERPOINT, in his interesting article on the true date of George III.'s birthday, *ante*, p. 174, mentions that in 1752, in consequence of the adoption of the New Style, the Lord Mayor was sworn in on 9 November for the first time, instead of on 29 October, as formerly.]

BAYHAM ABBEY.—Has any monograph been published on this abbey? On 28 July, 1863, the late Rev. John Louis Petit, F.S.A., read a paper thereon before the Royal Archaeological Institute, and exhibited a series of his own drawings illustrative of the architecture of this building. Where are these now? I am aware of the paper by the Rev. G. M. Cooper 'On the Origin and History of Bayham' in vol. ix. of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

At the Archaeological Institute meeting above mentioned the Marquess Camden exhibited a plan of the remains on a large scale, showing the arrangements of the abbey. Is this still in existence?

Has the chartulary (which is in the British Museum) been printed? If so, by whom and at what price?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A.  
Lancaster.

HUNT FAMILY.—I should be glad if any one could enlighten me about the ancestors of Robert Hunt (born 30 June, 1810, at Tarring, co. Sussex), whose father's name also was Robert, a cabinet-maker. The former married Mary Bennett, of Clay Cross, near Chesterfield, at Sheffield, 22 December, 1831.

I also wish information concerning Samuel Hunt (a tailor), of Sale Place, Carey Street (Westminster?), who died about 1796. He

is supposed to have left a brother named James, who left children and also two sisters.

Please reply to A. E. HUNT,  
136, Martin Street, Upperthorpe, Sheffield.

"THAT SAME."—In *The Academy* of 30 September, p. 1006, it is alleged that

"to the student who searches the anthologies, not for the odd or archaic or local, but for a touch of 'that same' that goes to make what is called literature, nothing is more disappointing than to find beneath a fine rousing title the sorry stuff that constitutes by far the greater part of folk-song."

I am curious to know whence "that same" is quoted and to what it originally referred in connexion with literature. ST. SWITHIN.

"THE BIRD IN THE BREAST" = CONSCIENCE.—In 'Some Remarkable Passages in the Holy Life and Death of Gervase Disney, Esq., 1692, are printed several "Good sayings of good men," collected out of sermons. One of them runs as follows: "It's comfortable musick to hear the Bird in the Breast singing, whatever we suffer for it." Is this phrase proverbial?

One of the mediæval Percies spoke of having "kept the bird in his breast."

What other instances of its use can be quoted? M. P.

[See 'N.E.D.' under 'Bird, 5. The Bird in the Bosom.']

'THE RING.'—Who wrote 'The Ring,' a novel which appeared in the eighteenth century? Any other particulars about it would also be interesting.

ARTHUR HOUSTON.  
22, Lancaster Gate, W.

MACKINTOSH.—Alan Mackintosh of Rothiemurchus sold his episcopal lands so named in 1539. His son and heir, James Mackintosh, married a lady of the name of Campbell, according to some accounts. I should be obliged if any one could give me any further information as to this marriage.

A. CALDER.

'THE LITTLE GREEN SHOP ON CORNHILL'—Can any reader inform me when, and in what publication, a poem under this heading appeared? J. T.  
Beckenham.

KERR OF LOTHIAN: DE BRIEN.—Was the title of Viscount Brien borne by the Kerrs or Carrés associated with the Seigneurie of Brienne, which belonged to Engilbert I. (990), sixteenth ancestor of Gaultier (or Walter), third Count of Brienne, King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, &c., in Italy? It is singular that an Anquetil de Carel, Carrel,

urrey, married the daughter of de Hauteville, King of Naples, Duke of Calabria. T. W. C.

ES' EVE.—In Keats's poem of 'The Agnes' the hero is represented as table by the bedside of his lady—all kinds of "cates and dainties." recognized part of the legend of Eve? ORIENTAL.

A'S QUESTIONS.—What were Questions' on the 'Recueil Néces-Where were they published? and the work be seen? The 'Recueil' seems to have been a collection written by freethinkers, published in 1765. ARTHUR HOUSTON. ster Gate, W.

MONKE: MONK.—There is an entry gister of the church of St. Mary, Bridgnorth, under date 27 Feb-5, "Job son of Joan Monck was The name of Joan or Joane is not in the pedigrees relating to the ranches of the family of Monck ave so far seen; but the name of found therein. To what branch entry probably belong? I should to any of your expert genealogical ents who might afford a clue.

J. W. B.

GOUGH was admitted on the at Westminster School in 1710, en. Can any readers of 'N. & Q.' ormation of his subsequent career? G. F. R. B.

G. F. R. B.

AFTER STREET NAMES.—A vogue in for employing the hyphen ith road, street, and so forth. But of the character justifiable? That licator 'The London Directory' opt the plan. Why, then, should prevail elsewhere?

CECIL CLARKE.

enæum Club, W.

rd Collins in 'Author and Printer,' ization and street, recommends capital oad, Street, &c., following a name; n journalism, hyphen and lower-case ont-street."]

SON OF MUKADDAM.—Will some lar tell "a country cousin," who ay from reference libraries, how this hero and that of his father need? What value have the on which syllable does the accent

P. K. M.

## Replies.

PIG: SWINE: HOG.

(10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 407.)

In Fifeshire "swine" is the generic term, and is both singular and plural. "Pigs" are sucklings, and become respectively "hogs" and "sows" when the litter is dispersed. A brood sow may be distinguished from a feeding sow, but this is not inevitable. An outlandish person who once descended upon a rural district of the county, and entered into conversation with a cottager about her "soo" when the animal in reality was a hog, prompted free commentary and general merriment among the natives. Even in this community, however, those who have adequately profited by the regulations of the School Board consider "pig" the refined term to use as a general name.

THOMAS BAYNE.

In Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Durham "pig" is the usual term for a pig of any age, size, or weight. I have known it said of a very fat one, "It's all pig anearly," meaning that there would be very little to throw away. In a letter written by a Lincolnshire lady, 12 December, 1827, she refers to the management of a "pig" to be bought ready killed, to provide "pig-cheer" (as it is called) for Christmas (fry, sausages, pork pies, mince pies, &c.). Canon Greenwell, who was born in 1820, has no recollection of "pig" in Durham except as above. "Boar" and "sow" are terms used only for distinction; "hog" and "swine" not at all, in the folk speech.

Durham.

J. T. F.

In Norfolk, at any rate in the fifties, "pig" was always used as the generic term; "sow" always for the female, of which "swine," but, I think, more often "sows," was the plural. "Swine" was never used in the singular. It struck me as very peculiar when I first saw it used in the singular in one of Burns's poems. "Hog," I think, was always the male, or rather the eunuch, in process of fattening. "Boar" was the term generally used for the perfect male.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

8, Royal Avenue, S.W.

I would call DR. MURRAY's attention to 'Hudibras,' pt. i. canto i. 51-2:—

Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek  
As naturally as Pigs squeak.

Also Cowper in 'The Yearly Distress' has the lines:—

And one of pigs, that he has lost  
By maggots at the tail.

Both these, however, might refer to piglings; but how about Peter Pindar's 'Stanza on the Death of Lady Mount Edgcomb's Favourite Pig, Cupid'? It runs:—

Oh dry that tear, so round and big;  
Nor waste in sighs your precious wind!  
Death only takes a single Pig;  
Your lord and son are still behind.

E. E. STREET.

The fat pigs sold in the markets about Christmas time, as well as those which the cottager feeds up for the main part of his Christmas cheer, are, I believe, in most parts of the Midlands called "porker-pigs," while those fed for other killing times are "bacon-pigs." The main difference between a porker-pig and a bacon-pig is that while the former is sold in pieces, the latter is salted as "sides of bacon," which when cut in slices makes "streaky-bacon" suitable for breakfast, as well as for that most favourite combination "eggs and bacon." A porker is fed up rapidly, while a bacon-pig is more slowly fed, and with more changes in the diet, in order to produce the "streaky rasher."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

I should like to point out that though Johnson seemed to know the word "pig" only as meaning the young of a swine, he himself appears to have used the word in the wider sense which DR. MURRAY is looking for.

In vol. ii. of Boswell's 'Johnson,' 1904 (Frowde) edition, p. 612, replying to Miss Seward, who had been telling him of a "wonderful learned pig," Johnson replied, "Then the Pigs are a race unjustly calumniated."

Possibly the whole paragraph is a little doubtful as to the sense in which the word is used; but any ordinary reader would certainly understand he was speaking of the animal in the generic sense.

A. H. ARKLE.

'THE DEATH OF NELSON' (10th S. iv. 365, 412).—The following advertisement, which appeared in *The Observer* of 17 November, 1805, at the moment all England was ringing with the glorious yet tragic news of Trafalgar, should be of importance in this connexion:—

"MUSIC.—Published yesterday, LORD NELSON'S VICTORY AND DEATH, sung and composed by Mr. Braham, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, in the Melo-Dramatic Piece, written by R. Cumberland, Esq., price 1s. 6d.—Lord Nelson's Elegy, as spoken by Mr. Wroughton, and written by the same Author, by D. Corri, 1s.—'Love and Glory,' for the Piano-forte, by ditto,

1s. 6d.—'Home,' a favourite Ballad, by ditto, 1s.—'Arise Fair Maid,' by M. Corri, 1s.—'The B Skatche,' by Pittman, 1s."

If a copy of 'Lord Nelson's Victory and Death,' thus sung and composed by Braham and rendered at Drury Lane in November 1805, is extant, it would be of much interest to compare it with the same singer and composer's immortal 'Death of Nelson,' which was always understood to have been first performed at the Lyceum in 1811 in an opera, 'The Americans,' written by the lessee, Sir James Arnold. ALFRED F. ROBERTS.

'ULM AND TRAFALGAR' (10th S. iv. 412).—In 'The Year of Trafalgar,' by Henry Bolte, this poem is given at length, and ascribed to the Right Hon. George Canning, M.P. It contains 121 lines, commencing with "While Austria's yielded armies," and ending with "The British flag flies on." J. T. MOORE.

Canning is the author of this poem.

"Very few persons know that the poem 'Ulm and Trafalgar' was written by Canning, composed it (as George Ellis told me) in a few days, while he walked up and down the Strand. Indeed, very few persons know that such a poem exists."—'Table-Talk of Samuel Rogers,' p. 159.

The editor (Alexander Dyce) adds the following foot-note:—"A short poem printed in *Ridgeway*, 1806, 4to." 'Ulm and Trafalgar' has been reprinted during the present century. R. L. MOORE.

"PHOTOGRAPHY" (10th S. iv. 367, 412).—I have to thank Mr. LYNN for his suggestion as to the probable source of Sir John Herschel's terminology. Unfortunately the passage to which he refers in 'The Cyclopaedia' is only another of the many instances in which I have wasted much precious time while trying to run down the first appearance of "photography," which arise from the habit that historians and biographers have of carrying over current nomenclature to times when it did not exist. It is true that on 7 January 1803 M. Arago made a communication to the Académie des Sciences "sur la fixation de la lumière au foyer de la chambre obscurie formée au foyer de la chambre obscurie découverte de M. Daguerre"; but neither M. Biot, who at the same time as himself with M. Arago in a brief communication, spoke of "photography," or "heliography," or anything else, than "the discovery of M. Daguerre," may be seen in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie, tome viii., January to June 1839. Under date of 4 February there is a communication de Priorité by Mr. Fox Talbot.

discussion of his claims by MM. Arago and ; but no mention of "photography." At the meeting of 4 March, M. Biot read the substance of a letter from Talbot, in which the "photogenic drawings" of the artist are rendered by "dessins photographiques"; on 8 April Talbot's process is described by a Frenchman "procédé photographique," and in the numerous articles from that date to the end of June Talbot's terms are common. Herschel read his epoch-making paper before the Royal Society on 15 March, and the echo of it appears at length in the *Comptes Rendus* of 6 May, p. 714, in the expression *art photographique*. But this is to be merely a casual instance, for the word *photographie* does not appear in the index to the volume, and even *Photogénie* appears merely with a cross-reference to *ambre obscur* and *Papier sensitif*, under which all the photographic articles are collected. "Photography" was thus not recognized by the Académie up to the end of the year; but on 3 July M. Arago made his report to the Chamber of Deputies, recommending the proposal of a pension to Talbot for his discovery, and in this he repeats Herschel's nomenclature of *photographie* for the subject generally, and his art abounds in such expressions as *arches photographiques*, *copie photographique*, *dessins photographiques*, *méthode photographique*, *image photographique*, &c. It is needless to say that in volume ix. of the *Comptes Rendus* the index has *Photographie*, that from the date of Arago's speech in the Chamber the word rapidly became as generally adopted in French as it already is in English. The suggestion, then, that Herschel probably adopted the term from Talbot is exactly the converse of the fact. *Photographie* and *Daguerreotype* were introduced in France, but *photogeny* and *photography* may be seen in the act of passing from English into French in the *Comptes Rendus* of 1839.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

I think it would be well to ask Sir J. W. Lubbock, F.R.S., who was a scientific pioneer in photography.

DAGUERRE.

Search in 'N. & Q.' indexed as 'Silver-plate Ware' or 'Photography, its Origin,' will be of service to DR. MURRAY.

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

VER PIER (10th S. iv. 387).—Possibly the cited references may be of some use to DR. MURRAY respecting the early use of the word *pier*.

Young's 'History of Whitby,' vol. ii. 2, there is a quotation from Leland's

'Itin,' respecting the *peere* at that place. He also gives at the same place a quotation from a memorial presented to Henry VIII. about 1545, referring to the maintenance of the *peyr* at Whitby.

Charlton, in his 'History,' p. 289, also gives the same quotation, but dates it about 1541.

A. H. ARKLE.

May not the Old Dutch word *bere*, a battering ram, so called, like the Latin *aper*, after the animal, and modern Dutch *beer*, as an architectural term, applied to a mole or bank made of bricks, or large stones, to break the violence of the sea, perhaps throw light upon the obscure history of *pier*, and its earlier spelling *pere* or *peere*, as pointed out by DR. MURRAY? As for the initial *p*, its supposed connexion with Old French *piere* and Latin *petra* might have influenced and altered the spelling *peere*, *pere*, instead of *bere*. For the Old Dutch word *bere*, cf. 'Middel-Nederlandsch Woordenboek,' by Verwijs and Verdam, vol. i. p. 914 ('s Gravenhage, 1882).

H. KREBS.

KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH (10th S. iv. 361, 410, 433).—MR. ABRAHAM, somewhat arbitrarily, though ambiguously, finds fault with my contribution as containing "many errors and inaccurate deductions." This charge is not easily digested. It was not my intention to write a precise or perfect relation of what had been done during my long acquaintance with London in the widening of streets and the opening of spaces. But if MR. ABRAHAM can cite no truer example of error than that which he imputes to my reference to Northumberland House, I shall be content with what I have written. For surely it is fact that the old mansion "was found [to be] an obstacle" to forming communication between Charing Cross and the Embankment, and therefore was cleared away. The fact might, perhaps, have been more precisely expressed; but is it the expression only that the critic finds "altogether impossible," so convincingly "impossible" that he thinks "no further comment necessary"? These terms are ambiguous, but can scarcely be read as complimentary. W. L. RUTTON.

VIRGIL OR VERGIL? (10th S. iv. 248, 309).—It is strange that this controversy should be revived in our day. If Politian's arguments were so overwhelming at the close of the fifteenth century, why was the second spelling of the poet's name not at once adopted? For this reason: Politian had as his antagonist Pierius, who showed that there were numerous lapidary inscriptions in favour

of the ordinary spelling, which was therefore retained. The Greek language does not help us much. PROF. STRONG, quoting Teuffel, says that Βεργίλιος is "almost invariably" found. But Suidas has Ούβεργίλιος, and "Stephanus scribit in dictione Mantuana Βεργίλιος," as Carolus Ræus, the learned editor of the Delphin edition of the poet's works, tells us, from whom I borrow these details. The same writer agrees with Pierius that the vowels *e* and *i* were often interchanged by the ancients. Quintilian informs us that Deana is found for Diana, Menerva for Minerva, "leber" and "magester" for *liber* and *magister*. Just as we have Verginius for Virgilius in some codices, so Vergilius is occasionally used for Virgilius. But in all these instances the *i* at length prevailed.\*

The derivation of the name is not known. Some fancy it comes from a laurel branch (*virga laurea*), which his mother saw in a dream during her pregnancy; others that it arose from his maiden-like bashfulness (*virginalis verecundia*), in consequence of which he was at Naples surnamed Parthenias, from "Παρθένος, virgo," which legend does not imply that his mother was one, as a correspondent seems to think (*ante*, p. 309). The attempt to connect the name with *ver*, the spring, has no better foundation, it would appear.

Notwithstanding the fact that "Vergilius" occurs "in the oldest Medicean MSS., and in the Vatican MS." ('Roman Literature,' edited by Rev. H. Thompson, p. 66; see also E. M. Thompson's 'Handbook of Greek and Latin Palæography,' pp. 185-88-89, in which facsimiles are given which show how slight was the difference between *e* and *i*), and in spite of the arguments of Politian, the spelling of the poet's name, which he tried to change and which was therefore the usual one before his time, has been Virgilius, with few exceptions, up to our own days.

Polydore Vergil is one of the writers who accepted the teaching of Politian, for he spells not only the poet's name but his own with an *e* in his volumes 'De Rerum Inventoribus' and 'De Prodigiiis.' He claimed descent from the "ancient and noble Vergilian family," whose crest was a laurel with two lizards. In the third book of the first work he has a poem in praise of the laurel, which, being sempervirent, enjoys a perpetual spring (*ver*), and is therefore a fitting emblem of his illustrious house, about which I can find no information. He is quite in

earnest, as any one can see from the lines quote:—

Ver ago perpetuum, hic primo ver tempore mstrans,

Unde tenet nomen Vergiliana domus,  
Quæ tam immota diu casuraque tempore nullo  
Stabit, quam viridi fronde perennis æra."

I think this derivation is comparable with that of *Ménage*, satirized by a French grammarist in the following quatrain:—

Alphana vient d'*equus*, sans doute,  
Mais il faut avouer aussi  
Qu'en venant de là jusqu'ici  
Il a bien changé sur la route.

Textor's 'Officina,' a book which has passed through numerous editions in the sixteenth century, has everywhere Virgilius, especially, the chapter 'De Poetis Græcis Latinis' (vol. ii. p. 251, ed. 1574). Cornelius Schrevelius, in his edition of the poet's 'Opera Omnia, cum Notis Selectissimis Variorum' (Lugd. Batav., 1666), has a note on the first page which runs thus: "Virgilium et non Virgilium scribendum esse monumentis veterum, Angelus Politianus Misc. C. 77, ostendit." He, however, adheres to the ordinary spelling with nearly all editors both before and after his time. In his 'Testimonia de Virgilio et ejus Scriptis' prefixed to the volume, he makes no reference to Horace, who mentions his friend's name ten times in his works. Some of the authorities quoted by Schrevelius merely refer to the poet's 'Æneid'; others speak of him as Virgil Maro; but among those who call him Virgilius are Velleius, Macrobius, Quintilian, Tacitus, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, Lactantius, and a writer in the fifth book of the 'Anthology,' who has Βεργίλλιος.

In Lowndes's 'Manual' there is a long list of editions and translations of Virgil's different poems, which extends from about the middle of the sixteenth century until the present (Pickering's ed.); but there is only one mentioned (p. 1873), a version in Greek of the second book of the 'Æneid' "per Georgium Etherigevm Oxoniensem, Medicum, Græcæ Linguae Professore. Lond. at Regin. Wolfium. 1553," which has the *i* instead of the *e*.

I have Heyne's edition. London, 1826. Delphin, 1834, Anthon's, Young's, and others among which is the "Oxford Pocket Text" of 1886, and in not one of these do I find Politian's spelling adopted. It was only the latter part of the nineteenth century, nearly four hundred years after the Italian scholar's death, that some one was convin-

\* See Peile's 'Introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology,' p. 264, third ed. London, 1875.

\* Ed. 1644, pp. 185-6, Lvgdvni Batavorvm, & Franciscvum Hegervm.

iments and, greatly daring, wrote The example was followed by the University Press (see "Pitt Press its edition of the poet by Mr. A.

In the catalogue appended to Essays' in that series we find the English form, while it is given in the 'Index of Proper Names,' charming book F. St. John's 'Anthologia Latina' (editio ), I have never liked his heading to his specimens of that poet. It has been considered by me to be ns," to use Sir Hugh Evans's when I found *hiemps* in Horace's ing

cris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, hoped he would not undertake a f the Vulgate, and especially that entitled 'Canticum Canticorum,' written: "Jam enim *hiems* transabiit, et recessit. Flores appa-terra nostra, tempus putationis ox turturis audita est in terra the rest of that beautiful poem, the cynicism of a Voltaire could pret.

I gather, no fresh evidence has vered which adds strength to argument of four hundred years he tried to change what was the ing of the poet's name. It is learn that the great scholar who ontributes to these pages, and n with his ripe learning, is now that the spelling of the poet's finds it in the works of our old ose study has been the chief object rious life, is the correct one in ut those venerable founders of re took the name from the MSS. to which they had access, so I testimony as a proof that Vir- tin was the only spelling which

If it could be shown that s right in his contention, then, I ould spell the word as we pro-

however, such a serious matter ich Camden mentions in his where, in his chapter on 'Wise e says:—

King Henry [VIII.], finding fault agreement of Preachers, would often re too stiffe in their old *Mumpsimus*, busie and curious in their new *Sumpsimus* borrowing these phrases from faster Pace his Secretarie reporteth in 'Fructu Doctrinæ,' of an olde Priest which alwaies read in his Portasse, *Domine*, for *Sumpsimus*: whereof

when he was admonished, he said that hee now had used *Mumpsimus* thirtie yeares, and would not leaue his olde *Mumpsimus* for their new *Sumpsimus*."—Ed. 1614, p. 286.

For more than fifty years I have known the poet as Virgilius in Latin and Virgil in English, and so shall I continue to name him while body and soul are in conjunction. "Virgilius" I look upon as pedantic, and if there be any stronger epithet to apply to its English equivalent I would use it.

JOHN T. CURRY.

HAIR-POWDERING CLOSETS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 349, 417).—I have seen a hair-powdering closet at 43, Kensington Square, W., and I am told that many others of the old houses in that square contain a similar closet.

C. MASON.

29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

I also have two of the powder closets in my house, which was built during Anne's or George I.'s reign, and which remains almost in its original condition, with very fine oak staircase and panelled hall.

GEORGE UNWIN.

Town House, Haslemere.

"THOLSELS" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 387).—This is from the Old English compound *toll-setl*, which is used in the Anglo-Saxon version of Matthew ix. 9, and may be defined as meaning a custom-house. The first element is, of course, our word *toll*. Compare the Scotch term "Tolbooth," which originally meant a custom-house, though later employed in the sense of prison.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

This query must remind many readers of the quaint old "Tolsey" which adorns the wide and picturesque High Street of the ancient town of Burford, Oxfordshire. Would not "Tholsel," like the English "Tolsey" and the Scottish "Tolbooth," be simply a place where dues and tolls—market and manorial—were paid, a toll-booth?

G. L. APPERSON.

Wimbledon.

Sir John Gilbert says ('History of Dublin, vol. i. p. 162) that these buildings are styled in ancient records "tolcetum, le tholseys," but more generally "theolonium," and that the latter name was, in the case of the King against the city of Waterford, in 1608, declared to mean a toll or petty duty payable by purchasers in markets and fairs.

F. ELRINGTON BALL.

Dublin.

CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 328, 394).—Remains of earthworks exist both at Donnington Castle and Basing House. In

W. J. Loftie's 'History of London,' 1883, i. 345, it is stated that at Hackney some remains of works might still be seen "not long ago." The work at Tyburn Road was close to what is now Rathbone Place. Castle Street may possibly commemorate another work. On the west a large earthwork, long known as "Oliver's Mount," is now represented by Mount Street, Grosvenor Square. See Lieut.-Col. W. G. Ross's 'Military Engineering during the Great Civil War,' 1888, in the 'Professional Papers of the Corps of R.E.,' pp. 122, 123, and plans vi., xii., and xiii.

A fragment of a mound or bulwark may still be seen at Oxford between Wadham College and the River Cherwell. It divides, unless I mistake, the cricket grounds of Balliol and Merton Colleges the one from the other.

A. R. BAYLEY.

For an account of the earthworks thrown up round Cambridge Castle, see a paper by Prof. Hughes in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. viii. p. 197, &c. He gives measurements of the ramparts and ditches made by Bowtell in 1802. W. M. P.

PRINTED CATALOGUES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (10th S. iv. 388).—The Library of St. Andrews University has a printed catalogue of its books up to the beginning of last century. For some years past a special staff has been engaged in preparing a printed catalogue for Edinburgh University Library. The Carnegie Public Library, Edinburgh, has printed catalogues of both its lending and its reference section. The utility of this form of catalogue is obvious. Probably the expenditure has prevented it from being generally adopted.

W. B.

St. Andrews.

KOM OMBO asks what public libraries have printed their catalogues, though apparently it is only with regard to national libraries that he seeks information. The number of public libraries in this country alone—*i.e.*, libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts—amounts to several hundreds. Up to the year 1900, according to 'The British Library Year-Book,' edited by Thomas Greenwood, 1900, some 400 towns and districts had adopted the Acts. Some of these 400 towns and districts have more than one public library—Hammersmith, for instance, has three. Most of these public libraries print catalogues of their lending departments, and it would be useful if these catalogues were placed in the libraries in other districts and made available to readers, who might then

learn where to find any special book seeking. Unfortunately, where the catalogues are exchanged, they are kept in private rooms of the librarians, and do not know of their existence.

Some of these libraries have private catalogues of their "reference" department which contain the more valuable, exclusive books, besides special collections or other books. In the Kew Public Library, for instance, the Oriental Library collected by the late Richard Burton. More often, however, reference libraries are restricted to open or card catalogues. Yet it is significant that it should be made known outside where these particular libraries are. But the limitation of the penny rate is the excuse for the parsimonious expenditure.

There are some libraries not exacting which print catalogues, such as the learned societies and institutions. The catalogue of the library of the Royal Geographical Society, for instance, is a volume of which is most useful for bibliographical purposes, apart from actual reference library. Such a catalogue as this (only 2s. 6d.) should be in every public library in London, and in the principal libraries of the provinces. Thus the London recently published its catalogue in its volume at 30s., and though this is a proprietary institution, the catalogue for general reference. If only the books which are not books, these literary posts, were in the various local libraries they would much facilitate the work of the students.

Probably application to the Secretary of the Library Association, 20, Hanover Square, W., would elicit what local libraries have printed catalogues of their lending and reference departments.

FREDK. A. EDWARDS.

EVANS: SYMONDS: HERING: GARDEN (10th S. iv. 328, 397).—I should be inclined to think that the word read by Mr. Masefield in "Garden or Gordon" is really "Garden." The name of Thomas Gosden is well known to amateurs of angling literature, who collected a large library of books on the subject, many of which were bound and illustrated by himself, and also issued a series of illustrations to Walton and Cotton's 'Complete Angler.' W. F. P.

SPLITTING FIELDS OF ICE (10th S. iv. 395).—MR. MASEFIELD'S thoughts on the subject are individual and stimulating. It is, however, if he could be a little more

but Thomson than he manages to be at the second reference. One would be glad to learn from him (1) where the poet asserts that it is noisy in fulfilling its ministry; and where he mentions that he "heard, or heard of, air growling under ice during a storm."

It is, perhaps, the case that publishers do issue leather-bound reprints of Thomson's works; but for this peculiarity of treatment they may probably have substantial reasons to satisfy themselves. But a poet cannot be considered altogether neglected, apart from the question of leather, who was admirably edited five years ago for "The Canterbury Poets" series by Mr. William Bayne, and indeed, a little earlier, among the English classics published at the Clarendon Press. There are but two of the notable services rendered in latter days to the author of "Seasons," who has besides been the subject of a memoir in the series entitled "Famous Scots," and who will presently be included in the distinguished company that substitutes Messrs. Macmillan's "English Literature of Letters." Scholars know what Morel has done for Thomson.

THOMAS BAYNE.

DUELING IN GERMANY (10th S. iv. 388).—The code of honour ever consistent anywhere? M. P. can hardly expect it to be so in Germany as elsewhere. The source to which reference is made is comparatively trivial. Within the memory of those living, an officer in the English army would be cashiered if he refused a challenge, imprisoned if he accepted it; while if killed his adversary he would be liable to be hanged, and his seconds as well. This, however, was the state of the case so late as the forties, if not later. It was probably not always. Duelling was at one period, not recognized by law; but there arrives usually a time when the relics of a dying barbarism come into violent collision with the germs of a growing civilization, and, sooner or later, one set of forces must retire. The problem was solved, and the difficulty ended, by Queen Victoria.

J. FOSTER PALMER.

DETACHED BELERIES (10th S. iv. 207, 290).—I may supplement what has been said of the belfry at Pembridge by the description of it by Mr. A. G. Bradley in his "In March and Borderland":—

The lower part is of stone and octagonal; the part above is of wood supported by huge columns composed of single tree trunks. Its outside appearance is of the Pagoda type, and it is said to be of fourteenth-century date. Full of time-worn

beams and timber, it was not unsuggestive of the inside of some ancient water mill, but for the pendent bell ropes, while in the chaos of wood-work above there was both a chime and a clock."

E. MARSTON.

St. Dunstan's House.

If MR. CLIPPINGDALE's suggestion were well founded, detached belfries would usually be of earlier date than others, which, however, is not the case.

J. T. F.

Durham.

'NICHOLAS NICKLEBY' (10th S. i. 166, 217, 274).—The REV. J. WILLCOCK, in mentioning at the first reference a slip of Dickens in this tale, observes that he has never seen it noticed anywhere. But this oversight was pointed out by a contributor to *Scribner's Magazine* several years ago (vol. xx. p. 641), in an article on Dickensian localities, &c.:—

"By an oversight—or as a touch of burlesque—which however seemed scarcely in keeping with the earnest purpose of the book, Dickens makes the exercise of the school to include weeding the garden by 'No. 2' on the very morning when the pump was frozen, and Nicholas was requested to make himself contented with a dry polish in the place of a wash."

FREDERICK B. FIRMAN, M.A.

Castleacre, Swaffham, Norfolk.

SIR ROBERT LYTTON (10th S. iv. 389).—In Lord Lytton's 'Last of the Barons' mention is made in book ix. ch. ix. of a knight of Lytton among the adherents of the house of Lancaster who were present at Tours at the meeting of Queen Margaret and the Earl of Warwick. A foot-note to that chapter says:—

"Sir Robert de Lytton (whose grandfather had been Comptroller to the Household of Henry IV. and Agister of the Forests allotted to Queen Joan) was one of the most powerful knights of the time, and afterwards, according to Perkin Warbeck, one of the ministers most trusted by Henry VII. He was lord of Lytton in Derbyshire (where his ancestors had been settled since the Conquest), of Knebworth in Herts (the ancient seat and manor of Plantagenet de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal), of Myndelesden and Langley, of Standyarn, Dene, and Brekesborne, in Northamptonshire; and became in the reign of Henry VII. Privy Councillor, Under-Treasurer, and Keeper of the great Wardrobe."

I cannot help thinking that this must be the Sir R. Lytton about whom your correspondent inquires, although there are some discrepancies as regards dates.

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.

Castle Pollard, Westmeath.

For descent of present Lyttons of Knebworth see Mr. J. Horace Round's 'Studies in Peerage and Family History,' 1901, pp. 25-7.

A. R. BAXTER.

ICELANDIC DICTIONARY (10th S. iv. 229, 331).—Save that it is in German, the 'Altnordisches Glossar' of Th. Möbius (Leipzig, 1866), pp. xii, 532, costing about twelve shillings, is just the thing required. An English-(modern-)Icelandic dictionary, 'Ensk-íslensk Orðabók,' by G. T. Zoëga, was published at Reykjavik by Sigurður Kristjánsson in 1896, in pocket size, pp. viii, 482. I ordered my copy through the Skandinavisk Antiquariat, 49, Gothersgade, Copenhagen, and the price came to about five shillings.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

DUCHESS OF CANNIZARO (10th S. iv. 265, 316, 358).—She died 3 January, 1841, at Hanover Square, and her obituary notice in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of that year is as follows:—

"She was daughter of Governor Johnstone, younger brother of Sir W. Johnstone Poulteney, Bart. She succeeded to her immense fortune in consequence of the will of one of her brothers, who had acquired it; and her husband succeeded to the title of Duke of Canizzaro on the death of his father by a family compact, with the consent of his eldest brother, the Prince Larderio."

A. FRANCIS STEUART.

"THIS TOO SHALL PASS AWAY" (10th S. iv. 368, 435).—A variation of this story occurs in Scott's letter to Byron dated 6 November, 1813, contained in Lockhart's 'Life of Scott.' The apophthegm is there attributed to Solomon. Will Mr. PLATT have the goodness to send me an impression of his seal?

GEO. WILL. CAMPBELL.

The Spinney, Coundon, Coventry.

"ADD": "ADDER" (10th S. iv. 406).—The sense in which these words were used is explained in 'Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland,' by the Very Rev. John Lee, D.D., vol. i. p. 213:—

"First Book of Discipline, 1560. It was thought expedient in every town where there were schools, and any resort of learned men, there should be a weekly exercise for the trial and improvement of those who were employed in the service of the Church. The ministers, and other learned persons, in rotation, were to interpret some place of Scripture. One was first to give his opinion succinctly and soberly, without wandering from his text, or introducing exhortations, admonitions, or reproofs; another was then to add what the first seemed to have omitted, or to confirm what he had said, by apt illustrations, or gently to correct any of his mistakes. In certain cases, a third might supply what seemed to have been imperfectly treated by the others. But above the number of three it was not thought expedient to proceed, for the sake of avoiding confusion. The warrant for this exercise was taken from that passage in Paul's exhortations to the Church of Corinth, 1 Cor. xiv. 29-33.....This practice of having an exercise and

addition was continued in the Church of S. at the meeting of presbyteries, not only in the age of the Reformation, but during the seventeenth century and part of the eighteenth. One minister was appointed at every exercise on the following day, and another appointed to *add*. Soon after the commencement of the eighteenth century they became less than they had been in former times. In the year of twenty-one years, from the restoration of the civil church government in 1638 to 1659, that the Presbytery of St. Andrews, at the meetings, went regularly through the exercise according to John, generally having an exercise and addition on every verse."

In vol. ii. p. 350, it is stated that

"all the men of learning were required to attend the First Book of Discipline to attend the exercise of expounding the Scriptures, in which all ministers and expectants within six Scots miles of every principal town were obliged to turn.....At this exercise all masters and teachers in the three colleges of St. Andrews were to be present by a statute of the university of 7th January, 1561."

LAWSON'S 'NEW GUINEA' (10th S. iv. 356, 417).—My brain has, like Mr. EDWARD, had a corner in it for "Capt. Lawson's New Guinea." He not only gave us the author's real name, but he wanted it for my 'Bibliography of Australia.' If the author has no objection to it, I will give it in 'N. & Q.' I can assure you that I was by no means annoyed by the book, but enjoyed reading about the country, the mountains in the world, the enormities and scorpions a foot long! I did not help its circulation, and laughed at those critics who took it seriously. Publisher—Fred. Chapman, of Chancery Lane (it was not issued by Sampson Low & Co.), who could do lots of gammon for himself.

I have a note that some one has written that the author of the 'Wanderings' was Lieut. Armit. E. A. PITTS.

Streatham.

DETECTIVES IN FICTION (10th S. iv. 356, 417).—The description quoted in the reference, "an Arabic work of the thirteenth century, entitled 'Nighiaristan,'" is a considerable emendation if it is not misleading. Firstly, the book is in Persian language; secondly, it was written about the year 1335; thirdly, the title is 'Nigāristān'—i.e. 'The Picture-gallery.' It is a miscellany of prose and poetry upon moral subjects, by Mir Juvaini.

JAS. PLATT.

Surely no detective in fiction has yet been seen who can compare with Poe's 'Purloined Letter.' He app

al of Sherlock Holmes, though, of it is possible the ideas are quite lent, and the author of the latter even have read it, so frequently ought run in parallel lines. He in a similar, but, I think, not so per-orm, in Poe's other detective story, rders in the Rue Morgue.'

J. FOSTER PALMER.

l Avenue, S.W.

H" IN LATIN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 409).—*lus* is very late Latin, if it can be latin at all. It was borrowed from mans. *Faber ferrarius* is the true erm, and from one or other of its come the numerous surnames which odern Romance languages correspond ame Smith. Thus in French we bre, Faure, Favre, Le Fèvre, Le Le Febvre, Le Febure; in Italian, and Ferrario; in Catalan, Ferrer; guese, Ferreiro. JAS. PLATT, Jun. -

OF ELFORD (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 408).—Surtees, of Durham,' iv. 117, writes as

respectable families of Bowes, established uth, in Middlesex, Stafford, and Essex, ain endeavoured to prove consanguinity ancient house of Streatlam. Their pedi- only be traced through merchants of o a line of wealthy citizens of York, anection with the original stem is lost. rtin Bowes, Lord Mayor of London, 1545, ller to Queen Elizabeth (who expressly elf a native of York), and of Sir Jerome he first English ambassador to Russia, genealogical notices will be found in the 'The collateral descendants of Sir Jerome rford in Suffolk. The line terminated in e daughter and heiress of George Bowes , Esq., wife of Craven Howard, Esq., of the first Earl of Berkshire. Their son, wes Howard, became Earl of Berkshire, tenth Earl of Suffolk in 1745. The Bowes's on are in the same predicament, unable heir descent from the original stock."

unately, Mr. Surtees did not live to e fourth volume, and the promised do not appear. In a foot-note to oing extract he adds that there are etters at Streatlam from Mr. Bowes to the Earl of Suffolk, endeavouring ain the family connexion. He uotes a curious letter from Lieut. Bowes, dated "Epsom, July 13, "Mr. Bowes, at his lodgings at a in Marine Square, London." in at worthy details his knowledge of story thus:—

a great value for all the gentlemen of y<sup>r</sup> know more of them than any one person d. I knew your father, and so did my

nephew, viz., Jonathan Bowes, Doctor of Physick, who lives at the Fryery at Chelmsford, in Essex. I was a week at your grandfather's at Earl's Cone Priory, and a week at your great-grandfather's at Bromley Hall. I was at S<sup>r</sup> William Bowes's at Stretlam Castle, and at S<sup>r</sup> Francis Bowes's at Thornton in the county of Durham. I knew several of S<sup>r</sup> George Bowes's family of Yorkshire, and I have been two months at a time at Madam Bowes's, at Elford, in Staffordshire. That family sprung from S<sup>r</sup> Jerom Bowes. In the dining room there's his picture, and five more of his brothers, drawn at full length; but the name is lost there, but continued a little in the Earl of Berkshire."

It would appear from the foregoing extracts that the question raised by MR. RELTON engaged the attention of genealogists two hundred years ago and "gets no forrader."

RICHARD WELFORD.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"NEWLANDS," CHALFONT ST. PETER (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv 148, 213, 276).—MR. HARBEN clearly disposes of Thorne's attempt to identify this as the seat of Abraham Newland. It is difficult to realize that the compiler of that useful work, 'Handbook to the Environs of London,' is solely responsible for the misstatement, but there is nothing supporting it in all the biographical references to this celebrity. The 'Life of Abraham Newland,' published 1808, is very definite: "Prior to September, 1807, he had slept for five-and-twenty years at his apartment in the Bank without absenting himself for a single night." He took up his residence at No. 38, Highbury Place, on 17 September, 1807, and died there 21 November in the same year. Nelson ('History of Islington,' 1829, second edition, p. 170) claims that he resided at that address for many years. It is worthy of note that his father, William Newland, was a miller and baker of Grove, in Bucks, but removed to Castle Street, Southwark, where Abraham Newland was born 23 April, 1730.

ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road.

PLANS OF LUCCA (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 409).—A capital map of this city (size 21 in. by 14 in.) occurs in Braun and Hogenberg's 'Urbes Præcipuæ Totius Mundi,' lib. iv. No. 50. The work was published at Cologne in 1572 and following years, the Privilege of lib. iv. being dated 22 November, 1574. I may mention in passing that the book is also useful for English places—*e.g.*, a picture, with illustrations of contemporary English costumes, is given of the "Palatium Regium in Anglie Regno, Nonciutz, hoc est, nusquam simile dictum," that is, the Palace of Nonesuch, acquired by Henry VIII., but now no longer in existence.

W. R. B. PRIDEAUX.



on 5 November, which 1819 had, though was then no Latin Professor to make it. So surviving reputation is concerned, the advantage, we think, to be with the men of 1905. I doubt if the ordinary man of letters could more than two or three of the lights of 1819. We cannot say that the period was one of dissonance, though it has given us a chronicler in long, whose reminiscences are unique, and ought to be reprinted. In 1819 it took a student of Law six years to take his degree. He was expected, however, to wear the B.A.'s full-sleeved gown when the men of his year took their degree, as "stiled a Harry-soph." There were "tensons," too, in those days, of the age of twenty and upwards, toiling pretty leisurely after it.

I cannot deal with the very different aspect of the Cambridge as revealed by its present 'Calendar.' The wonderful advance of science is, of course, a leading feature of the University. It is a feature of the age in general. What, however, we expect of the universities is a reinforcement of the taste which has become that of an honourable citizen almost stunned by the forces of vulgarity and advertisement. We want, in fine, as many good men and good books to leaven the lump as we can procure, and we look for signs of literary life in this 'Calendar.' So we regret to see Calais announces the following among its prizes of this year: "*English Essay*, No essay"; "*French Essay Prize*, ditto"; "*German Essay*, Not awarded"; and "*Natural Science Essay*, No essay sent in." We notice, further, that no exercises were sent in for the Prize Memory of Calverley, and that Prof. Skeat's Essay Prize was not awarded. Every educated man should cultivate his powers of expression, and may have before long to yield his heritage of education to the loud Philistine. It is no

Sit as safe as in a Senate-House, Milton's simile has lost its aptness. We hope this 'Calendar' may have a wide circulation in the special circles it immediately concerns, to supply the daily press of the wilder sort with corrections of some of its ill-founded statements and conclusions.

Letters of Horace Walpole. Chronologically arranged and edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vols. XIII., XIV., and XV. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1905.)

Labour so spiritedly undertaken and conscientiously pursued by Mrs. Paget Toynbee of the University of Oxford, in chronological sequence, the letters of Horace Walpole tremble on the point of completion. Her task is, indeed, accomplished. Of the promised volumes fifteen are in the hands of the publishers, and with the appearance, now imminent, of the sixteenth, consisting of index, and printed price with which the timid and calculating have been menaced will come completion. Attention has been drawn by us to the increased number of letters now accessible to the public. Of the 3,061 letters included in the volumes which have appeared, a considerable percentage are printed for the first time. The number is, in fact, much larger, many of the numbers given in duplicate. Letters published for the first time are in no respect inferior in merit or importance to those with which the

public is already familiar. Some of them are, indeed, short—mere notelets. Others, however, are of sustained interest; see No. 2518, to the Duc de Nivernais, which reaches Mrs. Toynbee from the Princeton University Library. Besides showing Walpole in his most complimentary vein, this contains some fairly important criticism. No. 2558\*, addressed to some one unknown, has also an admirable piece of appreciation of literary flunkeydom. It is needless to say that reference is, in innumerable instances, facilitated, and will be so to a further degree when the index is issued. Among the illustrations to the present volumes are those of Mary Berry and her no less lovely sister Agnes; Mrs. Fitzherbert, the wife of George IV., after Gainsborough; Mrs. Piozzi, by George Dance; Edmond Malone, by Sir Joshua; Dr. Burney and James Boswell, both by Dance; Warren Hastings, by Tilly Kettle; Mary Bruce, Duchess of Richmond; Marshal Conway; and others. There are also interesting facsimiles. If Mrs. Toynbee's edition be not definite and final, which it may well be, it is that to which the scholar will turn by obligation as well as by preference. There are three aspects in which this work may be viewed: it is indispensable to the knowledge of the eighteenth century; it is a book to be dipped into and consulted with advantage and delight; and it resembles the memoirs of St. Simon and a few others, the thought of perusing which in their entirety all but reconciles us to the period of enforced leisure into which, in the end, the busiest of us have to decline.

LOUEY CHISHOLM is preparing for publication a 'Book of Poetry for Children,' and invites suggestions of unfamiliar pieces. Her address is c/o Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

THE publication of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's edition of Horace Walpole's Letters will be completed on the 11th inst., when the sixteenth volume will be issued from the Oxford University Press. This volume will consist of indexes of persons, places, and subjects, including matters of art and art-criticism. The subscription list will close when it is published.

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—DECEMBER.

MR. T. CARVER, of Hereford, sends two lists—one of Theological Works, and the other of Ancient and Modern Literature. A copy of *The Ancestor*, 12 vols., is priced 40s.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL has among first editions Blake's 'The Book of Thel,' a very fine uncut copy, 1789, 90s.; 'Northanger Abbey' and 'Persuasion,' 4 vols., 1818, 1l. 10s.; 'Ingoldsby,' 12l. 10s.; 'Lavenham,' 1l. 15s.; 'Paracelsus,' 7l. 7s.; 'Hudibras,' 9l. 9s.; Coleridge's 'The Fall of Robespierre,' 5l. 5s.; Cory's 'Ionica' (containing the scarce second part), 2l. 2s.; 'In Memoriam,' 4l. 4s.; Westmacott's 'English Spy,' 24l. 10s.; and 'Don Juan,' 8l. 8s. Other items include David Garrick's copy of 'Nouveau Théâtre Italien,' Paris, 1733, 6l. 6s.; also a collection of plays from his library, 4l. 4s.; and Ryley's 'The Itinerant; or, Memoirs of an Actor,' 9 vols., 1808-1827. The catalogue states that "Mr. Knight has written a note in this copy..... The scarcest theatrical work he knows." A complete set of the original 271 numbers of *The Tatler* from 12 April, 1709, to 2 January, 1711, folio, is 8l. 8s.; and Stow's

'Survey of London,' black-letter, 3l. 3s. There are also many publications of the Grolier Club, and works from the Daniel, Kelmscott, and Doves presses.

Mr. William Dunlop, of Edinburgh, has a number of interesting works relating to Scotland. These include Drummond's 'Old Edinburgh,' reproduced in facsimile, 1879, 2l. 5s.; Billings's 'Antiquities,' 3l. 10s.; and 'The Arms of the Burghs of Scotland,' by the Marquess of Bute, 1l. 7s. 6d. The general list comprises Boswell's 'Johnson,' Murray, 1853, 10 vols., 24s.; Hume and Smollett, 18 vols., good as new, 17s. 6d.; Lingard, 10 vols., 12s.; Froude's 'History,' 12 vols., 35s.; 'Picturesque America,' 2 vols. royal 4to, 12s.; 'Australasia Illustrated, 1606 to the Present Time,' 1892, 1l. 1s. (published at 11l. 11s.); P. H. Emerson's 'Pictures of East Anglian Life,' 1888, 12s. 6d. (published at 7l. 7s.); and a clean copy of Morel's 'Le Grand Dictionnaire,' 1740, 18s. 6d. Lord Byron, in writing to Murray, said, "I have Bayle's Dictionary, but cannot do without Morel."

Messrs. E. George & Sons have a catalogue of Alpine, Antiquarian, Architectural, and Miscellaneous Books. Under General Literature is 'Calendar of Wills, 1258-1688,' printed for the Corporation of London, 1889-90, 1l. 15s. A set of *The Saturday Review*, 1856-65, is 3l. *The Garden*, 1876-88, 26 vols., 5l.; and a very fine series of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1856-88, 9l. 9s.

We have two lists from Messrs. W. Heffer & Sons, of Cambridge. One contains works on Philosophy, Moral Sciences, Politics, Africa, America, &c.; while the other—a short list of 215 items—includes very few that are not of some special value. A large-paper copy of Ariosto, Venice, 1772, is 10l. 10s. Under Alciati is 'Omnia Emblemata,' Paris, 1608, 2l. 10s. This the catalogue says is so excessively rare that only two other copies are known. Under Virgil, Baskerville, 1557, is the poet Alfieri's copy with his book-plate, 7l. 10s. There is a fine large copy of the first edition of 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' 1621, 37l. 10s. Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book, first edition, 1578, is 45l. We have space to note only a few more: Tennyson's 'Poems,' 1833, 30l.; 'Lorna Doone,' 3 vols., in original cloth, very scarce, 25l.; Rossetti's 'Sister Helen,' Oxford, 1857, for private circulation, 12l. 12s.; Thackeray, 7 vols., 1848-59, 21l.; and an original charcoal drawing by Burne-Jones, 'The Miraculous Draught of Fishes,' framed, 28l. 10s. There is a Shelley MS., 36l.; and an original MS. of De Quincey, 20l. 10s. Nine letters of Charles Lamb include one to his friend Allsop, in which he writes: "I am going to ask you to do me the greatest favour which a man can do to another, I want to make my will, and to leave my property in trust for my sister. N.B.—I am not therefore going to die. Would it be unpleasant for you to be named for one?" The letters are priced 65l. There is also an original holograph unpublished acrostic to Emma B.—, signed "Ch' Lamb," price 30l.

Mr. H. H. Peach, of Leicester, has MSS. and rare books of the fourteenth century to the eighteenth. There is a fine tall copy of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle,' 21l. Other items include Beaumont and Fletcher, 1679, 9l. 9s.; Chaucer, 1602, 8l. 8s.; 'Robinson Crusoe,' fourth edition, 15l. 15s.; Dugdale's 'St. Paul's,' 2l. 5s.; Heywood's 'Pleasant Dialogues and Drammas,' 1637, 7l. 7s.; Ben Jonson, 2 vols. folio, 1640, 12l. 12s.; Thucydides, 1550,

6l. 12s. 6d.; and Burton's 'Arabian Benares,' 1885, 33l. There are works of under Commonwealth, Elizabeth, and James.

Mr. C. Richardson, of Manchester, has an edition of Bunyan, excessively rare, 1683, of 'N. & Q.' 1849 to June, 1898, 97 v. morocco, and the Indexes to the eight Ser cloth, 40l.; Villon Society's Publication 13l. 10s.; Miller's series of works on Coloured plates, 7 vols. folio, 1804-30, 1 first edition of Edward FitzGerald's 'E' excessively scarce, 1851, 5l. 10s.; 'Shakespeare's Poems,' Kelmscott Press, 8l.; a fine copy 5 vols., 1888-93, 4l.; 'Museum of Paleontology,' 1828-32, 6l.; Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' 6 vols. imp. 8vo, 1883, 6l.; and Waverley 48 vols., Cadell, 1829-32, 6l.

Mr. Albert Sutton, of Manchester, has Chetham Society's Publications, 1849-93. Hazlitt's 'Early English Bibliography,' a volume by Gray, 5l. 15s.; Hotten's 'Humour,' 13 vols., 3l. 5s.; Caulfield's '1819, 1l. 8s.; first edition of Campbell's Works,' Moxon, 1837, 1l. 2s. 6d.; Cavendish Publications, 1848-71, 5l.; a copy of 'El like,' 1648, 2l. 2s.; Pickering's editions of 15 vols., 1840-49, original cloth, 4l. 10s.; of Goldsmith's 'Citizen of the World,' J. 1762, 3l. 12s. 6d.; Jardine's 'Naturalist's 40 vols., 1833, 3l.; and 'Newgate Calendar 2l. 2s. Other items include 'Scott's Works, with Life,' 100 vols., Cadell, 1828, and Stevenson's 'The Story of a Lie,' first 1882, 10l. 10s. A note in the catalogue of July, 1899, a copy sold for 30l. 10s. The 1882, but was suppressed before publication; five or six copies are known to have been constructed."

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the notices:—

On all communications must be written and address of the sender, not necessarily publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries.

T. CANN HUGHES ("A Pagan suckled in outworn").—From Wordsworth, 'Miscellaneous Sonnets,' xxxiii., "The world is too much for me."

F. SWINFORD ("Fly, envious Time").—Will be found at p. 21 of Dr. Aldis Wright's edition of Milton, published by the Cambridge University Press in 1903.

LADY RUSSELL, COL. BELL, and S. H. A.—Forwarded.

L. R. M. STRACHAN ("She never found you," &c.).—Anticipated *ante*, p. 316.

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 ry, was the author of a work of  
 e which passed through three edi-  
 England and was translated into  
 Italian, and German. But a memoir  
 was not inserted in the 'D.N.B.' nor  
 name appear in Mr. Frederic Boase's  
 of 'Modern English Biography,'  
 eless his life was of much interest in  
 ways.

ony Rich, junior—to give him the  
 which he was known for many years  
 born in 1803, and was the son of  
 y Rich, solicitor, who lived at Hendon,  
 ex. His father became, about 1806,  
 the side clerks in the King's Remem-  
 Office, was afterwards one of its  
 clerks, and from 1838 until the office  
 ublished by 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 86, appears  
 Law List' as Secondary of that office.  
 at Hersham, Surrey, 13 April, 1863,  
 nety-three (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1863,

son was admitted pensioner at Caius  
 , Cambridge, on 30 October, 1821, and

held a scholarship there from Michaelmas,  
 1821, to Lady Day, 1828. He took the degree  
 of B.A. in 1825. In the previous year  
 (28 January, 1824) he had been admitted a  
 student at Lincoln's Inn, and he was duly called  
 to the Bar. He probably remained for some  
 years in London pursuing his profession. On  
 21 April, 1841, he was elected a member of  
 the Reform Club, and as his sponsors were  
 Sir De Lacy Evans and R. L. Sheil, we  
 shall not err in assuming that he belonged to  
 the more advanced section of the party. A  
 member of that club he remained for fifty  
 years, less seventeen days.

In 1842 Rich went abroad and spent the  
 next "seven years in the central and southern  
 parts of Italy." Here he painted, collected  
 books and engravings, and made the ac-  
 quaintance of many artists, including John  
 Gibson, R.A., and Penny Williams. A  
 very considerable portion of the illustrations  
 which he had drawn for his own instruction  
 and amusement were embodied in his "Illus-  
 trated Companion to the Latin Dictionary  
 and Greek Lexicon, forming a Glossary of all  
 the Words representing Visible Objects con-  
 nected with the Arts, Manufactures, and  
 Everyday Life of the Greeks and Romans,  
 with Representations of nearly 2,000 Objects  
 from the Antique. Lond. 1849." This cum-  
 brous title was altered in the second edition  
 into "A Dictionary of Roman and Greek  
 Antiquities, with nearly 2,000 Engravings on  
 Wood representing Objects from the Antique  
 illustrative of the Industrial Arts and Social  
 Life of the Greeks and Romans, 1860." A third  
 edition, "revised and improved," came out in  
 1873. In after years Rich used to complain  
 of the meagreness of his profits from this  
 work; but probably, like most authors, he  
 did not take sufficiently into account the  
 cost of producing volumes so abundantly  
 illustrated.

A French translation, which M. Chérueil,  
 Inspecteur de l'Académie Impériale de Paris,  
 took charge of, was issued in 1859, and the  
 volume at once became a recognized text-  
 book among the French enthusiasts in  
 classical antiquities. A German translation,  
 under the direction of Carl Müller, came out  
 in 1862; and an Italian translation, under the  
 care of Ruggiero Bonghi, was published in  
 1865. Rich's illustrations were reproduced  
 in the translations of Horace and Virgil  
 which were brought out about 1870 by  
 R. M. Millington. Rich published in 1851  
 a slight pamphlet on 'The Legend of  
 St. Peter's Chair.' The authenticity of this  
 chair was the subject of a controversy  
 between Cardinal Wiseman and Sydney,

Lady Morgan. Rich supported the lady by some arguments in *The Daily News* under the title of 'The Battle of the Chairs,' and reproduced them in this tract. After Rich's return to England he built for himself, from the designs of Martineau the architect, the house called "Chappell Croft" at Heene, Worthing, and found a neighbour and friend in Byron's Trelawny, who was also a member of the Reform Club. In 1878 he informed Darwin that he intended, being an old man, almost alone in the world, to leave him "the reversion of the greater part of his fortune," in token of his admiration for Darwin's scientific work. Darwin visited him at Heene more than once, and they were occasional correspondents ('Life of Darwin,' ed. F. Darwin, iii. 217; 'More Letters of Darwin,' 1903, ii. 445-8). Rich suffered a good deal from illness through life, but he lived to exceed the great age of eighty-seven years, dying from "decay of nature" at his house of Chappell Croft on 4 April, 1891. He was buried on 9 April at Brompton Cemetery, where a small cross of Aberdeen granite was erected to his memory, with his name and the dates of his birth and death on the plinth.

Rich's will was dated 22 November, 1878, and there were four codicils, dated 1885, 1886, 1889, and 25 March, 1891; the personal estate was proved at 15,083*l*. Subject to a life-interest to his sister, Emma Burnaby, wife of William Dyot Burnaby, who died soon after her brother, most of the property passed to the family of Darwin, the first codicil to the will having settled that the children should not suffer by the death of their father. He left his house of Chappell Croft and its contents, "notably a very interesting library," to Huxley, who sold the house in July, 1891, for 2,800*l*.

Rich took much interest in botany, and was a good artist; a landscape by him is in the possession of Prof. Sir G. H. Darwin, of Cambridge. He contributed to Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,' and furnished some articles to vols. i. and iii. of the First Series of 'N. & Q.' His college in 1886 paid him the compliment of electing him an Honorary Fellow (Venn's 'Gonville and Caius Coll. Biog. Hist.,' ii. 183).

W. P. COURTNEY.

TETE-A-TETE PORTRAITS IN  
'THE TOWN AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE.'  
(See *ante*, pp. 241, 342.)

THE following is a continuation of my identifications of these portraits:—

Vol. XI. (1779).

132. P. 9, The Boisterous Lover and the Marchioness.—Capt. J. (father of Lord Byron) Marchioness of Carmarthen
133. P. 65, The Devoted General and Virginian.—General John and.....
134. P. 121, Lord Champêtre and the Mrs. A.....d.—Lord Der Earl) and Mrs. Armistead.
135. P. 177, The Military Secretary and Emily.—Charles Jenkinson of Liverpool, and M. Roberts.
136. P. 233, The Favourite of the Fair Captivating Lais.—Robt Duke of Ancaster, and Miss
137. P. 289, The Noble Retaliator and M. Lord Tyrconnel and Mrs. S
138. P. 345, The Manilla Hero and Mrs Sir William Draper and ....
139. P. 401, The Modern Apelles and the Laura.—Sir Joshua Reynolds Miss Jennings.
140. P. 457, The Experienced Ambassador Madame Vanb.....n.—Joseph Baron Dover, and .....
141. P. 513, The Universal Gallant and the Voltaire.—Mr. Medlicott Louisa St.....ne.
142. P. 569, Lord L..... and Mrs. W. fourth Earl of Loudoun, Walker.
143. P. 625, The Seducing Captain Abandoned Wife.—Capt. and Lady Blake.
144. P. 681, The Conscientious Parson Lucy Lurewell.—..... and .....

Vol. XII. (1780).

145. P. 9, The Hardy Commander and Miss L.....n.—Lord H Miss Lawson.
146. P. 65, Lord M.....t and Miss Lov Thomas, second Baron Mon Miss Loveband.
147. P. 121, The Admirable Advocate Ch.....le.—Mr. Howarth
148. P. 177, Admiral P.....e and Mrs. B..... Sir Thomas Pye and Agn Bennett.
149. P. 233, The Doating Lover and the Enchantress.—Lord Malden Robinson.
150. P. 289, The Manager in Distress and Alicia.—George Colman and
151. P. 345, Colonel W..... and the Fair tress.—..... and Miss Lenno
152. P. 401, Lord C..... and Mrs. C..... Craven and Mrs. Cox.
153. P. 457, The Valiant Commander H.....—..... and .....
154. P. 513, Sir J..... Hogstic and Mrs. Sir Joseph Mawbey and Mr
155. P. 577, Lord L..... and Miss B..... and Miss Bridger.
156. P. 633, Lord S..... and Miss Sp... Surrey and .....
157. P. 689, The American Financier and the Seducer.—Rev. Richard P Miss P.....

Vol. XIII. (1781).

- P. 9, The Illustrious Heir and the fair Ophelia.  
—Prince of Wales and Mrs. Robinson.  
P. 65, The daring Magistrate and Mrs. Br...n.  
—Brackley Kennett and .....  
P. 121, The Ceremonious Master and Mrs. B...e.  
—Sir Clement Cotterell and .....  
P. 177, Col. Witwou'd and the Bird of  
Paradise.—..... and Mrs. Mahon.  
P. 233, The Lenient Commander and Mrs.  
F...g.—General Gage and .....  
P. 289, The Nautical Scribe and Mrs. L...b...t.  
—Philip Stephens and .....  
P. 345, The Generous Gallant and Mrs. C...p-  
b...ll.—..... and Mrs. Campbell.  
P. 401, The Connoisseur and Mrs. W...ts...n.—  
..... and Mrs. Watson.  
P. 457, The Constant Admirer and the engag-  
ing Mrs. F...y.—Lord Orford (?) and  
.....  
P. 513, The Intrepid Commodore and Miss F...  
—George Johnstone and .....  
P. 569, The Humane Justice and Mrs. J...s.—  
Sir Henry Gould and Mrs. Jones.  
P. 625, The Patriotic Senator and Miss R...ds.  
—Sir George Saville (?) and Miss  
Reynolds.  
P. 675, The Title Hunter and the Pliant Peni-  
tent.—..... and .....

Vol. XIV. (1782).

- P. 9, The Gallant Admiral and Miss W...st.—  
..... and Miss West.  
P. 68, The British Fabius and Mrs. P...w...ll.  
—Lord Cornwallis and Mrs. Powell.  
P. 121, The Persuasive Lover and the amiable  
Miss C...n...ly.—Lord P...n... and Miss  
Conolly.  
P. 177, The Polar Navigator and Lady Magnet.  
—Capt. Phipps, second Baron Mul-  
grave, and .....  
P. 233, The Popular Governor and Mrs. Ell...s.  
—The Duke of Portland and Mrs.  
Ellis.  
P. 289, The Gallant Colonel and the lovely  
Miss Claver...g.—Col. St. Leger (?)  
and Miss Clavering.  
P. 345, The Intrepid Partisan and the Amiable  
Miss Webb.—Col. Tarleton and Miss  
Webb.  
P. 401, The Favourite of the Fair and the  
beautiful Mrs. P...pe.—Marquis of  
Graham and Mrs. Pope.  
P. 457, The Steady Patriot and Mrs. C...x.—  
Lord Effingham and Mrs. Cox.  
P. 513, The Reclaimed Rover and the amiable  
Miss D...rs...t.—..... and Miss Dorset.  
P. 569, The Hibernian Orator and Miss O'Br...n.  
—Henry Grattan and Miss O'Brien.  
P. 625, The Bon Vivant and Miss C...m.—.....  
and .....  
P. 681, The Popular Preacher and the Enthu-  
siastic widow.—..... and .....

Vol. XV. (1783).

- P. 9, The Generous Gallant and Mrs. W...n.—  
Lord Hinchinbroke and Mrs. Wilson  
(Adcock).  
P. 63, The Juvenile Financier and Miss  
G...dw...n.—William Pitt and Miss  
Goodwin.

186. P. 121, The Suspicious Husband and Miss  
Gr...h...ll.—Edmund, seventh Earl  
of Cork, and Miss Greenhill.  
187. P. 177, The Nautical Cornuter and Mrs.  
W...ll...ms.—Capt. Joseph Peyton  
and Mrs. Williams.  
188. P. 233, The Irresistible Captain and Lady  
B...nt...n.—John Allen Cooper and  
Lady Maria Bayntun.  
189. P. 289, The Dorking Hero and the beautiful  
Mrs. H...y.—Col. Straubenzee and  
Mrs. Elizabeth Hankey.  
190. P. 345, The Patriotic Orator and Miss Char-  
lotte F...r.—Lord Sheffield (?) and  
Miss Charlotte Fisher.  
191. P. 401, The Careful Commander and the  
amiable Mrs. W...n.—Robert Monck-  
ton and .....  
192. P. 457, The American Negociator and the  
captivating Miss B...n.—Silas Deane  
and .....  
193. P. 513, The Accomplished Peer and the en-  
gaging Mrs. G...r.—George, third  
Viscount Falmouth, and Mrs.  
Garnier (?).  
194. P. 569, The approved Magistrate and the  
elegant Mrs. O...n.—William  
Plomer (?) and .....  
195. P. 625, The Juvenile Orator and Mrs. B...les.—  
Col. North and Mrs. Bowles.  
196. P. 681, The Stentorian Preacher and the Mental  
Charmer.—..... and Mrs. S. ....

Vol. XVI. (1784).

197. P. 9, The Bloomsbury Youth and Miss  
St...v...ns...n.—Francis, fifth Duke of  
Bedford, and Miss Stevenson.  
198. P. 65, The French Buck and the pleasant Mrs.  
G...lle.—Louis Philippe, Duke of  
Orleans, and .....  
199. P. 121, The accomplished Courtier and the  
alluring Miss W...ts...n.—Marquis of  
Salisbury and Miss Watson.  
200. P. 177, The Vigilant Secretary and the delect-  
able Miss Wh...rt...n.—Lord Sydney  
and Juliet Wharton.  
201. P. 233, The Rational Gallant and Miss  
B...sh...p.—Earl Spencer and Miss  
Bishop.  
202. P. 289, The Pliant Politician and Miss F...ld-  
...g.—..... and Fanny Fielding.  
203. P. 345, The Vehement ex-Secretary and the  
amiable Miss H...f...x.—William  
Eden and Eliza Halifax.  
204. P. 401, The Generous Gallant and the accom-  
plished Miss Charlotte Ph...l...ps.—  
W. W. Grenville (?) and Charlotte-  
Phillips.  
205. P. 457, The Amorous Baronet and Miss Lucy  
P...s...ns.—..... and Lucy Parsons.  
206. P. 513, The Approved Candidate and Miss  
Amb...se.—Lord Rodney and Miss  
Ambrose.  
207. P. 569, The Aerial Traveller and the engaging  
Mrs. R...ss.—Vincenzo Lunardi and  
Mrs. Ross.  
208. P. 625, Lord Balloon and Mrs. G...n.—Lord  
Foley and .....  
209. P. 681, The Patriotic Prelate and Mrs. H...—  
Frederick Augustus, fourth Earl of  
Bristol (Bishop of Derry), and .....

Vol. XVII. (1785).

210. P. 9, The Sapient Statesman and Miss Ph...lp...t.—Marquis of Carmarthen and Miss Philpot.
211. P. 65, The Intrepid Lover and the engaging Miss Lucy R...ym...nd.—Andrew Stoney and Lucy Raymond.
212. P. 121, The Gallie Sportsman and the alluring Miss W...lp...le.—Duc de Chartres and Polly Walpole.
213. P. 177, The Incautious Lothario and the Honourable Mrs. F.—Charles Henry, fifth Earl of Peterborough, and Lady Anne Foley.
214. P. 233, The Pacific Admiral and the polite Mrs. W...ntw...h.—Hugh Pigot and Mrs. Wentworth.
215. P. 289, Altamont and Leonora.—Lord ..... and .....
216. P. 345, The Favourite Captain and the modern Chaste Lucretia.—Capt. Buckley and Mrs. Harriet Errington.
217. P. 401, The Bloomsbury Bon Vivant and the celebrated Mrs. H...n.—..... and .....
218. P. 457, The Docile Paramour and the irresistible Mrs. H...st...ngs.—..... and Mrs. Hastings.
219. P. 513, The Venerable Admirer and the captivating Miss J...rv...s.—..... and Miss Jarvis.
220. P. 509, The Hypocritical Prelate and the Female Confederate.—Cardinal Rohan and Countess de la Motte.
221. P. 625, The Staunch Patriot and the fair Hibernian.—James, first Earl of Charlemont, and .....
222. P. 681, The Profligate Priest and the Pious Proselyte.—..... and .....

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames.

(To be concluded.)

Would not Admiral Sternpost (No. 124) be the Duke of Bolton, who when a captain returned to port on account—so he said—of his ship's sternpost being loose, and who was always known as "Old Sternpost" in consequence?

HERBERT KING HALL.

H.M.S. Cumberland.

'THE MORNING STAR.'—In the interesting notes of Mr. JOHN C. FRANCIS on 'The Jubilee of "The Saturday Review"' (*ante*, p. 403) reference is made to the founding of *The Morning Star* on 17 March, 1856. But there would seem to have been an earlier London journal of this name, though I do not find it mentioned in James Grant's 'Newspaper Press,' H. R. Fox Bourne's 'English Newspapers,' or Alexander Andrews's 'History of British Journalism.' The following advertisement appeared in *The Observer* of Sunday, 27 October, 1805:—

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

On Monday, Nov. 11, will be published, at the Office, No. 104, Strand, a New Daily Paper, THE MORNING STAR.—The commencement of the

present Continental War, a war which the very existence of the States of Europe has given a general shock to the civilized world, can excite the most anxious interest of the Public. The Proprietors of the MORNING STAR, therefore, come forward with a solemn pledge, that no labour or expense shall be spared to afford the Public constant & hitherto unprecedented intelligence.—After long & arduous efforts at length been effected by the establishment of a Correspondent at Munich who will forward the Letters.—The Proprietors of the MORNING STAR flatter themselves that the unprecedented exertions will meet from the Public that liberal reception which they are confident they deserve.—Orders for this Paper received at the Office, 104, Strand; by the regular New Post-Offices in Town and Country.

Apparently, however, there was a hitch in the preliminary arrangement on 17 November this further advertisement appeared in the same journal:—

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

THE MORNING STAR.—The Proprietors to announce, that their arrangements are at length completed, To-morrow will be published THE MORNING STAR.—Prospectus of the Plan of this Paper may be had at the Office, 104, Strand, where Orders and Advertisements are received; and of all the News-men and Printers in Town and Country.

I should be glad to know something of the paper referred to.

ALFRED F. BOWLES.

LAMB'S ESSAY 'MY RELATIONS.'—Lamb stated in a note to the "Temple Edition" of the 'Essays of Elia' that

Through the green plains of pleasant Hartford, with which the essay is concluded, taken from a poem by W. Vallance, 'Tale of Two Swannes,' quoted in the edition of Leland's 'Itinerary.' The Vallans reads:—

The fruitful fields of pleasant Hartford. Now Lamb concludes one of his essays with the line as quoted in 'My Relations' (using "To" for the first word of the line), and tells Coleridge, in the letter in which the sonnet is given, that the line is copied from Bowles's

To the green hamlet on the peaceful hills. It is improbable that Lamb at the time, twenty, when he wrote the sonnet, was acquainted with the 'Itinerary,' but the sonnets were as "familiar in his household words." With all deference to Mr. Craig, who is responsible for the statement alluded to, it seems to me that Lamb also bears a great resemblance to the line; and why should we not accept of the statement as to the source of his

Vallans and Lamb used the unpleasant Hertfordshire" does not the one copied from the other. Hertfordshire" was necessary to naming, and he need not have gone to a forgotten poet for the word

EDWARD M. LAYTON.

AND HEELS." (See 9<sup>th</sup> S. v. 369.)—An allusion of this punishment is to be found in *L'Histoire de la Guerre d'Ecosse* (Campagnes 1548 et 1549, by Jean de Serres, Paris, 1556, Book III. chap. iii. : *lièrent les pieds, les mains, & la queue.*) The whole passage is thus : "The truth is, the English had heard that part of Scotland in the most cruel manner, and I do not find that it was an easy thing to pay them, as the saying is, in their own

er they purchased one of the prisoners for a horse: they tied him Neck and Tail down in a plain field, run upon him with pikes, armed as they were, and on horseback cut him, cut his body to pieces, and divided parcels on the sharp ends of pikes. The truth is, the English had heard that part of Scotland in the most cruel manner, and I do not find that it was an easy thing to pay them, as the saying is, in their own

iller, in his 'Lamp of Lothian,' repeats the above passage (p. 51 in the edition of Haddington, 1900). The Edinburgh Club reprinted 'L'Histoire' of W. S.

ESS"—LITERARY ELEGANCE.—The English do not seem to recognize the word given to "politeness" in the folio edition of Young's preface to his

in polite letters should be content with the private amusement he finds in them; the good influence they have on the mind; that admission they give to his idleness; the possible good effect they may have on the public; or else he should join to his idleness more lucrative qualification."

thus presented is appropriately simple and romantic; its defect is that the difficulty of attainment which is so essential to the aspirant after Utopian

THOMAS BAYNE.

THEIR CRYING.—An Englishman asked me what word is used to express the song of mules, whether neighing, I found my brain in a state of dumbness on the question. I was Carroll might have rolled the name to express something that was the case of both of these kinds of

If no technical term is known, perhaps *muling* might fill up

the void. As Shakespere used *muling* or *mewling* of the voice of human babies, it is worth noting that in Gipuskoan Baskish the word *arrantra* (which seems to come from *arran*=cattle-bell, *clarine*) means not only the voice of mules and donkeys, but the crying of young children. E. S. DODGSON.

LINCOLNSHIRE DEATH FOLK-LORE.—A stray pigeon settling on a house, or coming into it, is a sign of death. In a farmhouse in the wapentake of Yarborough an old servant had full belief that some one connected with the family would die when such a bird once appeared. To confirm her in her faith there soon came news of the death of a near kinsman.

The pigeon stayed on, and soon another relative died. After that the bird entered one of the upper rooms of the house, and was found dead in a wardrobe; but, contrary to the servant's expectation, no one under the roof departed this life. At the house of a friend not far off a pigeon appeared before the death of a child.

JANET LUCY PEACOCK.

COWPER AND VOLTAIRE.—Cowper's disparaging allusion to "the brilliant Frenchman" in contrast to the simple but pious "cottager" is well known (see the poem on 'Truth'). But was not Cowper himself slightly indebted to Voltaire for the idea of one of his shorter and lighter poems—'Report of an Adjudged Case'?

In Voltaire's 'Candide,' chap. i., Master Pangloss says:—

"As all things have been created for some end, they must necessarily be created for the best end. Observe, for instance, the nose is formed for spectacles; therefore we wear spectacles."

Compare with this the sixth verse of the above *jeu d'esprit*:—

On the whole it appears, and my argument shows,  
With a reasoning the court will never condemn,  
That the spectacles plainly were made for the nose,  
And the nose was as plainly intended for them.

Date of 'Candide,' 1759. Cowper's first volume was published in 1782, four years after the death of Voltaire.

C. LAWRENCE FORD.

Bath.

WOODEN WATER-PIPES IN LONDON.—The *Daily Chronicle* of Tuesday, 10 October, stated that on the previous day a line of wooden water-pipes had been discovered running east and west in Theobalds Road, and suggested that this was part of the original Lamb's Conduit, dating from the reign of Henry VIII.

The subject of wooden water-pipes was discussed very fully lately in *The Essex Naturalist*\* by Mr. T. V. Holmes and others, and in the course of that discussion I expressed the opinion, based on negative evidence, that wooden pipes were not used in the London district before the time of the New River. A New River main ran under Kingsgate Street until that thoroughfare was obliterated a few years ago by the London County Council; and a few months ago I saw typical New River wooden pipes dug up at the north end of Kingsgate Street. I suggest that probably those in Theobalds Road are the continuation of the same line, but shall be glad if any reader of 'N. & Q.' can furnish any evidence pro or con. As to Lamb's Conduit, I do not know its course; but it does not seem very likely that it should have taken an east-and-west line along Theobalds Road.

A. MORLEY DAVIES.

[See 9th S. iii. 186, 445; iv. 14, 94; x. 421; xi. 73, 112, 189.]

**AFFERY FLINTWINCH IN 'LITTLE DORRIT.'**—Inasmuch as Dickens wrote the main part of 'Little Dorrit' while staying at Folkestone, it is most probable that he got the above Christian name from an old tombstone on the edge of the pathway to the porch of the parish church of that town. The inscription ran (and runs): "To the memory of Affery Jeffery (a female)." H. P. L.

**"COURT OF RECEPTION."**—The use of the term "Court of Reception" in the official *Court Circular*, dated 17 October, deserves note. The passage is as follows:—

"His Majesty the King held a Court of Reception at Buckingham Palace this morning, at which His Majesty received the President, Vice-Presidents, Past Presidents, and Members of the Municipal Council of Paris, together with the Chairman, Vice and Deputy Chairmen, Past Chairmen, and Members of the London County Council."

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

**"HAAKON VII."**—In the year 1380, more than five hundred years ago, the King of Norway, Haakon VI., slept with his forefathers. On 18 November Prince Charles of Denmark was elected King of Norway, and will assume the royal title of Haakon VII. No title could have been selected which will appeal so strongly to the imagination of every son of Norway. The name of Haakon is associated with the memories of a glorious past. It has been the favourite name of the

old Kings of Norway. There has been shed upon it the glamour of poetry and romance, for the name of Haakon has been borne by many a heroic warlike "Jarl."

The name has the very noblest meaning, implying that the man who bears it is of high, nay, even of heavenly descent, like the name "Diogenes" of the Greeks. The Old Norse *Hákon* means "a man of high and noble birth," from *hár*, high, and *konr* related to our *kin*, "one nobly born": compare our "king."

A. L. MAYHEW.

**"POLTROON."**—Fanciful derivations abound, and I am surprised to see that of "poltroon" from *pollice truncus*, i.e., the practice of some Romans in the days of the later empire to mutilate their thumbs in order to escape military service (which, by the by, I have recently referred to as the true one in a sermon), given the first place in Worcester's 'Dictionary.' It is properly not mentioned in Webster or the 'Century Dictionary.' The 'Encyclopædic' also ignores it. Prof. Skeel calls it an astounding derivation, and relates it with those which do not rest on any evidence. It may be of interest to quote what Littré says on the point:—

"Mais le mot français, qui ne commence à être usité que dans le XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle, est d'origine italienne; et l'italien *poltrone* ne peut, d'après sa forme, venir de *pollex truncus*."

The word is really derived from a provincial Italian word (*polter*) for bed, the original source of which is the Old High German *polstor*, modern *polster*, connected with which also is our word "bolster." A poltroon, in fact, originally meant one who preferred to bed to exertion, almost equivalent to a slothard.

Blackheath.

W. T. LYNN.

**BERLIN.**—A further attempt at explaining historically the original meaning of the name of Berlin, which has escaped the notice of the revised edition of Isaac Taylor's 'Handbook of Local Names' (1898), may perhaps deserve to be recorded. The older name by which Berlin was at first known (for instance, in the 'Chronicle of Magdeburg,' A.D. 1411) is not merely Berlin, but "der Berlin," "zu dem Berlin" ("zu dem Berlin"). Several other smaller places were, or are still, called by the same name; for instance, "der Berlin" at Frankfurt an der Oder, "der Berlin," a place on the Elbe opposite Magdeburg, "die grosse und kleine Berlin" at Halle an der Saale, "der Berlin" at Augsburg on the river Lech, &c. All these places situated on rivers have their appellation "der Berlin."

\* Vol. xiii. pp. 60-75 (July, 1903), 117-20 and 135-6 (October, 1903), 229-40 (April, 1904), 272-4 (July, 1904).

old Lusatian word *barlén* or *berlén* *den*, i.e., a water-rake built across a stop floated wood. Accordingly, could owe its origin and name to the river Spree where it was landed (see an article, 'Die slavischen Namen Berlin,' by H. H. H. in Herrig's *Archiv*, vol. lxix. 1883).

H. KREBS.

LEDERER.—"The Discoveries of John Lederer in three several Marches from the West of Carolina, and other parts of the Continent: begun in March, and ended in September, 1670," were first translated out of Latine from the *Discourses* and Writings by Sir William Lederer. The book was licensed in 1671, by Roger L'Estrange, and by J. C. for Samuel Heyrick, at the ne-gate in Holborn. 1672." The treating of "the Manners and Customs of the Indians inhabiting the Western Carolina and Virginia," who, he says, p. 3),

of those which the English removed to the west, but a people driven by an Enemy to the northwest, and invited to sit down here above four hundred years since, as it is said."

tells us that

ship one God, Creator of all things, call *Okæ*, others *Mannith*: to him high-priest, or *Periku*, offers Sacrifice; and believe he has no regard to sublimity commits the Government of Mankind to his children, as *Quiacosough* and *Tagkanyough*, and evil Spirits."

been unable to find any trace of the edition of Lederer's 'Discourses' in the library of the Bodleian.

ROBT. J. WHITWELL.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.—Many of the persons who are studying family history are very likely to be interested to learn that the *Genealogical Society*, 18, Somerset Street, Boston, U.S., has in a special file a list of more than five hundred reports of compilers of genealogies not yet published.

From this list information is being supplied by him, in response to all reasonable inquiry. It serves as an excellent means of opening intercommunication, and is a good illustration of a method which can be generally applied to all bibliographical investigation. See *Scottish Notes*, second series, vol. vii. p. 53 (1905).

EUGENE FAIRFIELD McPIKE.  
U.S.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

MELTON CLOTH: MELTON JACKET.—Is anything known with regard to the origin of "Melton cloth" (or simply "Melton") as a name for a kind of broadcloth? The earliest instance I have is in Simmonds's 'Dict. of Trade' (1858); earlier quotations would be welcome. The recent dictionaries say that Melton was the name of the original maker; but I have found no evidence for this, and it would be more natural to guess that the fabric was named from Melton Mowbray.

What does Byron mean by "the Melton jacket" ('Don Juan,' xiii. st. 78)? Was it the current name of some particular pattern or style of jacket worn by hunters? or does it refer merely to the costume actually worn at Melton?

HENRY BRADLEY.

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

BRATHWAIT'S 'HUNTSMAN'S RAUNGE'.—Richard Brathwait, in his 'English Gentleman,' 1633, writing of outdoor recreations, remarks (p. 197):—

"In this rank may be numbered Hunting and Hawking, pleasures very free and generous, and such as the noblest dispositions have naturally affected. For what more admirable than the pleasures of the Hare, if we observe the uses which may be made of it, as I have elsewhere more amply discoursed."

A marginal note refers the reader to "a Treatise entitled 'The Huntsman's Raunge.'" I should be glad to know where a copy of this treatise may be seen, or at all events to learn the date and extent of it. I do not find it mentioned by Lowndes in his list of works attributed to Brathwait.

J. E. HARTING.

Weybridge.

REPARTÉE OF ROYALTY.—I am making a collection of the repartée of modern sovereigns. Will any readers help me with authentic data and the circumstance which brought forth the bon mot? As the subject may not be of general interest, perhaps they would be kind enough to address me direct.

RUDOLPH DE CORDOVA.

2, Pump Court, Middle Temple, E.C.

JAMES BUTLER, DUKE OF ORMOND.—Is anything known of James Butler, the last Duke of Ormond, after he was attainted for high treason in the reign of George I. for a plot to restore the Stuart dynasty? Was he married at the time? He was supposed to

have fled to Spain. Was his wife then living? I have heard he became a Spanish merchant under an assumed name, that he married a Spanish lady and had direct descendants from this marriage. Is this fact?

A. E. COOPER.

[See life in 'D.N.B.' and authorities at end.]

CASSELL'S 'WORKS OF EMINENT MASTERS.'—In 1854 John Cassell, of Ludgate Hill, published vol. i. of 'The Works of Eminent Masters, in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Decorative Art.' This volume, which is extensively illustrated, is so admirably compiled and so full of interest that I should be glad to know something of its writers or editor, and if more than one volume of it ever appeared. Many of the engravings were again used in John Cassell's 'Art Treasures Exhibition' (which the great exhibition at Manchester in 1857 called into existence), published by W. Kent & Co., of Paternoster Row, in 1858. The latter was published serially, and probably the former also. I have copies of both. W. ROBERTS.

47, Lansdowne Gardens, Clapham, S.W.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Yet all these were, when no man did them know,  
Yet have from wisest ages hidden beene;  
And later times thinges more unknowne shall show.  
Why then should witlesse man so much mis-  
weene

That nothing is, but that which he hath seene?

FRANCESCO GRASSI.

2, Via Bossi, Milano.

"A peacock on every wall."

E. H. M.

Thou cam'st not to thy place by accident;  
It is the very place God meant for thee.

JOHN J. SMYTH.

[Sonnet by Archbishop Trench. See his 'Poems,' 1865, p. 36.]

CHURCH SPOONS.—It is not uncommon to find among church plate spoons with perforated bowls and handles terminating in a sharp point or spike. A fine example may be seen in the very interesting collection belonging to the church of St. James, Garlickhithe, in the City of London; and, as it seems that opinions differ as to the purpose of the spiked end, an authoritative statement by an expert would be satisfactory.

In his 'Old English Plate' (eighth edition, p. 389) Mr. Cripps states that in private life such spoons were used "for straining tea and clearing the spout of the teapot before the introduction of the fixed strainer at the inner end, or insertion, of the spout." But I have been unable to find any information as to the use of the spike in church ritual.

It seems probable that the spoon intended to remove any impurities might accidentally get into the chalice at the celebration of the Holy Communion, and I feel convinced that I have seen or read or heard that, if a fly or other insect should happen to get into the cup, it is the duty of the officiating priest, after reading the prayer, to kill it, lest it should recover and with any trace of the consecrated wine adhering to it; and that the spike is provided for that purpose.

I have hitherto failed to find any authority for this notion, but I cannot believe it to be a mere figment of my own imagination. I should be glad to hear from any contributor no doubt some of your contributors on the question and state what the real use of the spike of a church spoon may be.

ALAN STEPHENS.

7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

POCOCK'S PAINTINGS OF THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.—Can any reader tell me where the above pictures by Nicholas Pocock, celebrated marine painter, are to be seen? The following letter (the original of which is in my possession) from Admiral Sir John Stopford (Governor of Greenwich Hospital) refers to the battle-pieces.

Royal Hospital, Greenwich,  
12th April 1802.

MY DEAR SIR EDWARD,

Mr. Newdigate has communicated to me a proposal respecting Pocock's paintings of the battle of the Nile and I think they ought to appear in the Painted Hall. The principle upon which they have been hitherto furnished with paintings by donation, and as we both find that such families are rather expensive, a donation of paintings from either of us would be ineffectual. Any order for an extra disbursement of money issues from the Admiralty. I have written Geo. Seymour stating all the circumstances of the paintings, which I remember to have seen at my Brother's house, and think them well worth our reception. I doubt, however, whether purchase will be sanctioned, but of this I shall apprise you when receiving the answer. The anniversary of Lord Rodney's action at the Nile (*pars parva fui* in 1782.—Believe me, &c.,

ROBERT STOPFORD.

There are four paintings by Pocock in the Painted Hall, Greenwich, none by him of the battle of the Nile.

CHARLES D. CLARKE.

32, West Cromwell Road, S.W.

PAUL WHITEHEAD.—I have in my possession a print of Paul Whitehead, and I should be glad of any information concerning his wife, and his family. Who were his parents? When was he born? He

hen and where?) Anna, only daughter of Swinnerton Dyer, Bart. What was the date of her death, and where was she buried? John Whitehead died (date and month stated) in 1774, and bequeathed his heart to Lord Despenser. It was buried at Westcombe. Where was his body buried? Did it leave any issue? E. H. M.

You have, of course, seen the life in 'D.N.B.' by Master of Peterhouse.]

STAINES BRIDGE.—Staines Bridge, built by John 1832, has three principal arches. The arches are said to be only nine feet in thickness, and to be smaller in proportion to the span of the arches sustained than those of any other bridge in England. I should like to know if this is correct.

FREDERIC TURNER.

SCOTCH, IRISH, AND WELSH MAYPOLES.—When did the maypole disappear in the Lowlands of Scotland? and what were the local customs connected with it? Were maypoles formerly known to the Scotch Highlanders, the Irish, Welsh, and Bretons? If so, are they still used? G. W.

TAILOR IN DRESDEN CHINA.—I have often seen a figure of a tailor, made of Dresden china, wearing a pair of spectacles, and mounted on a goat. On the goat's horns are a gimble and iron; his rider wears a pair of trousers in lieu of a sword, and carries a tape-measure, pattern-book, &c. Does this figure represent the tailor of Augustus the Strong, the maker of some of Count Brühl's three hundred and sixty-five Court saints? If so, has he been immortalized in this manner? R. L. MORETON.

AUSIAS MARCH.—Can Mr. DODGSON or any student of Catalan literature inform me whether any of the verses of this writer have been translated into English? Ausias has been styled the Spanish Petrarch, and has many beautiful love poems, though I feel to explain that his sentiments for Rosa Bou were purely platonic:—

Sens lo desig de cosa deshonesta  
Don ve dolor à tot enamorat.

A name, by the way, might well have appeared in a recent correspondence in these columns as a "curious Christian name." In Latin documents it appears as "Ausiacus."

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

LONDON EPISCOPAL RECORDS.—Will any kindly inform me definitely where the bishop's transcripts of the City parish registers are to be found, also the records of

visitations (ecclesiastical) of the same place? I have a pretty good idea as to where they ought to be, but what I want to know is where they actually are. Have any lists of them been printed? or do any such lists exist in any public building in London in MS.? I may remark that I am aware of the fact that a few visitation documents are contained in the British Museum (MS. Dept.) and in St. Paul's Cathedral Library. I also know that a thirteenth-century record was published some years ago in *Archæologia*.

W. McM.

"HELPER."—This word appears to mean a person in some definite feudal or tenurial relation to a lord in the precept of seisin from which an extract is given below. What was that relation? Is the word used elsewhere in the same sense?

"Alexander Innes of that ilk to.....my baillies in that pairt coniunctlie and seuerallie speciallie constitute greting....[Know ye me] to have sett and to maill lattin to the said James Innes of Rothmakenze his subtennentis helperis and cottoris all and haill my landis of the Kirktown forroster sete and Dunkympty with their pertinence liand within the shirefdome of Elgin and fores."

Q. V.

'CHERRY RIPE.'—Where does the song 'Cherry Ripe' occur for the first time? In Pugin's 'Gothic Furniture' I find on the plate of an horizontal grand pianoforte a piece of music lying open on the piano bearing the words 'Cherry Ripe.' The plate bears the date 1 July, 1826.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL.

Hildegardstrasse, 16, Munich.

[Horn's 'Cherry Ripe' belongs supposedly to 1825, in which year Madame Vestris sang it at Vauxhall.]

J. PITTS, PRINTER.—I should very much like to know the approximate date of chap-books printed by "J. Pitts, Printer, and Wholesale Toy Warehouse, 6, Great St. Andrew Street, 7 Dials."

F. JESSEL.

THOMAS GERY was admitted on the foundation at Westminster School in 1704. I should be glad to obtain particulars of his parentage and career.

G. F. R. B.

REV. ROBERT GORDON LATHAM.—Was he in any way connected with the Rev. Charles Latham, Melton Mowbray, who had General Thomas Gordon, of Greek liberation fame, as his pupil from 1804 to 1806?

J. M. BULLOCH.

118, Pall Mall.

MELCHIOR GUY DICKENS.—Can any of your readers inform me who was Melchior Guy

Dickens, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg in (circa) 1745-6? In Molloy's 'Russian Court of the Eighteenth Century' he is called Guy Dickens: the same error appears in 'The Courtships of Catherine the Great' lately published. He had a son who was a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to Charlotte, Princess of Wales; his daughter married a Costello, and her daughter Mary Ann married George Canning, and was the mother of the Right Hon. George Canning, Premier 1826-7. I have a pen-and-ink sketch of Melchior Guy Dickens (which has descended from his grand-daughter to me), attributed by family legend to Sir Joshua Reynolds. I wish to discover any details of his life and career, his parentage, &c., and should be grateful for any hints on the subject.

H. ATHILL-CRUTTWELL.

### Byplies.

#### "FAMOUS" CHELSEA.

(10th S. iv. 366, 434.)

I WILL not presume to offer any opinion in the discussion between MR. LYNN and PROF. SKEAT; but when the last-named gentleman says that Cealchythe could not have been the old name for Chelsea, "for *cealc* is chalk, and the modern name of it could never have got nearer than Chalkea," I venture to ask whether there may not be exceptions even to etymological rules. The modern name Kelso was written Calkou, Calchou, Kelcou, &c., in the twelfth century. In Roger de Ov's short charter granting the church of Langtoun (c. 1147) to the monastery the name is written Kelkou and also Kelcho ('Liber de Calchou,' No. 138). In King David's confirmation of the lands and rights of the abbey, about the same date, it is referred to as *locus qui dicitur Calkou*, and also a *villa de Kelchu* (*ibid.*, No. 2). The sibilant first appears, I think, in Wyntoun's 'Cronykil,' where the name is written Kelsowe (c. 1420). Chalmers is an indifferent authority on place-names, but his interpretation of this one has not been challenged, so far as I know. He says that it came from "a calcareous eminence which appears conspicuous in the middle of the town, and which is still called the Chalk Heugh" ('Caledonia,' ii. 156). Of course, there is no true chalk at Kelso, but there is gypsum, which is a calcareous deposit cropping out on the brae aforesaid, and considered to be chalk at a very early period. The Welsh bard Taliessin is supposed to have lived in

the sixth century. The first line of the eighteenth poem in his book runs:—

Kychwedyl am dodydd o galchuynd;  
that is—

A rumour has come to me from Calchrynydd which rumour refers to fighting in Strathclyde and Annandale. "Calchrynydd" is plain Welsh *calch mynydd*, the chalk hill. What I would ask, therefore, is this? Kelso be rightly interpreted as *cealc* or chalk brae, is it impossible that *cealc* should have become Chelsea?

HERBERT MAXWELL

PROF. SKEAT shows, on philological grounds, that it is impossible that Cealchythe could have been an old name of Chelsea, and to that extent my former note on the subject (9th S. i. 264), which was written chiefly on the view of discrediting the popular derivation from Ceosil-ig, must be modified. But the question arises whether the name of the place where the "contentious" synod was held is ever spelt Cealchythe in any authentic charter or manuscript. I should like to be assured on this point.

Chelsea seems to have been "famous" because it was a regular meeting-place for councils or synods. Thorpe, who was to be believed, an accurate paleographer, writes ('Diplomatarium,' p. 38) a copy of the "pre-verbal" relating to the dispute between Heathured, Bishop of Worcester, and Welfheard, son of Cussa, a landowner in the diocese, which was decided in the year 803 at a "pontifical conciliabulum in loco famoso qui dicitur Celchyth" under the presidency of the two archbishops Icenbeorht of Canterbury and Hygebeorht of Lichfield.\* In 803, as we learn from another charter (*ib.*, p. 40), a dispute about land between King Cenwal of Mercia and Wihthun, Bishop of Solesbury, was settled by a synod held "æt Celchitha," which we are told in another document (*ib.*, p. 72) was presided over by Archbishop Æthelheard of Canterbury. In this last charter the synod is said to have been held "æt Celchythe." But we have not yet discovered why the little riverside ham should have held this honourable position while PROF. SKEAT's authoritative statement renders the discovery of the meaning of the name more distant than ever. Chal could not have been imported into Chelsea such numbers as to have given the place name, and we are only left to conclude that the Anglo-Saxon must have possessed se-

\* The Archbishopric of Lichfield was abolished in 803.

words of which we cannot guess the meaning, as they are not to be found in any of the extant charters or codices which are written in that language.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

A friend (also a native of Chelsea, but at a more recent time than myself) had reminded me, before I saw the letters of MR. FOSTER PALMER and MR. WARD at the last reference, that Carlyle died in Cheyne Row, not Cheyne Walk, and this is mentioned in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

PROF. SKEAT points out that Cealchythe was not the same place as Celchyth (the latter was probably Chelsea), and quotes a passage from Birch in which the same expression ("in loco famoso") is used about it as of the other in the account of the synod of 816, where in the text it is spoken of as the place "qui dicitur Celichyth," but the heading has "Synodus Calchuthensis." In the 'A.-S. Chronicle' we are told that "a litigious synod" was held at Cealchyth in A.D. 785. It would be interesting to know where this place was—I suppose, not very near London, as the word is connected with chalk.

W. T. LYNN.

NELSON'S SIGNAL (10th S. iv. 321, 370, 411).—MR. WARD has apparently written more than he has read about the signal, or he would know that the logs of the ships at Trafalgar have been printed in Nicolas's 'Despatches and Letters of Viscount Nelson,' in Sir T. Sturges Jackson's 'Great Sea Fights,' and in my own edition of the 'Letters and Despatches,' and that the originals can be seen at the Record Office. He might, too, have learnt that the flag-lieutenant—Pasco—is the officer to whom, in ordinary course, the Admiral—Nelson—would give the order to make the signal. Pasco says he did so, and tells the story in a straightforward and intelligible manner. MR. WARD cites against it a letter, written some eighty years after date, by a man who had heard his father say that some one else—Browne—had told him. Is that evidence? As to the grammar, Nelson was not always very particular, but I submit that here, at least, he was perfectly correct, and that he did not "make a neuter verb into a verb active." But as to what Nelson might or might not write, MR. WARD is, by his own admission, incompetent to offer—I do not say to have—an opinion, for he writes, "I am not read in his despatches." And yet his whole argument turns on the impossibility of a sailor using the words which perfectly conclusive evidence proves he did use.

J. K. LAUGHTON.

A grandson of one who was signalman to Admiral Harvey on the morning of Trafalgar Day, I may perhaps be allowed to repeat what I have heard almost at first hand: that not half of the sailors who fought on that day heard of Nelson's signal "England expects," &c., if at all, until the battle was fought and won, for the simple reason that the decks were cleared for action, and nine out of ten of the officers and seamen were below, the gunners stripped to the waist, getting the guns ready and bringing up the shot. During the battle my grandfather captained one of the guns on the main deck.

I have also heard that the celebrated signal was not thought very necessary by those who saw and understood it—the men throughout the fleet had been hoping for several days for a good battle, and feeling sure of the result.

Amongst the mass of writing in the papers during the last few weeks on the plans for the battle made days beforehand, I have nowhere noticed what I believe is a fact: that the plan of Nelson's column was altered by himself while the ships were going into battle. It had been arranged that Collingwood should lead one line and Harvey the other; but as his own line was shaping, Nelson, stimulated by the advance of "that brave Collingwood," called to the Temeraire, moving to the front, "I'll thank you, Harvey, to take your place in the rear of the Victory." In that order, therefore, these vessels went into battle.

The note above as to the signal not being very necessary reminds me of an incident which occurred in a London theatre on receipt of the news. The play was stopped, the announcement made, and there was a call for the song 'Britons, strike Home!' when a stentorian voice from the pit or gallery called out, "Why, damme, they have, haven't they?"

E. A. PETHERICK.

Streatham.

TRAFALGAR (10th S. iv. 385, 431).—A similar case to that of Sepúlchre Street, quoted at the last reference, is Arundel Street, which I often hear from Londoners. But is not the pronunciation Trafálgar merely due to the English tendency to stress any long penultimate? It is to this attractive force of a heavy penultimate we owe such pronunciations as Augústine, Bellármine, Costélló, Gibráltar, Hunstánton, Montréásor, Santándér, and many others. The alteration is most striking when the stress now falls on what was originally an article or suffix. Thus the word *redlgar* is exactly parallel to Trafálgar, the accent falling in each upon

the Arabic article *al*, the. The influence of a doubled consonant is amusingly shown in the different sounds assigned to Aladdin and Saladin, which in Arabic were Ala-al-din and Salah-al-din, and ought, therefore, to rhyme together in English; but Aladdin has undergone accentual shift, solely because it happened to be spelt with *dd*. In the surnames Barnardiston and Osbaldistone we find the accent transferred to a penultimate which was originally a mere genitive ending. The correct modern forms of these names would be Barnardstown, Osbaldstown. The principle involved in the change O'sbaldistone to Osbaldistone is the same as in that of Tráfalgar to Trafálgar. JAS. PLATT, Jun.

PREBEND OF CANTLERS, OR KENTISH TOWN, IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL (10th S. iv. 410).—This prebendal manor came into the possession of Lord Chancellor Camden through his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq., of the Priory, co. Brecknock. Technically I believe Lord Camden is styled lessee of the manor. The estate, according to Lysons, is held on lives subject to a reserved rent of 20*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* per annum, paid to the prebendary, who keeps the manor in his own hands, and holds a court-leet and court-baron. The lease came into the hands of the Jeffreys family in 1670. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

FINAL "E" IN CHAUCER (10th S. iv. 429).—The question is hardly a fair one, because it cannot be fully answered within a reasonable space. It might well form the subject for a "dissertation," and the writer, if he answered the question properly, would deserve a degree.

I can only state, briefly, a few results. As regards this matter, we should first observe the use of the final *e* before Chaucer's time. For it was not his invention, but his inheritance. The use of it in the 'Ormulum' is fully discussed in my book entitled 'The Chaucer Canon.'

Secondly, it is a question of dialect. Barbour, Chaucer's contemporary, hardly ever employs it; but Gower, whose dialect is more Southern than Chaucer's, employs it even more.

Thirdly, it went out of use, in the Midland dialect, gradually. Chaucer's use is really *archaic*; he stuck to the habits of his youth. Hoccleve is tolerably regular. Lydgate began with a rather plentiful employment of the final *e*, but used it less and less as time went on. During the fifteenth century the use of the final *e* declined rapidly, and soon became quite artificial, and by the year 1450 was obsolescent. Yet later poets used it as

an ornament, in imitation of the master. For examples see my volume of 'Chaucerian Pieces.'

As there was, practically, no final *e* in Northumbrian, Scottish poets had no reason to use it. Yet Chaucer's influence was so great that his imitators actually adopted many of his uses, arbitrarily and incorrectly.

'The King's Quair' was edited by me for the Scottish Text Society. The discussion of the final *e*, with examples, occupies six pages. King James I. uses it in a purely artificial and arbitrary way, and actually adds a final *e* (as I have shown) to indefinite adjectives that did not possess one by inheritance.

It is part of the case against 'The Court of Love' that its grammar is that of a period when the final *e* was absolutely dead.

I must apologize for so unsatisfactory an answer to so immense a question.

WALTER W. SKELTON.

'THE OXFORD RAMBLE' (10th S. iv. 43, 78).—I heard this song sixty years ago, and remember the spirited tune, with chorus. I will send the tune to H. if he will let me have his address. Derby town, not Oxford, was, however, the scene of the adventures related in this old ditty, as I heard it; and there were other slight differences from H's version. W. R. HOLLAND.

Barton-under-Needwood, Staffs.

THE PURPOSE OF A FLAW (10th S. iv. 308, 314).—One purpose is amusingly set forth and illustrated by a paragraph in *The Spectator* of 9 September, p. 339. There is

"an old tale of the architect of the famous temple of Chion-in, in Kyoto. When the temple was built he found it so alarmingly perfect that he was inspired with misgivings, remembering the proverb: 'Fulness is the beginning of waning.' So he purposely stuck his umbrella between the inner shafts of the front eaves, where it remains to this day as a saving defect."

ST. SWITHIN.

THOMAS POUNDE, S.J. (10th S. iv. 184, 268).—The following portion of a huge pedigree I have compiled of the family of John Pounce, Somerset Herald, who was "basely slain in his tabard" near Dunbar, while on a journey to the King of Scotland with a message from Henry VIII. (see Noble's 'History of the College of Arms,' p. 124), may be of use to Mr. J. B. WAINWRIGHT, to Mr. A. T. EVERTT, and to H. C., who have each contributed so much interesting matter to 'N. & Q.' on the family of Pounce of Beaumont (Belmont), in the parish of Farlington and county of Southampton:—

..... Beverley=Agnes, dau. and heir of ..... Drayton, of London. William Wrythe, otherwise Wriothesley, York Herald, eldest son of Sir John Wrythe, Garter King of Arms, and brother of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King of Arms.

William Pounce, of Beaumont, in the parish of Farlington, co. Southampton, second son of William Pounce, of Drayton and Southwick Priory (by Edw. Sarga, dau. and coheir of Thomas Royes, of Marwell, and widow of William Benger, whose third husband was Nicholas Upton). Died Feb., 1539, and bur. at Farlington.

Helen Beverley, eldest dau. and coheir. Buried at Farlington, 14 Oct., 1589. Will dat. 25 September, 1589; proved P.C.C. 15 Oct. following.

..... Wriothesley, wife of John Pounce, Somerset Herald, basely slain in his tabard near Dunbar, son of Sir John Pounce, of Drayton, co. Southampton, Knt., and brother of Wm. Pounce.

Thomas, Baron Wriothesley, Chancellor of England, created Earl of Southampton, 16 Feb., 1546/7. K.G. Born about 1500 at Garter Court, Barbican, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Sir Oliver Law=Anne Wriothesley. Anne, renee, of Creech Grange, in the county of Dorset, knighted at Musselboro field, in Scotland, in 1547. Died 1 January, 1559/60.



Thomas Pounce, of Beaumont, S.J., son and heir. Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. Bap. at Farlington, 29 May, 1538. Adm. at Lincoln's Inn, 16 Feb., 1559/60. Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth. Died a.p., 26 Feb., 1613.

William, second son. John, third son. Richard, fourth son.

Nicholas, fifth son. William, sixth son. Henry, seventh son.

Anne, eldest dau. Mary, second dau. Jane, third dau.

As regards the crest of the Pounce family, it is not a gourd, as stated by the late Mr. W. C. Metcalfe, but a pomegranate slipped and leaved proper.

EVERARD GREEN, Rouge Dragon. Herald's College.

At the earlier reference Mr. WAINSWRIGHT mentions, in connexion with the Pounds of Drayton, Hants, two Winchester scholars—Robert Pownde, elected 1518, and William Pounce, elected 1579. These scholars came probably not from Drayton, Hants, but from Drayton, Berks. Robert is described as of Drayton, Berks, in Foster's 'Al. Oxon.', 1189; and William, though he is said in Mr. Kirby's 'Scholars,' p. 149, to have been of Drayton, Middlesex, is described in the original college register as of Drayton, in the diocese of Salisbury, which means, I suppose, Drayton, Berks. It may be doubted, therefore, whether either of them was of the same family as Thomas Pounce. Mr. Kirby, in his 'Annals' of the College, p. 115, gives lists of Commoners there in 1486 and 1490, and the name of Pownde occurs in both lists. Possibly this Pownde was Thomas's grandfather William, who, according to Mr. EVERITT at the later reference, was born about 1474.

If the recorded findings of the jury upon the inquisition of 1553 mentioned by me at the later reference be correct, Anthony Pounce, of Drayton, Hants, died on 22 Feb-

ruary, 1546/7, and his widow Anne was remarried to John White, of Southwick, on 3 January, 1547/8. Mr. EVERITT's note makes it clear that she was John White's second wife, and not his first, as suggested in Berry's 'Hants,' p. 194. But it seems hard to reconcile the date of his second marriage, as found by the aforesaid jury, with the date of the death of his first wife Katherine, as given on the tomb at Southwick; for according to the inscription on this tomb, as cited by Mr. EVERITT, Katherine did not die until 31 October, 1548.

John White, of Southwick, was a man of considerable importance, but has no biography in the 'D.N.B.' I feel sure that readers of 'N. & Q.' would welcome an account of him and his family if Mr. EVERITT would furnish it, under a separate heading, out of his store of information about Hampshire landowners.

H. C.

With reference to the date of Thomas Pounce's baptism, the rector of Farlington has kindly permitted me to make a further examination of his earliest register. It is a very ancient book, with parchment leaves. The first four entries, beginning in January and ending with Thomas Pounce's baptism in May, are bracketed together and dated 1538. The succeeding entries, commencing in November and ending after William Pounce's baptism in the following May, are bracketed

together, and dated 1539. Apparently the entries in the first part of this register were copied from some former register, and probably this occurred in 1597, for in that year parish registers were directed to be "transcribed anew on parchment."

When it is remembered that Thomas Cromwell, the Vicar-General, issued the order for keeping parish registers on 29 September, 1538, and that the civil, or legal, year at that time ended on 24 March, there appears to be no doubt that the original register at Farlington commenced in January, 1538/9, and that the errors in the present register are simply due to careless division of the years when the register was transcribed. The correct date therefore of the baptism of Thomas Pounce would be 29 May, 1539, and that of his younger brother William, 24 May, 1540.

ALFRED T. EVERITT.

High Street, Portsmouth.

BATHILDA (10th S. iv. 28, 93).—See 'D.N.B.' iii. 404, where, however, there is no mention of her canonization by St. Nicholas (Pope 858-67). If Mr. PLATT is correct, as I have no reason to doubt, her name should have been included in the list of English canonized saints, 10th S. iii. 25. She is mentioned in the Roman Martyrology on 26 January.

JOHN B. WAINWRIGHT.

MINNISINKS (10th S. iv. 248).—In answer to DR. SPRINGETT's question, I would say that the Minisink or Minnisink Indians were a small tribe on the Upper Delaware River, around the present Port Jervis, New York State, where the river, after a long course south-east, turns sharply south-west along the flank of the Kittatinny Mountains, which it breaks through at Delaware Water Gap, fifty or sixty miles below.

It should be said, however, that Longfellow's Indians are not infrequently Indians "in the abstract," like love in Sydney Smith's Scotch flirtation, the names having little or no relation to exact tribal specialities. 'Hiawatha' is an amusing instance: an Ojibway legend with an Iroquois hero (Hiawatha) and a Sioux heroine (Minnehaha); as if in the 'Nibelungenlied' we had, say, names like Theseus for Siegfried, and Morna or Savi for Brunhilda or Chriemhild, while the setting remained Teutonic. Longfellow's innocence of any further scholarship as to the aborigines than a poet needed (and he certainly chose the happier part, for us) is shown by his favouring the wholly groundless pronunciation Hee-a-wa-tha for his hero: the original form Hä-yo-

wa-tha or Hä-yo-wen-tha shows that those who condensed it into "Hi-" intended the English, and not the continental, pronunciation for the i. FORREST MORGAN.

Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

"THAT IS, HE WOULD HAVE" (10th S. iv. 409).—*The Globe* of 18 November contained the following:—

"There is an interesting note in 'N. & Q.' a humorous device employed by early nineteenth-century song writers. It consisted in making a full-blooded assertion, and then contradicting it with words beginning, 'That is, he would have.' There seems to be some doubt as to the author who first employed this idea, but we think the editor of 'N. & Q.' is right in stating that it is taken from the well-known poem beginning 'sing a doleful tragedy; Guy Faux, that proud sinist' He might have added that these lines were by Hudson, the song writer, who, moreover, used it in a number of other songs. Hudson's works fill an octavo volume, but of them myself we have never been able to obtain any information."

H. W. U.

LOOPING THE LOOP: FLYING OR CESTRIFUGAL RAILWAY: WHIRL OF DEATH (10th S. iv. 65, 176, 333, 416).—I well remember having seen at the Polytechnic in Regent Street about 1845, a very small iron railway having two loops, with a platform at each end (about 2 feet higher than the board to which the railway was screwed) and a train of three or four carriages, which went from start to finish without any mishap taking place. It was in the nature of a big toy. C. MARSH, 29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

'GENIUS BY COUNTIES' (10th S. iv. 329).—I read in *The Strand Magazine* in August the article alluded to by ST. SWITHUN. The writer's statistics seemed to me to be based on too small a percentage of famous names. Perhaps, however, I had been spoiled by reading a work which goes into the subject in a very exhaustive manner. ST. SWITHUN and others, like myself, interested, will find 'A Study of British Genius,' by Havelock Ellis (Hurst & Blackett, Lond., 1904), a fascinating and suggestive book, of value both on the antiquarian and scientific side.

Taking as a basis the names of 1,030 individuals of pre-eminent genius from the pages of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' the author has given us a summary of the local, and, so far as was possible, the biological and hereditary influences bearing on their lives. The statistics of "genius by counties" are not the least fruitful part of his inquiry. So far as I know, Mr. ELLIS's work is the only one that bears on the geographical distribution of British genius.

unless we include a short but suggestive analysis of 'British Men of the Time,' by Sir John Dr. Conan Doyle, in the *Nineteenth Century* of August, 1888.

As bearing on the point of ST. SWITHIN's query, I quote from Mr. Ellis's work:—

"We may probably believe that the counties that have contributed most largely to the making of English men of genius are Norfolk, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Dorsetshire, and Shropshire. To these we must certainly add Kent, since its total output is more than compensates for its intellectual decadence of the recent centuries."—Pp. 30, 40.

There is but one specimen of the interesting results dealt with by Mr. Ellis in the first two chapters of his book.

A Study of British Genius' deals with a group of men of genius, properly speaking, but a statistical record of less talented individuals, embracing as many of the 30,000 odd in the 'D.N.B.' as are duly mentioned by their place, would show most interesting results, though it is impossible to say how these would tally with the results derived from a smaller selection of names.

In the volumes of *The Gentleman's Magazine* commencing in 1816 and ending in 1826 will be found a series of articles under the title 'Compendium of County History.' They consist of notes on the history, biography, &c. of each county, and were written with the idea of forming a statistical groundwork for a proposed history of the English counties. Under each county will be found the total population (from the census of 1811); this again is divided into three items, viz. (1) those engaged in agriculture; (2) trade; (3) other occupations (not stated), and non-productive. Following the statistics of population will be found full lists of eminent natives of the county, giving dates of birth and death, and occupation. It would be quite possible to get a fair idea of each county's output of talent, and its relation to the population, from a study of these lists, and, as regards "genius by counties," the results would not, of course, be comparable for interest and completeness to a similar deduction from the sixty-six volumes of the 'D.N.B.'

F. S. SNELL.

Forester, Cape Colony.

ATLAS AND PLEIONE: THE PLEIADS: THE DAISY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 387).—Canon H. N. Ellacombe's paper on 'The Daisy,' read before the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Club, 14 January, 1874, appears as the appendix to the second edition of his *Plant-Lore and Garden-Craft of Shakespeare*

(W. Satchell & Co. and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1884). In a prefatory note he states that the paper was published in *The Garden*, and a few copies reprinted for private circulation. Mention is made of three legends connected with the flower—those named in the penultimate paragraph of the query—but the author was apparently unacquainted with the one associated with the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and I am in the same state of ignorance.

JOHN COLES, Jun.

Frome.

Canon Ellacombe's paper 'The Daisy' was reprinted as an appendix to 'The Plant-Lore and Garden-Craft of Shakespeare' (1878), a book that is occasionally offered in the lists of second-hand dealers. It was printed for the author by William Pollard, of North Street, Exeter; and if Canon Ellacombe has no longer copies to dispose of, I dare say Mr. Commin, bookseller, Exeter, could help your correspondent to find one. I am sorry to hear that the British Museum lacks this useful work.

ST. SWITHIN.

"SKERRICK" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 408).—Halliwell, in his 'Archaic Dictionary,' enters this word in the form "scirrock," and his definition is "a scrap; a fragment; anything of very small value. *North.*"

THOMAS BAYNE.

SUICIDES BURIED IN THE OPEN FIELDS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 346, 397).—I quote the following from 'The States-General' of Erckmann-Chatrian, ch. xii. The passage relates to Calvinists:—

"'God's creatures!' exclaimed he, extending his long arms. 'If they were God's creatures, would the curés refuse to register their births, marriages, and deaths? Would they be buried in the fields, far from consecrated ground, like beasts?'"

The reason generally accepted for burying suicides at cross-roads is that their lives in the grave may be rendered as intolerable as possible by the rumbling of the traffic above.

There is little room to doubt the information given by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, who possessed such a detailed knowledge of the condition and customs of Alsace-Lorraine before 1789. We may take it, therefore, that suicides were sometimes buried in the open fields. The wording is too bold to admit of any other interpretation.

H. T. SMITH.

FIRST RAILWAY ON THE CONTINENT (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 267).—Try 'An Historical, Statistical, and Scientific Account of the Railways of Belgium from 1834 to 1842,' translated and compiled from official documents by Edward Dobson, 1843.

L. L. K.

JAMES V.'s POEMS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 368).—When it is said that certain poems have been attributed to James V. there is practically nothing to be added. All else is either courageous surmise or argument. Tradition makes the king a poet, and Drummond of Hawthornden, in his 'History of Scotland,' p. 346, indicates familiarity with his writings. "James V.," he observes, "was naturally given to poesie; as many of his works, yet extant, testifie." What these "works" exactly were has not been discovered to the present day, and the efforts made to identify them, and definitely name even some of them, have been productive of much controversy. 'Pebilis to the Play' and 'Christis Kirk of the Grene' have been assigned both to James I. and James V., and external evidence, as far as it goes, seems to favour the authorship of the earlier monarch. The Peebles poem begins with the lines,

At Beltane when each body bownis  
To Pebilis to the play;

and to this opening strain there seems to be a reference in John Major's 'De Gestis Scotorum,' which was published at Paris in 1521. Speaking of James I. on p. 135, Major credits the king with "that blithe and ingenious song 'At Beltayne,'" which, of course, may not be the poem in question, although it is just possible that it is. In one of the Maitland MSS. of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Bishop Percy discovered the only ancient copy of 'Pebilis to the Play' known to be in existence, and although this is anonymous, it may be assumed to be the lyric eulogized by Major until other evidence is forthcoming. Percy, Ritson, and other eminent compilers and critics have agreed in assigning 'Pebilis to the Play' to James I., although there are others who would claim it along with 'Christis Kirk of the Grene' for James V. The latter poem seems to have been first attributed to the King of the Commons, as James V. was called, by Dempster in his 'Hist. Ecclesiast. Gent. Scotorum,' p. 382. Although he wrote at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was manifestly inaccurate in his reference to the poem, his lead has been followed by Gibson, Tanner, Warton, Percy, Ritson, and others, down to the present day. The whole subject is fully discussed, and both poems claimed for James I., by Dr. David Irving in his 'Lives of the Scottish Poets,' i. 304, and his 'History of Scottish Poetry,' p. 142 *et seq.* Till Irving's arguments are refuted his conclusions will have to be regarded as at least constructively true.

Bishop Percy in the 'Reliques' assigns the

'Gaberlunzie Man' and 'The Jolly Beggar' to James V., apparently concurring in the ascription given to them by Lord Orford in his 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,' ii. 203. Ritson, in his acute and occasionally acrid introduction to 'Scottish Songs,' follows Percy's example, and seems satisfied with Orford's assumption without raising any question of evidence. He includes both lyrics in his anthology, while Percy, who gives only 'The Gaberlunzie Man,' seems to think it quite likely that James V., from his reputation for promiscuous wooing, was the author. "He was noted," he says, "for strolling about his dominions in disguise and for his frequent gallantries with country girls." While this is undeniable, it is no conclusive proof that the king wrote the ballads, and tradition is the only witness that Percy adduces in support of his contention. As James I. also went to various places of his kingdom incognito, he might well have written these two pieces if he was the author of the longer poems on country life. The comparatively modern style, however, seems to favour the authorship of the later monarch; if, indeed, it does not militate against the claims of both. It would be perfectly relevant to argue that an unknown poet produced the two ballads with reference to escapades characteristic of the King of the Commons.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Mr. T. F. Henderson, in his excellent 'History of Scottish Vernacular Literature,' says:—

"In the Bannatyne MSS. 'Christis Kirk' is attributed to James I. True, a later tradition grew up that it was written by James V., and was assigned to him by Bishop Gibson and by Watson; but if we trace back that tradition we find that it derives solely from the fabling Dempster (1627)." P. 107.

The writer also states at p. 236 of the same volume that,

"although James V. enjoyed some repute in his day as a poet, no verses with his colophon survive, and his title to the authorship of 'The Gaberlunzie Man' and 'The Jolly Beggar' is based on mere unverified tradition."

W. E. WILSON.

Hawick.

Discussed in my preface to 'The King's Quair' (Scottish Text Society, 1884), pp. xix-xxiii.

WALTER W. SKERAT.

It is unnecessary to say that the question whether James V. was the author of 'Christis Kirk of the Green' and 'Pebilis to the Play' is no new one, but it may be, I think, correctly stated that they were not the production of that king, but of James I. George

Bannatyne's manuscript collection of Scottish poems is dated 1568, which is about twenty-six years after the death of James V. Bannatyne may fairly be considered to have been almost contemporaneous with the king, and it might be justifiably assumed that he would have known had James V. written the poems in question, not to mention the fact that the internal evidence of 'Christ's Kirk of the Green' is of an earlier age than James V.; while it is improbable that these two princes wrote two poems resembling each other like 'Christ's Kirk of the Green' and 'Pebelis to the Play.'

In Bannatyne's book 'Christ's Kirk of the Green' is first, and it is given with the signature "Quod King James I." This song appears in Ramsay's 'Evergreen' of 1761, in the preface of which Ramsay gratefully acknowledges the kindness of the brother of the Earl of Hyndford in lending the Bannatyne MS., of which Ramsay took full advantage. At the end of 'Christ's Kirk of the Green' is, "Finis Quod King James I."

'The Gaberlunzie Man' appeared in 'The Tea Table Miscellany' of 1730 (the fifth edition in four years). It is said to have been written by James V., and supposed to relate particulars of one of his doubtful adventures when disguised. The same is said of 'The Jollie Beggar,' but the language of the latter indicates that it is a production of a much later date. No approach to authority, that I am aware of, exists to prove that the author of either song was James; while both can hardly be said to bear any similarity in point of language to 'Christ's Kirk of the Green' and 'Pebelis to the Play.'

It may be here observed that John Major was born in 1469-70, and lived to the age of seventy-nine years. When speaking of James I., he tells us that the king wrote "an ingenious little book about the queen" ('The King's Quair,' first published in 1783), 'At Beltayne' ('Pebelis to the Play'). &c.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

Thornton Heath.

PUNCH, THE BEVERAGE (10th S. iv. 401).—MR. C. B. MOUNT is doubtful of the common derivation of this word from the Hindi, or Hindustani, *punch*, meaning five. Until, however, he can bring forward something more definite than he has done in his recent article in 'N. & Q.' I fancy the derivation must stand. It will be interesting, however, to see what the 'N.E.D.' has to say on the subject, when that part of the great dictionary is published. It is curious that the word "toddy," universally applied in Scotland to

a beverage composed of whisky, hot water, and sugar, should also be derived from a Hindustani word—"tari" or "tadi." Perhaps some of the contributors to 'N. & Q.' can account for this, and at the same time explain why the drink called "toddy" in Scotland should always be called "punch" in Ireland. Not that punch is unknown in the former country; on the contrary, it was formerly in common use, especially in Glasgow and the west of Scotland. This was, no doubt, in great part due to the intimate connexion between Glasgow and the West Indies. Indeed, during the last twenty years of the eighteenth century, and the first thirty of the nineteenth, rum punch was the favourite drink of the upper classes in and about Glasgow. Readers of Scott will recollect that in 'Rob Roy' Bailie Nicol Jarvie entertained Francis Osbaldistone and Mr. Owen to a bowl of brandy punch, the limes used in the concoction of this beverage being "from his own little farm yonder-awa (indicating the West Indies with a knowing shrug of his shoulders)." In 'Kidnapped,' when David Balfour met the "Red Fox," Campbell of Glenure, in the wood of Lettermore, he noticed that the servant carried "a net of lemons (to make punch with) at his saddlebow." Lockhart, in his ballad of 'Captain Paton,' begins the lament:—

Touch once more a sober measure, and let Punch  
and tears be shed;

while, in recounting the entertainment proffered by the worthy captain of a Sabbath evening, he says:—

Or if a bowl were mentioned,  
The Captain he would ring,  
And bid Nelly from the West Port  
A stoup of water bring.

Then would he mix the genuine stuff,  
As they made it long ago,  
With limes that on his property  
In Trinidad did grow.

The *locus classicus*, however, with reference to Glasgow punch is in Hamilton's 'Cyril Thornton,' in chap. viii. of which will be found the amusing account of the dinner at Provost Shortridge's, with full particulars of the mysteries connected with the brewing of rum punch. Hamilton here refers to "the solemnity and entire absorption of mind" with which this part of the Bacchanalian rites is uniformly celebrated in Glasgow.

This excellent drink lost its vogue owing (1) to the visitation of cholera in 1832, and (2) to the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, which practically ruined the Glasgow West Indian trade. As it bids fair soon to

become as much a lost art as the famous "heather ale" brewed of old by the Picts, it may perhaps be permitted to one of the few survivors—if indeed not the only survivor—of those to whom the secret has descended to regret the disappearance of a most palatable and wholesome beverage.

T. F. D.

I have not got the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, but I think that the word *punch* is in a song in one of them. If so, the date of it must be earlier than what is supposed to be "the first notice of the English word" by Ligon about 1647. The following are the verses as I remember them:—

Three jolly postboys drinking at the Dragon;  
And they determined to push about the flagon.

Punch cures the gout, the colic, and the phthisic,  
And is allowed to be the very best of physic.

Is *punch* the word in the song? Is the song Fletcher's? In trusting to memory, as I am doing, I may make a mistake. But what can the word be if not *punch*? Is the song an interpolation?

E. YARDLEY.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*The Plays and Poems of Robert Greene.* Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. Churton Collins, Litt.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

AN important and appetizing addition is made in this edition of Greene to the fine series of dramatic reprints undertaken by the Clarendon Press. The poems and plays only are given, and it would indeed be too much to hope for the inclusion in such a work of the prose romances, now barely accessible in Grosart's very limited "Huth Library." So far as regards the plays and poems—which after all constitute the most important portion of Greene's literary baggage, and that in which alone any large section of the public is interested—Prof. Churton Collins's aspiration to make the edition final and definitive may well be gratified. Possessor of unsurpassable taste and animated by a rigid conservatism, he has gone in every instance to the oldest quartos, permitting such change only as is indispensable, and enclosing in brackets all variations or additions, even when such consist in supplying the acts and scenes—matters in which the early quartos are not seldom remiss. Should no further discovery await research into Tudor literature (and discovery in Greene's case is improbable, though of course not wholly impossible), the edition may well prove to be lastingly authoritative. Dyce, to whom the existing editions of Greene are due, is in many respects an ideal editor. His views, however, which he more than once communicated to us viva voce, were the opposite to those scholarship now entertains, and his aim was to supply a text legible and acceptable rather than exact. Such views may again be held, but at present the impulse is in the other direction. It is pleasant, however, to read the recognition awarded by Prof. Collins to a predecessor whose services to Tudor literature are not easily overrated.

Some additions are now made to our knowledge of Greene, yet what we learn of him is not much. One of the most turbid in a sense, "pestilent" spirits of a turbulent crowd, he was always in hot dispute; his prose works at least are as polemic as autobiographical. A great question which is treated by the latest editor is, how much personal sanity, is how much personal sanity, is to be attached to the revelations in his romances. The only case in which we fail him is when a suggestion that the medieval date in a play has the slightest value that of the performance finds a kind of approval. The period covered by Greene's dramatic production is short, being easily in the last decade of the sixteenth century. His imitation of Marlowe is at times servile, but his improvement in style is remarkable. It is to be believed that the 'Honorable Historie of Frier Bongay' and 'James the Fourth' by the same hand that wrote 'Alphonsus' and 'Orlando Furioso.' Prof. Collins regards 'Fovrth' as Greene's masterpiece. It gives the preference to the 'Honorable.' It seems a curious freak on the part of the editor to give a name such as 'James the Fourth,' which virtually has no connexion with the monarch. The suggestion in the loves of Margaret in the 'Honorable Historie' of the Earl of Burleigh is interesting. Very too, in the same play, is the use of Skeltonic verse. The foundation of 'James the Fourth' is seen in a novella of Giraldi Cinthio, given in full in the introduction to that play. It is apropos of this work that Prof. Collins says that when we compare it with the novel not only see how and to what extent he was one of the masters of Shakespeare, but near he came to being a really efficient dramatist. The use of "skipjack" as a term of contempt in 'Alphonsus' and elsewhere. In the play occurs the saying, subsequently familiar.

He that will not when he may,

When he desires shall surely purchase.

In 'A Looking Glasse' we have, Act I. l. 197, an interesting reference to a "dog w." In 'Orlando Furioso' are given, in the original from Ariosto which Milton imitated in 'Agonistes.' Prof. Collins's task is admirably plished, and we can but hope that his labors regard to the Elizabethan dramatists will be continued. Peele awaits him. In appearance all respects the edition is ideal, and the fine books and fine editions is equally ideal in a series such as that to which it belongs.

*The Secret of the Totem.* By Andrew Lang. (Longmans & Co.)

RECENT observations in Australia made by such men as Spencer and Gillen, and others who have had far-reaching influences on the study of primitive religion, have led to the resolution of many questions by anthropologists. Mr. Frazer and Mr. Lang, and may be held some gleam of light—or, at least, of suggestion even upon Eleusinian rites. With the question of totemism Mr. Lang has long been concerned, though he concedes to another the first place in the study, we place him, necessarily, in the second.



excessively minute distance. A very interesting and instructive paper is that of Miss Octavia Hill on 'Natural Beauty as a National Asset,' in which the work of the society for securing for the public places of historic interest or natural beauty is described. The Countess of Jersey advocates schemes for securing happy evenings for children. In writing of the 'Victorian Woman' (are not all living women such?), Mrs. Frederic Harrison is just to Trollope and unjust to Walter Scott. Mr. Adolphus Vane Tempest in 'Some Aspects of the Stage' shows that things in regard to that institution are not so roseate as is sometimes supposed. 'From Dawn to Dark on the High Zambesi' is an attractive piece of description undefiled by any record of slaughter such as disfigures much work of the class. An interesting paper by Mr. J. C. Tarver on 'The Fire of Rome and the Christians' opens out some startling views.—The most interesting and readable article in *The National* is that of Prof. Churton Collins on 'The Merstham Tunnel Mystery and its Lessons.' It is to a great extent a deserved arraignment of our pedantry in the matter of criminal investigation and a condemnation of portions of our detective service. We cannot refrain from wonderment on reading a passage such as: "I is notorious that the perpetrator of one of the most brutal murders which occurred some years ago is now at large simply because it was forbidden to present him in the slight disguise assumed by him at the time of his crime." Notorious as it was, this matter passed unobserved of us. Supposing it to be correct, we agree with the Professor in his estimate of the stupidity of our proceedings. Sir Gilbert Parker has a long article on 'Canada after Twenty Years,' in which he draws some encouraging conclusions.—Chief interest in *The Cornhill* attends the brilliant article of Col. Picquart on the centenary of Austerlitz. This is written in French, and affords a fine study of Napoleon. Canon Beeching supplies instances of amusing mistakes in examination papers in English literature. The third and penultimate part of 'Reminiscences of a Diplomatist' is occupied with life in St. Petersburg in the period before the Crimean War. Mr. Frederick Boyle, a well-known orchid collector, has a deeply interesting paper on 'The Fascination of Orchids.' No. VIII. of 'From a College Window' deals with egotism, and speaks, accurately enough, of Coventry Patmore as a "transcendent egotist." Such, indeed, he was. Capt. F. W. von Herbert writes on 'Plevna Revisited.'—Edited by Mr. Charles Morley, *The Pall Mall* comes in attractive guise, and with a beautiful cover in colours depicting 'The Spirit of Christmas.' The frontispiece is a 'Boy in Red,' by Madame Vigée le Brun. 'Yuletide: a Christmas Poem,' by Mr. John Davidson, is followed by 'The Message of Christmas,' five parables by the Bishop of Ripon, with illustrations from Sir John Millais. An account of the 'Eton Schooldays' of the Hon. Canon Lyttelton has a portrait of the head master from a photograph. Greuze's portrait of Sophie Arnould is a lovely and characteristic work. The illustrations are numerous and, for the most part, excellent, and the literature, chiefly of the lightest description, repays perusal.—*The Gentleman's Magazine* for December is the last that will appear under the direction of the present publishers, and Sylvanus Urban, whose signature has long been familiar in its pages, says "Farewell." 'London Laid Open,' by Mr. Holden MacMichael,

takes the place of the anticipated and 'Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood,' by Sir George Beaumont and Cole Orton. 'Land of Minos and the Labyrinth,' 'Rantions of Browning to Shakespeare,' and 'Wit' are all worth reading.—With the exception of 'The Idler's Club' and 'The Idler' the contents of *The Idler* seem wholly fictitious.

WE learn with regret of the death of David Butler, fifty years ago Professor of the University of Wisconsin. Born in Vermont, 15 March, 1815, Dr. Butler was, on his mother's side from a Huguenot family in Boston since 1635. He was a able traveller, and a frequent writer in contributing very freely to our own. He held various posts as a Congregationalist.

W. C. B. writes:—"The Times" of 4 contained the following: 'Died, 30 No residence, 64, Lordship Park, Edward J. of Stoke Newington, formerly of Mass. Essex, aged seventy-eight.' I feel pretty that this is an old friend of 'N. & Q.' tributions about the history and parish suburban parishes were long and many in series. I cannot find him later than 4th S.

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the notices:—

On all communications must be written and address of the sender, not necessarily publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries.

To secure insertion of communications must observe the following rules: each note, query, or reply be written on a slip of paper, with the signature of the writer, such address as he wishes to appear. When making queries, or making notes with regard to entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the heading, the series, volume, and page or which they refer. Correspondents whose queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

M. E. NOBLE ("Detached Belfries")—oswald was noted *ante*, p. 290.

J. WILLCOCK ("Aliudque cupido, Ma suadet").—Ovid, 'Met.', vii. 18.

JOHN OATES ("Ego sum Rex Romanus grammaticam").—Spoken by Sigismund I. Council of Constance in 1414. See King's 'L. and Foreign Quotations,' 1904, No. 1243.

M. B. F., Cape Town.—Anticipated notice.

### SHORTHAND SECRETARIES. — To

Candidates, and others.—Secretaries, specially trained in shorthand, Journalism, &c., all Public School Men of 20 Professional and Agricultural experience. Platform Speeches, introduced (free) by the HEAD MASTER of 10 BRITISH SCHOOLS, 57, New Bond Street, London, W. 1. 614 Gerrard. N.B.—Pupils only are introduced. The full situation agency.

# THE ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE,  
THE FINE ARTS, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

## LAST WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

IRIAN HAMILTON on the RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.  
CENT BOOKS on LAMB. Mr. FRAZER on EARLY KINGSHIP.  
NEW NOVELS:—The Lake; Soprano; The Man from America; Barbara Revell; The Life of Sir  
Aglovaile de Galis; The Resurrection of Cynthia Day; The Pursuit of Mr. Faviel.  
BOOKS of TRAVEL. FOLK-LORE.  
OUR LIBRARY TABLE:—Transvaal Problems; Through Five Republics of South America; A Study  
of the Russo-Japanese War; Captain John Smith; La France et l'Italie, 1881-99; M. Reinach  
on the Dreyfus Affair; Elections and how to Fight Them; The Liberal Year-Book; New Editions  
and Reprints; Nister's Calendars; Two Christmas Numbers.  
LIST of NEW BOOKS.  
THE ITALIAN CATALOGUE of BOOKS; A PERSONAL EXPLANATION; LETTERS of HORACE  
WALPOLE—INDEX; LORD ROSEBERY, KEATS, SHELLEY, and BYRON; 'WAYS of  
VERSE.'  
LIBRARY GOSSIP.  
SCIENCE:—An Explanation of Magnetism; Anthropological Notes; 'The Secret of the Totem'; Sir  
John Burdon-Sanderson; Societies; Meetings Next Week; Gossip.  
FINE ARTS:—The Royal Collection of Paintings; The Burlington Fine-Arts Club; The Stafford  
Gallery; Sales; Gossip.  
MUSIC:—Faust; Don Giovanni; Joachim Quartet Concert; London Symphony Orchestra; Mr. R.  
Buhlig's Pianoforte Recital; Gossip; Performances Next Week.  
DRAMA:—A Midsummer Night's Dream; Irish Performances; Major Barbara; Whitewashing Julia;  
Gossip.

## THIS WEEK'S ATHENÆUM contains Articles on

FURTHER MEMOIRS of the WHIG PARTY, 1807-21.  
NEW BOOKS on JAPAN. A HISTORY of the HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.  
THE KING'S REVOKE. The TRAVELLING THIRDS. The SECRET KINGDOM. The SPLENDID  
KNIGHT. A HOUSE DIVIDED. The WANDERING of JOYCE. The SANDS of PLEASURE.  
The KING'S ACHIEVEMENT. The FAIR MAID of GRAYSTONES. AS DUST in the  
BALANCE. NIGEL THOMSON. ALKIBIADES.  
NEW BOOKS of MEMOIRS. JUVENILE BOOKS.  
WORDS of GARRISON. The HIGH ROAD of EMPIRE. POLITICAL CARICATURES, 1905.  
The CHILDREN of GOOD FORTUNE. RED FOX. MADAME, WILL YOU WALK? The  
WEB of the PAST. REPRINTS and NEW EDITIONS. The LAYMAN. CALENDARS and  
DIARIES.  
NOTES from CAMBRIDGE. COLERIDGE'S NOM de GUERRE. ELIZABETHAN PLAGIARISM.  
HISTORY of KENT CRICKET. SALE. The CRONIER SALE.  
THE SECRET of the TOTEM.  
SYMPHONY CONCERT. BRAHMS CONCERT.

## NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain Articles on

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## Notes.

## WILLIAM ESDAILE.

of the lives of forgotten worthies  
 e been given by me in 'N. & Q.'  
 ps this notice respecting a patron  
 s and a prince amongst the col-  
 old may prove of equal interest,  
 when we consider that the old  
 director has all but ceased to exist.  
 marks on drawings and prints  
 sthing; but surely the mark of the  
 my sketch, "WE," may prove  
 it equally with the well-known  
 r Joshua Reynolds.

rth son of Sir James Esdaile, a  
 nker and Lord Mayor, William  
 s born in 1758, commencing quite  
 clerk in his father's business at  
 rd Street. Having no love for  
 r writing beyond his work, he  
 assisted to cause the bank to  
 When there he made the acquaint-  
 wo art critics, the Rev. Thomas  
 Mr. John Thane, the latter a print-  
 engraver, "the last of the old  
 genuses," says his son, and the  
 e of Greek coins in Europe—so  
 to be employed by the British  
 authorities in their coin collections.

It was under their discriminating tuition  
 that Esdaile began to collect. His prospects  
 increasing with the bank, he married in 1784  
 the only child of the treasurer of St. Thomas's  
 Hospital, Edward Jeffries, of Terrill and  
 Cothelestone, co. Somerset, by whom he had  
 several children. He bought a residence on  
 Clapham Common, where he housed his now  
 increasing art treasures. There was nothing  
 to indicate the tastes of the owner about the  
 exterior of his house, for its frontage was of  
 the plainest description; but it stood in  
 parklike grounds with tastefully laid-out  
 gardens. On entering you found yourself in  
 a veritable picture gallery, from which you  
 passed into the library, with its walls painted  
 a subdued red, forming an admirable back-  
 ground for the fine examples of Albert Dürer,  
 Adrian Ostade, Wilson, and Gainsborough  
 that hung there. In the drawing-room stood  
 three dark rich blue Sèvres vases, also two  
 of a deep blue ground, embossed with gold  
 leaves, of Chelsea. A curious figure of a  
 harlequin, set in precious stones, the body  
 of which was formed of an immense pearl,  
 also stood in this room, all having been pur-  
 chased by Esdaile at Queen Charlotte's sale.  
 In his own room, in specially constructed  
 drawers, were deposited a complete set of  
 etchings by Rembrandt, and drawings by  
 Michael Angelo, Raphael, Claude, Rubens,  
 and Titian, all bought from the sale of the  
 collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence. Here  
 also he kept the drawings and prints by  
 Hogarth, as well as drawings by Ostade,  
 Gainsborough, Wilson, &c., together with  
 some exquisitely finished drawings of flowers  
 on vellum by various eminent artists,  
 chiefly from the sale of Lord Bute's collection  
 in 1794. A lover of Gainsborough's style  
 induced him to befriend George Frost, "the  
 amateur," whose clever sketches, mostly in  
 black-and-white chalk, in the manner of  
 Gainsborough, he largely bought; so similar  
 are these to Gainsborough in manner that I  
 have known them to deceive the very elect.

The total number of drawings possessed by  
 Esdaile amounted to 621, and of prints to  
 553. On the staircase walls were hung the  
 works of Rubens, Ruysdael, Salvator Rosa,  
 &c., while on the landing were placed rare  
 Oriental china dishes on stands, together  
 with more pictures. The several rooms lead-  
 ing off contained framed drawings by Cipriani  
 and Bartolozzi. In one of these rooms, in  
 alcoves, stood Dresden figures of Gibbon and  
 his niece. Esdaile's own bedroom contained  
 cabinets of the finest examples of china and  
 porcelain, eggshell plates, cups and covers of  
 the dragon with five claws, &c.

It was probably the banking business—of which he had become the head since his father's death in 1793—that prevented his visiting Italy, a country so congenial to a man of his tastes, until 1825, and he made a last visit there the year before he died. It was his custom to overlook his collection of prints and drawings—said to be the most magnificent in England—daily. And this it was that no doubt helped to alleviate the shock caused by the closing of his bank, though he only survived it one year, dying at his house in Clapham on 2 October, 1837, and being buried in the family vault in Bunhill Fields. His portrait was painted by George Sharples (engraved by Robert Graves in 1826), by Sir David Wilkie (exhibited in the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition 1888), and by Sir Thomas Lawrence. His whole collection was in 1838 and 1840 dispersed at Christie's, and realized 9,409*l.* 15*s.* HAROLD MALET, Col.

#### HERRICK'S 'HESPERIDES,' 1648.

In the preface to his edition of Herrick, 1876, Dr. Grosart observes (p. vii):—

"One curious typographical difference in copies of the same-dated volume [1648] suggests that the types may have been kept standing for awhile. In the 'Hesperides,' p. 207, while the catchword '11. Where' is found in some—as in my own—the stanza to which it belongs is dropped out and p. 208 commences with

12. It is vain to sing, or stay.

In most copies that I have examined and had reported on, the stanza appears as in our vol. ii. p. 129."

The result of a close examination of the original and corrected issues of the 'Hesperides' leads me to differ from Dr. Grosart's opinion that the type was kept standing for a time. I think there is no doubt that the type of pp. 207-8 had been distributed before the error of the missing stanza was discovered. My reason for this opinion is that not only was the missing Stanza 11 inserted, but many other alterations in the text were made in the revised issue. The following are the typographical changes in the two issues, which I will denominate respectively A and B:—

P. 207, Stanza 3, l. 1:—

- (A) Yet, ere twelve *Moons* shall whirl about
- (B) Yet, ere twelve *Moones* shall whirl about

P. 207, Stanza 4, ll. 2, 3:—

- (A) As that your Pans no Ebbe may know;  
But if they do, the more to flow,
- (B) As that your pans no Ebbe may know;  
But if they do, the more to flow.

P. 207, Stanza 5, l. 2:—

- (A) Bankt all with Lillies and
- (B) Bankt all with Lillies, and

P. 207, Stanza 6, l. 2:—

- (A) Nor Bee, or Hive ye have
- (B) Nor Bee, or Hive you have

P. 207, Stanza 7, l. 2:—

- (A) Both to the Cocks-tread, as
- (B) Both to the Cocks-tread say

P. 207, Stanza 8, l. 1:—

- (A) Last may your Harrow  
Ploughes,
- (B) Last, may your Harrow  
Ploughes,

P. 207, Stanza 8, l. 3:—

- (A) All prosper by our Virgin-v
- (B) All prosper by your Virgin-

P. 207, Stanza 10, ll. 1, 2:—

- (A) Lets leave a longer Time to  
Where Rust and Cobwebs,
- (B) Let's leave a longer time to  
Where Rust and Cobwebs

P. 208:—

- (A) Stanza 11 omitted.
- (B) Stanza 11 inserted.

P. 208, Stanza 12, l. 3:—

- (A) Yet to the Lares this we'l
- (B) Yet to the Lares this we'l

P. 208, Stanza 13, l. 1:—

- (A) The time will come, when yo
- (B) The time will come, when yo

P. 208, Stanza 13, l. 3:—

- (A) T' ave lost the good yee might
- (B) T' avc lost the good ye might

P. 208, heading of next poem:—

- (A) Upon a Lady Faire but fruit
- (B) Upon a Lady faire, but fruit

P. 208, poem as above, l. 2:—

- (A) By holy *Hymen* to the Nupti
- (B) By holy *Himen* to the Nuptia

P. 208, *ibid.*, l. 3:—

- (A) Two Youths sha's known t  
twice 3. yeares;
- (B) Two Youths sha's known, t  
twice 3. yeares;

P. 208, in the heading of poem, 'I came first,' the word "Spring" irregularly printed in A, but co

P. 208, poem as above, l. 2:—

- (A) But lost to that, they most ap
- (B) But lost to that they most ap

P. 208, *ibid.*, l. 3:—

- (A) My Story tels, by Love they w
- (B) My Story tels, by Love they v

P. 208, poem as above, l. 7:—

- (A) Tels yee but this, they are the
- (B) Tels ye but this, they are the

P. 208, heading of next poem:—

- (A) To *Rosemary*, and *Linca*.
- (B) To *Rosemary* and *Baies*.

se numerous typographical differences, lined with some variations in the setting of text, show clearly, I think, that the was recomposed.

ere was also an alteration in another, which Dr. Grosart has not noticed, but was important enough to necessitate setting of the two pages 29 (misprinted and 30. In the original issue the third a of the poem headed 'Kissing Usurie'

He must of right,  
To th' utmost mite,  
Make payment for his pleasure :  
By this, I guesse,  
Of happinesse  
Who has a little measure.

the revised issue the two tercets of this a are transposed, as under :—

By this I guesse,  
Of happinesse  
Who has a little measure :  
He must of right,  
To th' utmost mite,  
Make payment for his pleasure.

rosart, in his edition of Herrick, prefers version of issue A, of which he states he used a copy; but Lord Dundrennan, Colclard, and other editors have printed lines as they appeared in issue B, which obviously that which obtained the revision of the author.

her variations on these two pages confirm that they were also reprinted from the setting. In the title and first line of poem 'To Dean-bourn' we find the name "Dean-Bourn" in issue A, and "n-bourn" in issue B. The second line

1) *Deane*, or thy watry incivility.  
2) *Deane*, or thy warty incivility.

odd misprint "warty" was copied by Dundrennan in his edition of Herrick, is a curious instance of devotion to literal accuracy. There is a variation in this poem :—

1) O men, O manners; There, and ever knowne  
2) O men, O manners; Now, and ever knowne

as several differences in spelling, in as in other poems printed on the two. In the poem 'To Julia' l. 9 of A etly runs :—

seen thy Breasts (then Doune of Swans more white)

h in B is misprinted

seen thy Breast (then Doune of Swans more white)

arrangement of the lines in the poem Laurels' varies considerably in the two.

The probability is that after a considerable number of copies of issue A had been printed off, and the type had been distributed, Herrick or his editor had these two leaves reprinted and inserted in those copies which remained in the publisher's hands, the original leaves being cancelled. This view is confirmed by the fact that I have in my possession a copy of issue A with the substituted leaves pasted in at the end. The copy is slightly imperfect, and has lost the title and two or three other pages; but these defects are compensated for by an inscription written upside-down on the end fly-leaf, which is partly obliterated, but seems to read : "For my Kynd and Loving.....Cornell Will<sup>m</sup> Hearick." The missing word is lost through the corner of the leaf being torn off; but if it should read "cousin," the book may possibly be a presentation copy to William, the eldest son of the uncle, Sir William Herrick, M.P. for Leicester, who was the constant recipient of his nephew Robin's appealing letters.

In conclusion, I may state that it would perhaps be convenient if auctioneers and booksellers were to state in their catalogues whether advertised copies of the 'Hesperides' belong to the first or second issue of the book. Which of the two issues is the rarer I am unable to say. Mr. Grosart says that most of the copies which he had examined belonged to issue B, although his own was issue A. I have another fine copy of issue A, which an old correspondent of 'N. & Q.' Mr. ROBERT ROBERTS, of Boston, transferred to me about twenty years ago, on the occasion of his securing a copy which he considered a better one, and which was doubtless that which formerly belonged to the Earl of Westmorland, and was sold at Sotheby's on 25 March last for 75*l*.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

#### ROBERT GREENE'S PROSE WORKS.

(See ante, pp. 1, 81, 162, 224.)

BEFORE treating of Greene's non-romantic prose I should like to point out that an earlier writer than Sidney made immediate use of 'Euphues.' Lyly's work was published in the spring of 1579. In August of the same year Stephen Gosson's 'Schoole of Abuse' appeared, dedicated to Sidney. Gosson, himself a playwright, wrote against plays, and was immediately answered by Lodge. But Gosson's tract, though of little argumentative power, is witty, learned, and full of interest. He culls freely, especially in the earlier part, from 'Euphues, the Anatomie of Wit'—for Lyly's second part ('Euphues and

his England') was later (August, 1580) than 'The Schoole of Abuse.' It is not necessary to cite proofs or examples, since Gosson's dedications and the several following pages are exactly euphuistic. One note may be interesting, however. At p. 275 of Arber's reprint of Lyly—that is to say, in the 1580 portion—the simile of "the dogs of Egypt that drink water by snatches" (for fear of the crocodiles) occurs. Lyly may have been indebted, in his turn, to Gosson for this, since it occurs in the latter at p. 24.

I must mention here that a passage concerning Gosson, *ante*, p. 3, is erroneous. I erased it in my proofs, but not in time to prevent its appearance.

#### *Greene's Non-Romantic Prose.*

I propose to deal very briefly with this series of tracts, chiefly for the purpose of making a few observations on the coney-catching series, the cosenage tracts.

Greene had predecessors in exposing cheats and their methods, but his work here is not borrowed from any of them. Perhaps 'Cock Lorelle's Bote' (*circa* 1515) may be set down as the earliest thing of the kind; but it is so imperfect that its purport is not easily to be discerned. It seems to be an enumeration of all the lower orders, especially those of a dissolute sort, by a chief amongst them, full of wit and humour, but hardly a warning note.

Next in order came Robert Copeland's 'Hye Way to the Spyttle House,' which mentions 'Cok Lorell's Bote.' Its date is somewhere about 1530 probably, and it is important as being the earliest authority for the canting language: "theyr pedlyng frenche," as he calls it. It is to this poem that Dekker refers in his 'Lanthorne and Candle-Light,' 1609 (Grosart's 'Dekker,' iii. 193), when he is about to use Harman wholesale (for the second time) unacknowledged. Dekker gives us Copeland's date:—

"Of canting. How long [marginal].....By none but the souldiers of these tattered bandes is it familiarly or usually spoken, yet within lesse than fourescore yeares (now past) not a word of this Language was known. The first Inventor of it was hanged."

There is a passage in this ballad that bears upon Greene's tracts:—

I wote not what with theyr pedlyng frenche,  
But out of the Spyttle they have a party [prety] stenche,

And with them comes gaderers of cony skynnes  
That chop with laces, poyntes, nedles, and pyns.

Hazlitt's 'Early Popular Poetry,' iv. 69.

This gives us the origin and the explanation of Greene's term "coney-catcher." In a

foot-note on the following page references to some tracts intervene. Awdely and Harman. "The above quotation refers to "patr (patricos), "pronces" (prancers), of the "fraternity." This piece misprints.

'The Fraternitie of Vacabond Awdely, *alias* John Sampson (conditions Cock Lorell and his barge page. It is a little tract, dealing the vagabond classes of "co shifters" (about twenty), mostly in the gipsy and pedlar's crew plays. This occupies eighteen p reprint (1813), and nine more as 'The XXV. Orders of Knaves, called A Quartern of Knaves, con ever by Cock Lorell.' These a distinct lot (by name at least), an generally, hardly met with later. some marks of a greater antiqu than in the preceding portion; i matter appears older.

Harman's 'Caveat for Common appeared in 1566, and makes fr Awdely, developing his brief p but rather omitting than adding of rogues and vagabonds, whose in some cases falling into disuse. interesting to note their recrud print, presently.

In Greene's time many of these still held their ground, but often wit names. Others seem obsolete; as a large crop of up-to-date cozen appear for the first time. Greer seem to be an absolutely truthful the position in his day. But a whol tracts about coney-catchers appea to 1602), often with Greene's nam mately made use of from his p This has led to Greene's being falsel For example, Simpson says ('School speare,' ii. 380) that one of his tract mere piracy from Harman's 'Cursitors.'" Simpson refers, no d 'The Groundworke of Coney-catching Dyce says is little more than a re Harman. It was ascribed to Greer never had aught to do with it. I tracts see Dyce's 'List of Greene Works,' prefixed to his edition of Dyce falls into one error. He et 'Theeves Falling out, True Men their Own' (Harl. Miscell.), wh indeed by Greene; but it was a lisher's cheat in 1617 to earn a reprinting Greene's 'Disputation Hee and a Shee Coney-Catcher' (1

new title. Dyce gives in full the title of the tract, 'Mihil Mumchance His Diserie of the Art of Cheating in false Dyse y,' with a list of fourteen sorts of false y. I have not seen it. It is another of those attributed to Greene, who perhaps refers to it at the beginning of his 'Art of Conny-catching' (1591). If so, it would pre-empt Greene's series. The word "coney-catching" does not appear upon its title. Greene says:—

Pardon me, Gentlemen, for although no man do better then myself discover this lawe and his mes, and the name of their Cheats, Barddice, s, Forgers, Langrets, Gourds, Demies, and y other, with their nature, & the crosses and varieties to them upon advantage, yet for some special reasons, herein I will be silent."

All these terms (except "Forgers") are out of Mihil Mumchance's title, and several of them are not used again by Greene, or are only in 'The Defence of Conny-catching,' which is not by Greene. Were there "special reasons" that he knew he was not to be anticipated by another writer? The latest copy of 'Mihil Mumchance' in one's collection is, according to Lowndes, 1597.

Having mentioned these few pieces, I wish to call attention to Dekker's piracy in 'The Bellman of London,' 1608. Dekker was a firstmaster at this gentle art. His unacknowledged appropriations of Harman's 'veat' at the beginning of his 'Lanthorne Candle-Light,' 1609, have often been noted. The end-parts of that tract seem to be wholly unreal, a sort of parody on the fine article, with all the rubbish about

moners, Woodpeckers, Lures and Eagles, I doubt if it represents any real state of affairs, or has any corroboration except in the faintest way. But to return to 'The man.' It should be divided into two parts, the first ending at the dismissal of the beldam on p. 112 (pp. 62-112 Grosart's 'Dekker,' iii.). This much is wholly from Harman, often verbatim, with the exception of a little aid from Awdely apparently ("Irish he," "heaving the booth," "swigman").

The second part would begin at p. 116, after the intervening chatter. We have first an exact reprint (misprints excepted) of Mihil Mumchance's list of false dice, sixteen all told. What follows for eight pages is safe to be purloined from that tract. Then we come to Greene at "of the Law" (Greene, x. 38), with chance variations such as a mention of the 'Comedy Wily-Beguily.' Pp. 128, 129, are Greene's, 10, 11, mainly. Pp. 132-5 are Greene's, 83, 85, a little jumbled, but in the main

word for word. Pp. 137-8 are Greene's x. 128, 129, 122, 123. Pp. 141-4 are Greene's 87, 75, 76, 77. P. 146 is Greene's x. 118. And so on, with much jumping about and trifling changes. One caught my eye. At p. 151 Dekker has "The theefe that commits the Robbery (and is cheife clerke to Saint Nicholas) is called the High Lawyer." This is Greene's x. 37, but the bracketed words are not Greene's, and are an interesting corroboration of Shakespeare's use, '1 Henry IV.,' II. i. 68, 71, being the earliest. Sometimes one of these two corrects the misreadings of the other ("Scripper," "Banker," &c.). Pp. 156-157 are Greene's x. 107, 106. We come then to bits from 'The Defence of Conny-catching' (Greene, but not by Greene), xi. 43, on p. 161 in 'The Bellman.' On p. 163 of Dekker is a scrap of Greene's 'Quip' (xi. 289). On p. 164 we are back to 'The Defence' (xi. 77). But these pages about 'Leap-frog,' 161 to 169 (the end), seem to be Dekker's own work and of no reality.

Sixty years later, Head, in 'The English Rogue' (Part II., chap. xv.), gives all these "Orders and Degrees of the Canting Beggars" from Dekker's 'Bellman,' as though they were his own discovery. Probably they were extinct when he found them out.

H. C. HART.

(To be continued.)

TRAFALGAR: LAST SURVIVOR.—The following appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of 17 October:—

SIR,—With regard to the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar, it may be interesting to note who were the last British survivors of that great event. It is curious—in view of the considerable discussion as to who was the last survivor of Waterloo—that no doubt appears to exist as to the last survivor of Trafalgar.

This honour belongs to Lieut.-Col. James Fynmore, R.M., who died April 15, 1887, aged ninety-three, and who therefore survived the battle just eighty-two years. He entered the navy in 1803, being present at Trafalgar as signal-midshipman of the *Africa*, which vessel was so severely knocked about in her engagement with the Spanish admiral's ship (the *Santissima Trinidad*) that she nearly foundered in the great storm that followed the battle, and was only saved by the buoyancy of her cargo. In 1808 he joined the Marines, and retired in 1848 after forty-five years' service.

The last six survivors (among officers) who died previous to Col. Fynmore were the following:—

1. Vice-Admiral Spencer Smyth, died April 3, 1879, aged 87. Midshipman on the *Defiance*.

2. Admiral William Ward Percival Johnson, died Dec. 26, 1880, aged 90. A guest on the Victory; attached to the Childers.

3. Commander William Vicary, died March 21, 1882, aged 89. First-class Volunteer on the *Achilles*.



|                    |          |                                             |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1 d All Saints     | neck     | This month the papists did design,          |
| 2 e All Souls      | throat   | To spring their wicked powder mine,         |
| 3 f Winefred       | shoulde, | To blow up king, lords, commons all,        |
| 4 G 21 S. aft Tri  | arms     | By hellish blast, and bloody fall,          |
| 5 a Powder Plot    | breast   | Hell's servants did this mischief work,     |
| 6 b Leonard        | stomach  | And jesuits which amongst us lurk,          |
| 7 c Wildebrood     | heart    | Plotted in the infernal den,                |
| 8 d Claudius       | back     | And carried on by wicked men.               |
| 9 e Theodorus      | belly    | These would prince, peers, and nobles burn, |
| 10 f Erastus       | bowels   | Saint Peter to salt petre turn;             |
| 11 G 22 S. aft Tri | reins    | Martinmas, Sun in Sigittary.                |

on the reverse side of the fragment, presumably representing the month of October, is following:—

The wither'd woods show white and hoary frost,  
By driving storms their verdant beauty's lost.

|                               |           |                                  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Cerberus ... ..             | 6 38—5 22 |                                  |
| 2 Ransborough ... ..          | 6 40—5 20 |                                  |
| 3 Marriage was once ... ..    | 6 42—5 18 | The time is alter'd from         |
| 4 for virtue's sake, ... ..   | 6 44—5 16 | Summer, the days grow short,     |
| 5 Now money does the ... ..   | 6 46—5 14 | but money shorter, and a         |
| 6 marriage make. ... ..       | 6 48—5 12 | pudding in the eating much       |
| 7 Harrison the Butcher ... .. | 6 50—5 10 | more shorter; But Troubles       |
| 8 Scot the Brewer ... ..      | 6 52—5 8  | and Vexations do lengthen        |
| 9 Hughkin the Jester ... ..   | 6 54—5 6  | with them that are up to the     |
| 10 For has the female ... ..  | 6 56—5 4  | Ears in Law, and them that       |
| 11 money store ... ..         | 6 58—5 2  | have now married scolding Wives. |

MISTLETOE.

#### Queries.

I must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest fix their names and addresses to their queries, under that answers may be sent to them direct.

**SEMPER FAMILY.**—I have been asked by a friend in the neighbouring island of Montserrat whether any information can be obtained as to the Semper family, a member of which, a Thomas Semper, emigrated from Galway, Ireland, towards the end of the sixteenth century, and settled in Montserrat. Montserrat, I may say, has been largely civilized in bygone years by a good class of emigrants. The crest of this Montserrat branch, I am informed, is a plume of feathers (similar to that of the Princes of Wales), and the motto "Semper idem," which is the well-known line in Macaulay's *Madrigal*:—

*Glorious Semper Eadem*, the banner of our pride.

Further armorial bearings have been mentioned to me. It is suggested that the family may have been originally Spanish. I add that several members of the name have risen to legal or judicial distinction in the colony of the Leeward Islands.

I promised my friend that I would communicate with 'N. & Q.' on the subject of his test, and I am sure that he would be most grateful for any information sent to him. Dudley Johnson, Plymouth, Montserrat, direct, or, if thought of sufficient

interest (with the Editor's permission), to 'N. & Q.' in which case I would gladly forward it on.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

**DUGDALE'S TRUSTWORTHINESS.**—Has ever any one tested Dugdale's trustworthiness as an author? In particular, are his pictures taken from life? or can it be proved that in some details they are fancy-work? The test cannot be difficult if buildings or monuments are chosen which are known not to have been altered since Dugdale's time.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

**AUTHOR SOUGHT.**—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to ask whether any of your readers can tell me what is the title and who is the author or authoress of the poem beginning:—

The day was Easter Sunday;  
Like a dying god in pain  
The organ groaned aloud,  
And the sunlight,  
Streaming through the window pane,  
Shone on a motley crowd.

H. HAES.

28, Bassett Road, W.

[Surely you are thinking of Keats's 'Eve of St. Agnes,' one line in which in stanza vii. is

The music yearning like a god in pain.

The lines you quote are at least directly inspired by that poem.]

**STEWART OF ROTTERDAM.**—Information that any one, particularly readers of

'N. & Q.' with a knowledge of Holland and Dutch affairs of the period, can supply as to Gilbert Stewart, merchant in Rotterdam 1698, I should welcome."

W. M. GRAHAM EASTON.

DOGS IN WAR.—Can any of your readers inform me of the title of a magazine, periodical, or newspaper in which was printed an article upon 'Dogs in War'? It has appeared during the past few months.

C. C. C.

DOG TRAINING.—I was at a children's party at which there was a performance of Punch and Judy. The part of Toby had to be omitted, as the animal by which it was usually enacted was otherwise employed, having a litter of pups to look after. When the performance was over I asked the showman why he did not avoid such an inconvenience by having a dog for his Toby. He told me that only bitches could be trained to such work, and that dogs were found to be useless. Is this a fact?

FRANK REDE FOWKE.

24, Netherton Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

ELIOT YORKE.—Is anything known of this water-colour painter, who flourished about the middle of the century? From the style of his work he appears to have been a professional artist, and yet none of the usual artists' biographical dictionaries mention him.

FRANCIS KING.

ROGER MATTHEW, VICAR OF BLOXHAM 1605-57.—Roger Matthew, described by Wood ('Fasti Oxon.' i. 285) as "a Warwickshire man born," entered Queen's College, Oxford, in Vacation term 1593; matriculated 6 July, 1593, *æt.* eighteen; and graduated B.A. 1597, M.A. 1600. In 1605 he became vicar of Bloxham, Oxon.; he compounded for first-fruits 25 November, the bondsmen being William Richardson, writer, *alias* stationer, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Thomas Wright, merchant tailor, of St. Sepulchre's, London. At the death in 1631 of the first Earl of Downe, Thomas Pope, his grandson and heir, was under the tuition of Roger Matthew. In 1634 Roger Matthew published two small theological volumes. One, entitled 'Peter's Net Let Downe,' is a treatise on the reciprocal duties of clergy and laity, read at a Synod at Chipping Norton. It is dedicated to Mr. William Murrey, Groom of the King's Bedchamber, the guardian of the young Lord Downe, who had made a new arrangement for the education of that "noble ympe." The other, entitled 'The Flight of Time,' is a lengthy funeral sermon, preached at Blox-

ham. It is dedicated to the Hon. M. Fiennes. The inscription on Roger's tomb, now nearly obliterated, states that Anne his wife died 26 April, 1653; he, "being minister of this parsonage," died 6 September, 1657. To Roger Matthew matriculated at Stephen, *commensalis tertii ordinis* College, matriculated 17 October, seventeen, caution-money returned; John, entered Queen's College at Easter term 1639, matriculated 1639, *æt.* sixteen. Probably he was before their father, as only daughter mentioned in his will, dated 21 May 1657, proved P.C.C. (472 Ruthin) 21 Sept. 1657. The will has the following *randum*: "My great brasse pott by my grandfather John Matthew father to pass to him and to the heiress house successively, which therefore I dispose." Can any one supply an information about Roger Matthew's family and marriage? His will suggests that, though born in Warwickshire, he belonged to an Oxfordshire family.

Oxon.

#### AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED

"Those only deserve a monument who need one" (? Hazlitt).

"To make his destiny his choice" (Charles Lamb as from Marvell).

"The trappings of a monarchy would beget an ordinary commonwealth" (quoted by Milton).

Love and sorrow twins were born  
On a shining showery morn.

"Quid est quod nos alio tendentes alio  
(Seneca?)"

Lerwick.

J. W.

HATCHMENT.—Will any of your correspondents explain what connection was between the hatchment which was placed over the mansion where of the house died, and the church where the hatchment was removed at the year? What ecclesiastical authority was there in this apparently heretical and why was it placed in a church?

C. W. H. L.

Holy Trinity Vicarage, Barnstaple, Ex.

[See the numerous articles at 8<sup>th</sup> S. 513; xii. 29, 112, 193, 474, 517; 9<sup>th</sup> S. 1.]

ALBIGNA.—In his 'Words and Names' (chap. vi.) Canon Taylor cites names to show the early settlement in the Alps, and gives (p. 122) a list in the neighbourhood of Pontresina.

). Among these is the name Albigna. One kindly tell me the equivalent c? B. H.

OTTE COLEMAN: RYDER: CHRIS-  
BLOUNT.—I should be very grateful  
information regarding the following  
their families or descendants:—

Charlotte Coleman, who made a copy  
S. of Lady Fanshawe's 'Memoirs' in  
face to the edition of 1829), and gave  
are of Lady Fanshawe by Teniers  
the grandfather of Col. H. Walrond.  
scribed in the preface of the 1829  
of the 'Memoirs' as a great-grand-  
of Lady Fanshawe, and on the  
the picture as having lived in Frith  
cho.

Ryder whom Lady Fanshawe's  
Ann married. It would seem prob-  
at Miss Coleman was the grand-  
of Ann Ryder.

Christopher Blount, whom Lady Fan-  
daughter Elizabeth married. It is  
daughter and Lord Somers that Mrs.  
relates a terrible scandal in 'The  
antis.' H. C. FANSHAW.  
nyn Street.

FORD'S.—Could you or any of your  
inform me of any articles that have  
relating to William Crockford's  
gambling rooms?

CECIL TRESILIAN.

ck, Falmouth.

N.B.' states that a minute account of  
s career will be found in *Bentley's Mis-*  
it. 142-55, 251-64. Various other articles  
med in the authorities appended to the  
'D.N.B.']

C WORKS BY A WEIRD.—Can any  
readers give me the name of the  
f a small book entitled 'Poetic  
a Weird'? The book was published  
Newman & Co., London, and R. T.  
ewcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1827.

R. T. R.

H ARMY IN IRELAND, 1630-40.—  
inform me if there is any list extant  
cers of the army raised in Ireland  
the years 1630 and 1640, and where  
tain any information about that

D. Y. M.

ferences to lists of Essex's army in  
given at 9th S. xi. 256. Army Lists  
by the Cavaliers and the Roundheads in  
the Bodleian.]

ARY DISCIPLINE.—I possess a copy,  
de-page and preliminary matter (if  
Military Discipline; or, the Young

Artillery Man.' It is a small 4to of 174 pages  
and one leaf of contents, and its date is *circa*  
1640. I shall be very grateful to any of your  
correspondents who can give me any infor-  
mation as to its authorship and a brief copy  
of title-page. I am unable to identify it at  
the British Museum. J. S. A.

MR. CUMBERLAND, according to Mrs.  
Papendiek, was brought up in the Duke  
of Cumberland's apartments in St. James's,  
"and was educated at Westminster as a day  
scholar, whither he went and returned in the  
Duke's carriage" ('Court and Private Life  
in the Time of Queen Charlotte,' vol. ii. p. 258).  
His mother appears to have been a Miss  
Knissel, a Hanoverian actress. He is said  
to have lived at Kew, and to have died  
young. I should be glad to know the dates  
of his birth and death, as well as further  
particulars of his mother. G. F. R. B.

NORWICH COURT ROLLS.—A 'Calendar of  
Deeds relating to Norwich and enrolled in  
Norwich Court Rolls,' edited by Mr. Walter  
Rye, was referred to at p. 237 of *The*  
*Ancestor*, April, 1904. Has this calendar  
been published? And where? Q. V.

### Replies.

#### CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE.

(10th S. iv. 48, 135, 437.)

MR. H. JOHNSON, after referring to the  
"obliging experts" who have attempted to  
reply to his query, adds to the difficulty by  
making erroneous statements. I hold no  
brief in favour of any one of the his-  
torians of Highgate; they all make palpable  
mistakes, which are perpetuated by the  
copyists in the local press. MR. JOHNSON  
says:—

"It is desirable to bear in mind that Prickett's  
Prize Essay has to be read with caution. The fol-  
lowing is a glaring instance of the author's care-  
lessness. He says that in the Register of Hornsey  
Church there is an entry of a man dying in 1663 at  
Highgate, in the house of the Countess of Hunting-  
don, who, according to Prickett, was the celebrated  
countess who so zealously supported Wesley and  
Whitefield."

MR. JOHNSON then refers to Selina, Countess  
of Huntingdon, and speaks of Howitt as  
falling into the same error, "probably mis-  
led by Prickett." If MR. JOHNSON reads  
carefully Mr. Lloyd's 'History,' to which he  
refers, he will find a little more information.  
Prickett's 'History of Highgate,' 1842, is not  
the Prize Essay. William Sidney Gibson, of  
Lincoln's Inn, wrote the essay which gained

the gold medal of the Highgate Institute in 1841; it was published as a pamphlet in 1842. For some years I have been gathering materials for a history of Hornsey, which is finished, so I claim to speak with some authority when I state that Prickett made no mistake when he wrote:—

"The Countess of Huntingdon resided at Highgate in 1663, as appears by an extract from the register at Hornsey Church, as follows: 'A young man that died at the Countess of Huntingdon's at Highgate buried April 1663.'"—Prickett's 'History of Highgate,' 1842, p. 107.

I know of no other edition. Not another word does Prickett say about the Countess of Huntingdon. Howitt, therefore, could not have been "misled" by Prickett. There was more than one person who bore the title of Countess of Huntingdon, and the lady to whom Prickett refers (correct in the citation), I should submit from the register, lived there, as she certainly possessed property.

Whilst on the subject of Hornsey I should like to draw attention to two items which will point out how much is *known* of its history. The Mayor wears a chain and badge of the Hornsey Borough Council. In the centre of the former is a pretty little hare enclosed, which we are told represents Har-in-gaie—a hare in an enclosure being the derivation of Hornsey's ancient name. Can simplicity go further? On the shield attached to the chain is the borough motto, "Fortior quo paratior"; but the official papers, envelopes, &c., ignore the spelling, and substitute the impossible Latin word "Fortior." A gentleman (the late editor of the "Index Library") who drew attention in a local journal to the inaccuracies was pooh-poohed for his pains.

JOSEPH COLYER MARRIOTT.

36, Claremont Road, Highgate.

Will MR. JOHNSON obligingly supply an exact reference in support of the "glaring instance" which he gives of Prickett's "carelessness"? I have searched through the whole of his 'History and Antiquities of Highgate,' and cannot find that Prickett anywhere mentions that the Countess of Huntingdon of 1663 was "the celebrated countess who so zealously supported Wesley and Whitefield." Howitt ('Northern Heights,' p. 309) says something of the sort, but Howitt is not to be commended for accuracy, whereas Prickett, though, like all topographers, he is to be read with caution, is generally to be depended on. The idea that Prickett's 'History' was written as a prize essay, though very possible, rests

only on a guess of Mr. J. H. Lloyd's believe.

W. F. PRIDEAUX

MELTON CLOTH: MELTON JACKET (19 iv. 467).—The guess that the place was original source of the name is probably founded. "Meltons" are now a class of fabrics. But this use of the term in England and France is modern, and the place has long been the most fashionable hunting ground, that it has naturally given its name to fashionable jackets, cuts of breeches, &c. forth. A curious example is the common phrase "Melton pad" for a rupture. Most riders who jump have slight ruptures one time or another, and the truss then used for riding, though unnecessary at other times, is called a "Melton pad." M. T.

'THE DEATH OF NELSON' (10th S. iv. 412, 450).—*The Morning Post* of 11 November 1805, announces the production, for the first time, on the evening of that day, at 1, Pall Mall Lane, of "The Victory and Death of Lord Viscount Nelson. The Overture and the Music composed by M. P. King and Mr. Beal." The next day there is in *The Morning Post* a short notice of the piece. The notice states that in it "Braham sings a part which is a pair with the most happy effect."

*The Courier* of the same date also contains a notice, in which Braham's song is referred to as "most enthusiastically encouraged, and likely to become the most popular of the evening's compositions." The song itself was "performed" and sold at No. 28, Hay Market.

The poem commences thus:—

In Death's dark house the Hero lies,  
Cold his heart and clos'd his Eyes.

The song is quiet and pathetic. As the lines show, the mood of the music is more than the same may be said of the recitation of 'The Death of Nelson,' sung in America in 1811. Apart from that, there is no resemblance whatever between the two songs.

J. S.

[The playbill announced for that day, as to Genest, 'Prior Claim,' with (first time) a Dramatic piece to commemorate the Victory of Lord Viscount Nelson. The part was by Elliston, Braham, Bartley, Mrs. Pow, Mrs. Bland. According to Oulton, the history of the theatre, this trifle was by Cumberland.]

"PHOTOGRAPHY" (10th S. iv. 367, 431).—A series of articles entitled 'Facts and Fallacies of Photography,' by W. Jerome Harrison, ran through the 1885 volume of *The Amateur Photographer*, &c., will probably indicate where to look for the original

this everyday word. The writer traces back the earliest stages of the art to Pliny, 100 B.C., and defines it as an art "dependent on the two sciences of chemistry and optics."

J. H. Schulze, a German physician, is cited as having obtained in 1727 copies of written words by the action of light upon nitrate of silver.

Thomas Wedgwood, fourth son of the great potter, wrote a paper upon making pictures by means of a camera and sensitive salt. Edited by Humphry Davy, the chemist, this paper appeared in 1802 in the *Journal of the Royal Society*. By means of the concentrated light of the solar microscope Davy obtained about this period pictures upon paper coated with nitrate or chloride of silver, but was unable to fix them.

Joseph Nicéphore Niepce, 1765-1833, developed what he termed "pictures produced by light" in connexion with lithography, afterwards known as heliography. His first camera was made out of a cigar box, and credit is given to him as being the real inventor of photography. He was the first to obtain permanent pictures, and to discover the principle of development.

In 1827, during a visit to his brother Claude at Kew, he brought over to England specimens of his "light pictures," which he was anxious to exhibit to the Royal Society, but was prevented by the rule which requires a full explanation of the processes. In this year he took views of Kew Church and other places which are now deposited in the British Museum. His first success with the camera was in 1814. The collection of his apparatus is in the museum of his birthplace, Chalon-sur-Saône, where a statue is erected to his memory.

*Photogenic drawing* first occurred to Henry Fox Talbot in 1833, while he was sketching the Italian lakes, and the idea took six years to mature. See *Philosoph. Mag.*, vol. xiv. p. 196, 1839.

The *Calotype* process was discovered by Talbot in September, 1840.

*Photoglyphy* is a process of engraving on steel by the action of light, introduced by Talbot in 1852.

*Photogram*. See 'Photograms of an Eastern Tour,' published by Shaw, 1859, 8vo.

*Photographies*. See 'Photographies of Paris Life,' published by Tinsley, 1862, 8vo.

The *Amateur Photographer* also reveals *photographist*, *photographister*, *fotografer*, *fotografist*, vol. iv. p. 111, 1886, and elsewhere *phototypography* and *photometric*.

WM. JAGGARD.

139, Canning Street, Liverpool.

DOVER PIER (10th S. iv. 387, 451).—With reference to DR. MURRAY's query respecting the pier at Dover, I have compared the events and dates there mentioned with the records of Dover, and find that the Emperor Charles V. landed at Dover 26 May, 1522. There was existing at that time at the western extremity of Dover Bay a head, of blocks of chalk and piles, called a pier, constructed in 1495 by John Clark, master of the Dover Maison Dieu, by means of a subsidy granted by Henry VII. Soon after 1522 that head was much damaged by storms, and an appeal was made to Henry VIII. to assist in strengthening and extending that pier. The king granted 500*l.* for that purpose, and the works commenced in 1533; but about two years later the king himself took the work in hand, spending about 60,000*l.* in an endeavour to build out seaward a stone pier, the foundations of which he laid. They still remain between the Admiralty Pier and the Prince of Wales's Pier, nearly uncovered at low-water spring tides; they are called the Mole Rock, and were formerly called "the King Foundation." The great expenditure of Henry VIII. was of little value, the harbour work of real utility being done in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth.

JOHN BAVINGTON JONES.

DR. MURRAY objects to "French *pierre*, a stone"; I would suggest a consideration of the Latin *parco*, as in "appear." The idea is of a harbour extension made visible, whereas the mole or breakwater is more at sea level. Recently the Channel steamer could not cling to the new pier, but had to recross for shelter, the extension being so far from the land.

A. HALL.

It appears not impossible that *pier* may come from Latin *pēdē*=foot. Compare *apeadēira*, *apeadēiro*, *apeadoiro* in Portuguese; and *apeadtro* in Castilian. The last is translated in the dictionary by M. Seoane as follows: "A block or step, with the aid of which a person mounts a horse or mule." In the same book "*Apear el rio*" is rendered "To wade or ford a river." If this does not afford a light upon the etymon, perhaps we must look at some medieval French word meaning a place for paying toll on embarking or disembarking; or at one of the nautical senses of the verb to "pay."

E. S. DODGSON.

ISAAC JOHNSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS (10th S. iv. 227, 314).—This shadowy personage (to whom has been paid the closest attention of the Massachusetts annalist, and who was the first white man, or rather Englishman, to be

interred in Boston ground, it is claimed) left no issue, according to the careful Drake in his authoritative 'Boston,' when dissecting Johnson's will and commenting on the exact spot where "the Lady Arbella" is supposed to have been buried, she predeceasing her husband by a few months at Salem. See, too, Hawthorne's delightful chapter on Lady Arbella in his 'Grandfather's Chair.' C.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 249, 316).—The author of

Last eve I paused beside a blacksmith's door  
is Mr. L. B. Coke, of New York City. The poem has sometimes been attributed to the Rev. John Clifford. JAMES R. JOY,  
Plainfield, N.J.

WILLIAM SHELLEY (10th S. iii. 441, 492; iv. 55, 114).—The Court influence exerted for Mrs. Shelley, to which Mr. WAINSWRIGHT alludes at the first reference, is set forth in a letter to her from one James Parry, a prisoner in the Fleet, intercepted by the spy Beard, and forwarded to Cecil (Cecil MSS.). He says:—

"You know when all your greatest kinsmen in Herefordshire refused to certify the abuses offered you by your husband's varlets, I did procure certain Justices contrary to your religion to put to their hands in hopes of your conformity; on which Mrs. Blanch Parry procured your maintenance of 200*l.* a year. Beware of your husband's cousin Mr. Beard. Use none of his chambers, nor confer in private, for God's sake, good cousin; remember your house that mourneth for you. I dare not write what I will tell you."

Beard in several letters to his patron complains that the warden of the Fleet and Parry warn his intended victim against him. James Parry was a Hereford gentleman of good estate, whose extravagance and turbulence had landed him in the Fleet. He was only distantly related to Mrs. Blanche, the Queen's chief lady, and his cousinship to Jane Shelley is unexplained.

T. H. PARRY.

KING JOHN POISONED BY A TOAD (10th S. iv. 168, 256).—There appear to have been in early times three accounts of the manner of John's death. Those which were more or less contemporary imply that he died of dysentery; whereas later records refer to the suspicion that he was poisoned.

I subjoin the three stories, with brief passages from the authorities I have consulted.

I. That the cause of death was dysentery, brought on by distress of mind and a glut-tonous meal.—Ralph of Coggeshall (*ob.* 1228) writes:—

"Ut dicitur, ex nimia voracitate qua semper insatiabilis erat venter ejus, ingurgitatus usque ad

crapulam, ex ventris indigerie solutus est in dysenteriam. Postea vero cum paululum cessasset fluxus, phlebotomatus est."

Roger of Wendover (*ob.* 1236) says:—

"Acutis correptus febribus coepit graviter infirmari; auxit autem aegritudinis molestem perniciosa ejus ingluvies, qui nocte illa de fructu persicorum et novi cicoris potatione nimis repleta febrilem in se calorem acuit fortiter et accendit."

Also in 'Flores Historiarum,' by the same writer, we find: "secundum consuetudinem suam persicis cum musto et pomatio ingurgitatus," &c.

Matthew Paris (*ob.* 1259) gives almost the same account: "Novi pomacii quod vulgariter cicera appellatur nimis repletus." The peaches are also mentioned. John tried to ride to Sleaford, but from pain was forced to dismount ("anhelus et gemebundus"), and was carried some part of the way on a litter, the jolting of which aggravated his malady.

Walter of Coventry (*fl.* 1293): "morte ut fertur, dissinterie graviter fatigaretur."

2. That he was killed by poisoned fruit.—'Annales Monast. de Bermundeseia' say: "Ut quidam ferunt, venenatus cum ceris per quendam monachum nigrum Wigornie."

Henry Knighton (*fl.* 1363) gives a long and graphic account. John on arrival at Swineshead wishes to violate a nun, the sister of the abbot. A monk, on condition of receiving absolution, undertakes to prevent the crime and kill the king. He poisons some pears (*pira*); places them on a dish with others, which are not infected, and offers them to John, who at first is suspicious, but, on finding that the monk suffers no harm after eating three of them at his request, takes one that is poisoned, and dies. "Nec ulterius potuit continere rex, apprehenso murex venenatis comedit, et eadem nocte extinctus est." This event must have occurred 12 or 13 October, but John did not die till the morning of the 19th at Newark.

3. That he was poisoned by a cup of wine.—Ranulph Higden (*ob.* 1364) repeats the story of John's death from dysentery ("morbo dysenterico"), and adds: "Tradit tamen vulgata fama quod apud monasterium de Swynesheved alborum monachorum intoxicatus obierit." He then tells the story of the loaf,

"quod audiens unus de conversis fratribus loci illius venenum confecit, regi porrexit. Sed et ipse prius sumpto Catholico viatico, simul cum regi hausto veneno interit."

Thomas Wykes ('Chronicon') says:—

"Intoxicatus, ut dicebatur, continuo coepit et violentia veneni contabescere, indeque progrediendo usque Newerk ibidem post dies paucos exspiravit."

Lastly, we come to the story of the toad.

which is very fully related in 'Eulogium Historiarum' (vol. iii. pp. 109-11, ed. F. S. Haydon). This story either originates from the French 'Brut,' or is taken from the same source as the account in that chronicle. It contains, however, many additions rendering the tale more dramatic. The whole account is well worth reading, but too long to transcribe. John is at Swineshead. The story of the loaf recurs, which induces the monk to determine on the king's death. Then follow these words:—

"Monachus gardinum adiens unum invenit bufonem tetterum, qui eum capiens et in pelvim ponens atque cum cultello suo stimulans donec suum venenum evomebat, qui illud diligenter colligens et in ciphum regis apposuit."

The monk then confides his plan to the abbot, quoting the words of Caiaphas, "It were better that one should die than that the whole people should perish." Then

"monachus..... ab abbate suo absolutus intrepidus calicem cum veneno regi presentavit, ipsumque more Saxonico salutavit, et ait: Wassayl, et subjunxit, quod tota Anglia gauderet de illo Wassayl. Rex dedit responsum: Drinkhayl, et monachus lieto vultu ciphum hausit; quo hausto regi obtulit, qui libenter potavit et statim toxicatus est. Monachus infirmarie adiens continuo erepuit [cf. Shak., 'K. John,' V. vi.] medio, et diffusa sunt omnia viscera ejus; qui tempore perpetuo tres habet monachos pro eo celebrantes ex consensu capituli generalis."

Soon the king feels the effects. He is told the monk is dead, and, feeling death approaching, admits that the monk's prophecy was true. "Jussit ergo rex movere (mensam) et hernesia sua trussare, et venit ad Castellum de Newerk," &c. The version given by ST. SWITHIN (p. 256) appears in parts to be a translation of this; cf. *infirmarie*, *trussare*, rendered "farmerye" and "to trusse." CHR. WATSON.

"BESIDE" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 306, 375, 434).—Prof Skeat's teaching as communicated in 'An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language' is that

"the more correct form is *beside*; *besides* is a later development due to the habit of using the suffix *-es* to form adverbs; the use of *besides* as a *preposition* is, strictly, incorrect, but is as old as the twelfth century."

ST. SWITHIN.

"PAULES FETE" (10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 87, 138; iv. 435).—The term is explained in the 'N.E.D.'

J. T. F.

Durham.

WATERLOO VETERAN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 347, 391).—In an account of the battle of Waterloo which appeared about ten years ago in 'Battles of the Nineteenth Century,' it was

stated that in 1894 John Stacey, then aged ninety-six, petitioned the War Office for an increased pension. He had served as a bugler or a drummer in the King's German Legion at Waterloo. R. L. MORETON.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUBS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 388, 431).—"Behind the Footlights; or, the Stage as I Knew It," by W. C. Day, published by Frederick Warne & Co., 1885, provides some information about "The Scenic Club" that had a brief existence at the Western Literary Institute. There are references to other amateur dramatic clubs, but the work is not of importance. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

39, Hillmarton Road, N.

Since my reply to J. H. B. I have come across a brief article in *The Era* for 19 August (p. 15) entitled 'Amateurs and Professionals,' which gives a long quotation from a copy of *The Theatrical Times* of 1846, without giving the precise date of the month. Unfortunately I do not seem to possess the particular number from which *The Era* gathers its information. S. J. A. F.

GEORGE III.'S DAUGHTERS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 167, 236, 291, 336).—Of Princess Sophia it is said that she married Col. Garth, had two sons, who made her very unhappy, and died miserably. A letter from Princess de Lieven, March, 1829, runs as follows:—

"Un certain capitaine Garth passe ou se fait passer pour le fils de la princesse Sophie, sœur du roi George IV. Des sommes promises par un cavalier de la cour pour payer ses dettes, et surtout pour avoir possession de certaines lettres, montrent clairement que la famille royale est intéressée dans cette question. Le premier fait est conjectural; mais voici le comble; le capitaine Garth prétend que ces lettres prouvent que le Duc de Cumberland est son père, en même temps que la princesse Sophie est sa mère, et, quelle que soit l'opinion que l'on porte à cette infâme calomnie, les journaux n'entretiennent le public que de ce fait, soit pour l'affirmer, soit pour le démentir."—*Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1 Mars, 1903.

Can any reader make me acquainted with all the circumstances of the Garth romance?

Regarding Princess Amelia and a secret marriage with General FitzRoy, I note the following:—

1. "The interesting subjects upon which he [George III.] had to open his mind had, doubtless, more relation to domestic affairs than to public events. His favourite daughter was dying, and, upon her death-bed, she is said to have revealed to her father the circumstances of an attachment which, as was believed, had involved a violation of the Royal Marriage Act."—Lord Colchester's 'Diary,' vol. ii. p. 287.

2. Wellington wrote to the Marquis of Buckingham:—

"Where I found, when last in town, nought but exultation and triumph, I now, on the contrary, witness depression and despair in the strongest degree. In consequence of a most unadvised indulgence, arising from overweening confidence, the King has experienced a thorough relapse from the flattering state in which he recently appeared. He attended for three hours on the — inst. in arranging the will of the Princess Amelia, according to what he conceived her wishes, and immediately fell back into the incoherency which forms the prominent feature of his malady."—*Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III.*, vol. iv. p. 457.

What attachment is alluded to in the first quotation? What words have been intentionally omitted from the second? Both quotations seem to refer to a more secret event than a marriage with General FitzRoy. Did this marriage really take place? According to Court gossip of that time, the princess had another engagement with an officer in the royal navy, and wicked tongues attributed to this romance a more serious result. I should be most grateful to any one who could help me in clearing up all this mystery.

COMMANDANT REBOUL.

3<sup>bis</sup>, Rue des Bégonias, Nancy, France.

'THE LIVING LIBRAIRIE,' BY P. CAMERARIUS (10th S. iv. 425).—To the interesting description of this work I may perhaps be permitted to add a few particulars respecting its translator, John Molle, of whose personal history your correspondent was unable to give any details beyond those quoted by him. The only known information we possess of him is the short memoir in Fuller's 'Church History' (1655), book x. pp. 48-9, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"About this time [1607] Mr. John Molle, Governour to the Lord Ross in his travails, began his unhappy journey beyond the Seas. This Mr. Molle was born in, or near South-Molton in Devon."

He spent much of his early life on the Continent, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Cambray. After being ransomed,

"he was appointed by Thomas, Earl of Exeter..... to be Governour in Travail to his Grand-childe, the Lord Ross, undertaking the charge with much reluctance."

Against the advice of Mr. Molle, "a Vagari took the Lord Ross to go to Rome." On their arrival,

"no sooner had they entred their Inne, but Officers asked for Mr. Molle, took and carried him to The Inquisition-House, where he remained a prisoner, whilst the Lord Rosse was daily feasted, favoured, entertained.....The pretence and allegation of his so long and strict imprisonment, was, because he had translated Du Plessis his Book of 'The Visibility of the Church,' out of French into English.....In vain did his friends in England,

though great and many, endeavour his enlargement by exchange, for one or moe Jesuits, or Priests, who were prisoners here.....In all the time of his durance, he never heard from any friend, nor any from him, by word or letter: no English man being ever permitted to see him, save onely one, viz. Mr. Walter Strickland of Bointon house in York shire. With very much desire and industry, he procured leave to visit him, an Irish Frier being appointed to stand by, and be a witness of the discourse. Here he remained thirty years restraint, and in the eighty first year of his age died a Prisoner."

To this last section Fuller adds, in a marginal note, "So am I informed by a Letter from Mr. Hen. Molle his Son."

Fuller makes no allusion to J. Molle as the translator of the work of Camerarius, but there can be little doubt he was the one who underwent such a terrible imprisonment. Your correspondent seems to have overlooked a marginal note to the "Prefatory Remarks," in which "Mr. John Molle" is thus mentioned:—

"Of him also beeing to earely deprived, it hath no lesse lamented his constrained absence (and perhaps for the same cause) than Rachael did her massacred Innocents. For alas! this ever well-deserving Patriot hath now for many yeares been missing and awaiting unto His."

His son (Fuller's correspondent) seems to have edited and enlarged the second edition of his father's work, published in 1625, the first having appeared in 1621. The original volumes by Camerarius were in Latin, and were published at Frankfort 1602-9.

The name of John Molle is unmentioned in 'D.N.B.' or in any of the ordinary biographical dictionaries. There is, however, a memoir of him in Prince's 'Worthies,' mainly transcribed from Fuller's work, the only important addition consisting of this paragraph: "The time of his death is said to have been about the year of our Lord 1638," the probability being that he was much older. Hazlitt is evidently in error in stating, "The translator appears to have died some time before the publication of his work" in 1621 (Third Supplement to 'Bibliographical Collections,' 1889, p. 17).

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

SHAKESPEARE'S PORTRAIT (10th S. iv. 368).—The tradition that no original portrait of Shakspeare exists originated in an assertion of a writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1759. The words he uses are:

"It may be, perhaps, hitherto unknown that there is no genuine picture of Shakspeare existing, nor ever was, that called his having been taken long after his death, from a person supposed extremely like him, at the direction of Sir Thomas

Clarges (born 1635, died 1695) and this I take upon me to affirm as an *absolute fact*."

This gentleman was criticizing the work of another with whom he seems to have been at variance; of course he never produced his authority for the statement, though repeatedly called on to do so (see Boaden's 'Portraits of Shakspeare'), he himself being the originator of it.

There is no record or tradition of Sir Thomas Clarges having been the possessor of the Chandos portrait, which is the painting referred to.

V. R. P. PURCHAS.

LORD BATHURST AND THE HIGHWAYMAN (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 349, 415).—It is evident that the writer in *T. P.'s Weekly* has confused the names of Bathurst and Berkeley. Probably Mr. G. W. E. Russell first read the story in Lord Stanhope's 'History of England.' The date is indicated by Horace Walpole, who, writing to Sir Horace Mann from Strawberry Hill on 14 November, 1774, says: "Two evenings ago Lord Berkeley shot a highwayman." The *Gent. Mag.* (1774), p. 538, gives a different version of the occurrence.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak.

This was an oft-told tale in recounting the deeds of highwaymen at country folks' firesides on winter nights in the forties, and I can even now feel the thrill which the first hearing gave me. The hero, as I heard it, was not a lord or a squire, but a merchant on his round.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

Lord Berkeley is given as the hero of this story by Lord Stanhope in his 'History of England,' vol. vii. p. 313 (8vo ed.).

R. L. MORETON.

At vol. i. p. 216 of Grantley Berkeley's 'Life and Recollections' appears a tale of his father's meeting with a highwayman, but the tale there told is certainly not that mentioned by your correspondents at the above pages.

HAROLD MALET, Col.

W. COLE, CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 429).—R. M. should have inquired in the MS. Department at the British Museum, where the MSS. of the Rev. William Cole (1714-82) are amongst the most often consulted of those of any genealogical antiquary. Horace Walpole, just going to the opera, received one of these volumes from its transcriber, and stayed at home to read three-fourths of it. Cole says of his books that he treated them as his friends, entrusted them with his most secret thoughts, and engaged them not to speak until twenty years after

his departure. They contain "what the world will call an ample collection of scandalous rubbish heaped together"—much too severe a self-criticism. Few collections are of greater interest at the present day. Accounts of the collection will be found in *Temple Bar* for October, 1891, and in the 'Records of Buckinghamshire' of the Bucks Archaeological Society, 1904.

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

His works are still in manuscript, and, fortunately, are in the British Museum, Addit. MSS. 5799-5861. The first three volumes are imperfect indexes to the rest. His extracts from wills are in 5861. Every will in volumes I and K of the Registers of the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Ely is here abstracted and indexed. The period covered is 1515 to 1558. These were the earliest volumes which could be found in Cole's time, but volume A, beginning 1448, is now at Peterborough. At the end of his manuscript, Addit. MS. 5861, p. 222, is this:—

"1781, Friday March 16<sup>th</sup>. Thank God, this is the last will of this volume, which has been more than ordinary tedious, as the gout in one foot has tormented me much towards the conclusion of it."

He died soon afterwards.

It should be remembered that volumes I and K do not contain all the wills for the period mentioned. Volumes F, H, L, M, N, O cover parts of the same period, and the registers of the Archdeacon's Court begin about 1520.

W. M. P.

"PICKERIDGE": "PUCKERIDGE" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 367).—If "pickeridge" is of Romance origin, it may be worth while to quote from the "Diccionario Catalan-Castellano, por F. M. F. P. y M. M. [who were they?]. Barcelona: Imprenta y Libreria de Pablo Riera. 1839." There one reads, "Picor, f. pruitja: picazon, comezon, rascazon, prurito," i.e. the itch. On p. 509 there is, "Fruitja, f. picazon, comezon, mordicacion, hormiga, hormigueo, hormigueamiento, quemazon." Compare *piqûre* in French.

E. S. DODGSON.

POPULATION OF A COUNTRY PARISH (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 428).—Would it not be possible to compute the population of a country parish at any given period from the parish church registers? Of course any calculation based upon the registers would be affected by the Nonconformist element in the parish. In many cases this would not exist at all, and in others it might be estimated with some approach to accuracy by any one with a very slight knowledge of local history. I would

suggest that the baptisms in the register be taken for a period of five years and an average struck. If a normal birth-rate were assumed—say from 30 to 35 per 1,000 per annum—the rest would be easy.

A. H. FEWTRELL.

#### Bury.

In the 'Population and Parish Register Abstract,' a Governmental Blue-book printed in 1831, will be found carefully framed estimates of the population in the different counties of England, 1570 to 1750, based upon the number of entries of baptisms, burials, and marriages in the various parish registers. It may safely be said that except in isolated cases, when lists of all the inhabitants in certain parishes may have been taken for taxation or other purposes, there is no other means of estimating what the population of a parish was before 1801, the date of the first general census. Returns of persons taxed for various purposes from time to time, from the reign of Henry III. to William and Mary, will be found at the Record Office, under the title of 'Lay Subsidies.' The Hearth Tax returns of Charles II.'s reign give the names of all the householders. GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

I have endeavoured to estimate village population in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries by studying the parish register, averaging the number of baptisms for ten-year periods, and then multiplying the average by 30, that is, assuming a birth-rate of 30 per 1,000. In all probability the birth-rate was higher, say 35 to 40 per 1,000, but 100 years ago or more the still-births were more numerous than now. Mr. M. Rubin (*Brit. Ass.*, 1900) stated that 8 per cent of births were still born. This method works out with tolerable correctness. I have been enabled to check the results in some instances by contemporary figures. The error is seldom as much as 10 per cent. I have applied it to Archbishop Sheldon's census.

W. BRADBROOK.

#### Bletchley.

As to the eighteenth century, the populations of parishes may approximately be gauged by the numeration given in the valuable 'Topographical Dictionary' of Benjamin Pitts Capper, 1808, a laborious work showing, I think in every case, the numbers both of houses and inhabitants.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE (10th S. iv. 429).—With reference to G. B.'s inquiry when the

custom of placing the arms of an heiress upon an escutcheon of pretence was first established in England, I find Boutell mentions at p. 174 of his 'English Heraldry' that the shield of Richard Beauchamp, K.G., Earl of Warwick, who died in 1439, is "a good example of the use of an Escutcheon of Pretence"; and he gives an illustration of the shield, drawn from the garter-plate of the earl in St. George's, Windsor.

Undoubtedly it was the ancient custom to impale the arms of an heiress with those of her husband, but "the prevailing usage" (Boutell remarks) is to marshal them upon a shield, "charged as an Escutcheon of Pretence." Her arms would thereafter be quartered with his own, by his and her sons and their descendants; for the son of an heiress as heir to his maternal grandfather through his mother, as well as to his own father, quarters on his shield, and transmits to his descendants, the arms of both his parents.

JAMES WATSON.

#### Folkestone.

CAPT. JAMES JEFFERYES, OF BLARNEY CASTLE (10th S. iv. 404).—Three letters written by him to Bishop Robinson, from Bender, Constantinople, and Adrianople, in 1711-16 are in Bodl. MS. Rawlinson A. 286.

W. D. MACRAE.

Blarney Castle was purchased in 1701 by Sir James Jefferyes, Governor of Cork, who erected a large house in front of it which is now a ruin. A considerable lime manufacture was once carried on in the parish, but now is decayed.

The chief interest of the castle arises from the Blarney Stone, and the notion that whoever kisses it will possess a cajoling tongue and many other accomplishments; but the feat is rarely attempted, as the danger is great in being lowered by a rope from a lofty battlement. A small photograph, however, represents this hazardous experiment—now far more dangerous than sitting in St. Michael's Chair.

An old friend of mine, long deceased, who was at Eton in the days of Goodall and Keate, circa 1809, told me that he was in the same form with Jefferyes of Blarney Castle. Stapylton's 'Eton School Lists' might supply some further genealogical information.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

CRICKET: PICTURES AND ENGRAVINGS (10th S. iv. 9, 132, 238).—A quaint engraving of early cricket may be seen in Bickham's 'British Monarchy,' 1749. This is a curious book, printed entirely from engraved plates.

with "maps of each county in a new taste," viz., in bird's-eye view, with imaginary foreground. At p. 129 a head-piece shows some boys at cricket. The two wickets seem to be about six inches high, and nine inches apart, with a bail. Behind them is a wicket-keeper on one knee. Both bowler and batsman are left-handed: the latter has a club like a hockey stick, and he alone of the three has his coat off, the others wearing the frock-coat of the time. Two boys are encouraging the bowler, and two stand near the batsman, one of these alone of the company having a hat; he also has a club. An eighth is carrying away clothes. None appears to be fielding except the wicket-keeper. E. H. BROMBY.

University, Melbourne.

ATLAS and PLEIONE: THE PLEIADES: THE DAISY (10th S. iv. 387, 475).—I do not like writing about myself, but as the question has been asked, I may be allowed to say that the first edition of 'Plant-Lore of Shakespeare' was published in 1879, a second in 1884, and a third, by E. Arnold, in 1896. I am afraid that Mr. Arnold has a good many copies on his shelves, which he would be glad to see cleared away.

H. N. ELLACOMBE.

Bitton Vicarage, Bristol.

LAWRENCE (10th S. iv. 388).—Another John Lawrence, described only as "of Bedfordshire," was admitted as a sizar to Emmanuel College, 6 June, 1650, and graduated B.A. in 1653. He and the John Lawrence of the same college mentioned by A. S. L. appear to be the only Lawrences in the registry of the university who graduated between 1645 and 1659. It seems possible that one or both of them were related in some way to Henry Lawrence, the President of the Council of State, who had entered Emmanuel College as a fellow-commoner in 1622. The family of Henry Lawrence has been discussed in detail both in this country (in 'N. & Q.' and elsewhere) and in America, but this possibility has not, I believe, been suggested before.

G. O. B.

RAIN CAUGHT ON HOLY THURSDAY (10th S. iv. 447).—W. M. P. should refer to 6th S. vi. 45, 155; vii. 367. The belief is common in Worcestershire. I knew a cottage-woman who was a devout believer in it. The rain must be caught in a clean vessel and "straight from heaven." She showed me some, in a bottle; she said it was nearly a year old, and it was certainly clear and pure. She always kept a little, for fear no rain might fall when next the day came. W. C. B.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*Memories of Madras.* By Sir Charles Lawson. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THOUGH personal to a very limited extent, these "memories" of the men who, in the course of building up our Indian Empire, founded Madras, are helpful to all concerned with or interested in Indian affairs. They originally appeared in *The Madras Mail*, of which, from 1868 to 1892, Sir Charles was editor, and have since been revised and enlarged. They have been obtained, as was 'The Private Life of Warren Hastings' of the same author, "by delving in the archives of the British Museum and the India Office." With history as such Sir Charles does not greatly concern himself, his chief aim being to throw light upon the character and the lives, subsequent to their retirement from office, of some of the founders of Empire. More knowledge of Indian affairs than the average Englishman can boast is necessary to the enjoyment of the contents. The opening chapter deals shortly with the foundation on the Coromandel coast of Fort St. George. In the second we read of Thomas Pitt, of Blandford, and his appointment as governor, and have a comparison between the great Pitt diamond and the Koh-i-noor. The most interesting chapters are those concerning Lord Macartney, Lord Cornwallis, and Sir Arthur Wellesley; the most amusing the account of Mr. Thomas Snodgrass, the crossing-sweeper of Leadenhall Street. Of these and other personages admirably executed portraits in photogravure, after the method of Sir Joseph Swan, F.R.S., are supplied, the frontispiece consisting of Her Majesty the Queen. In addition to the portraits, twenty-five in all, there are views of Fort St. George in 1673 and 1783 and other places, including Seringapatam. A map of India which is given would be more useful to the reader if more names were inserted. It is a pity, in consequence of the impression of carelessness it conveys, to find in the opening line and phrase of the preface a silly mistake. This begins, "According to Saint Beuve." No such person as Saint Beuve is known. Sainte-Beuve is obviously intended. The volume, which is handsomely got up, has on the cover the arms of the East India Company.

*Tragedies of Algernon Charles Swinburne.* Vol. III. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE third volume of Mr. Swinburne's tragedies in the beautiful and complete edition of Messrs. Chatto & Windus contains the third, fourth, and fifth acts of 'Bothwell,' headed respectively 'Jane Gordon,' 'John Knox,' and 'The Queen.' This noble drama gains immensely on reperusal.

*A Glossary of Botanic Terms, with their Derivation and Accent.* By Benjamin Daydon Jackson. (Duckworth & Co.)

How useful has proved this work is shown by the fact that five years after its appearance a revised and enlarged edition has been found requisite. In its present shape it seems to be the most ambitious and available work in the language, its derivations, numbering 16,000, being nearly thrice as many as in any previous compilation. To the student and the expert it is alike useful. A special feature of the recent additions consists in the phytogeographic

terms of Mr. F. E. Clements, published in Engler's 'Botanische Jahrbücher.' It is, of course, not the fault of Mr. Jackson that so many of the terms are, we may not say barbarous, but monstrous, the responsibility for them resting on the various coiners of the words. Concerning the utility of the volume there can be no doubt, and further additions will in time be necessary, since of increase in scientific phraseology and definition there is no end.

*Southwark Cathedral and See.* By George Worley. (Bell & Sons.)

ONE more volume, nowise inferior to its predecessors, has been added to the admirable and almost exhaustive "Cathedral Series" of Messrs. Bell. It is dedicated to Southwark Cathedral, concerning which, in its former name of St. Marie Overie, our own pages overflow. Historically and descriptively the work is all that can be desired, and a series of illustrations from prints, drawings, and photographs adds wonderfully to its attractions. To this most interesting of fanes a better handbook is not to be desired.

*Photograms of the Year 1905.* (Dawbarn & Ward.)

'PHOTOGRAMS,' the eleventh annual issue of which appears, is delightful as ever. It is admirably illustrated, and shows once more a marked advance. The right of photography to rank as art is incontestably proved. Weakness is occasionally, though rarely, shown in composition, but the effects produced in land and sea scapes, figures, and the like are marvellous. So much is there to commend that we know not where to begin or to leave off praise. Absolutely wonderful effects are produced. Apart from the value of the work for trade purposes, it is a beautiful thing for the drawing-room table, and may be turned over with ever-renewed gratification. We claim no technical knowledge, but the effect of the finest engravings is obtained and, we sometimes think, surpassed.

*The Young Duke.* By the Earl of Beaconsfield. (De La More Press.)

A CENTENARY EDITION of the early novels of Lord Beaconsfield, from the De La More Press, begins with 'The Young Duke.' Appearing in 1831, this remarkable novel is four or five years later in date than 'Vivian Grey,' which will doubtless follow in the series. The edition is prettily got up, its red cover bearing on the back a gold primrose. A striking portrait is supplied of Disraeli, now at Hughenden, by Chalon (Alfred Edward, it is to be presumed). The reprint is judicious, and will doubtless be popular.

*The Diner Out.* By Cuyler Reynolds. (Routledge & Sons.)

*Who Wrote That? (Prose Authors.)* By H. Swan. (Same publishers.)

TWO further volumes are added to the rapidly augmenting "Miniature Reference Library." 'The Diner Out,' which contains many gastronomic utterances, English and foreign, is adapted from 'The Banquet Book.' In the other volume there is a curious collection of writers, including many belonging to the youngest school. On p. 18, from G. H. Lewes, appears the following, which might have been written of Sir H. Irving: "The greatest artist is he who is greatest in the highest reaches of his art, even though he may lack the qualities

necessary for the adequate execution of some minor details."

*The Little Black Princess.* By Jeannie Gunn. (De La More Press.)

THIS volume is a novelty in works designed as gift-books. It claims, no doubt justly, to be a true tale of life in the Never-Never Land. Its chief object is amusement, and this it attains. Incidentally, however, it casts a certain amount of light upon Australian customs, including even matters such as the rites of initiation and remote questions of consanguinity and kinship, with the scientific studies which anthropologists are deeply occupied. Its heroine is a little lubra with a mongrel ear, but we have a sad history of a dusky monarch accepting the hands of the English the title of "Gogh Eyes," who is sung to death by magic. A rough map showing the site on the Roper River of the Homestead is furnished, and there are numerous well-executed illustrations of characters, scenes, and objects.

*Gammer Grethel's Fairy Tales.* Illustrated With Introduction by Laurence Housman. (De La More Press.)

AMONG Mr. Moring's contributions to Christmas enjoyment is a reprint, in a cheaper, but still thoroughly attractive and artistic shape, of this delightful collection of fairy tales, with the no less delightful illustrations of Cruikshank, warmly praised by Ruskin, and of others. An ideal gift-book, this edition differs only in external respects from that issued three years ago.

*Mr. Ubbledjeb and the House Fairies.* By A. Thorburn. (David Nutt.)

WE have here one of the best collections of Christmas stories for children issued in most attractive form. With its handsome cover, superb coloured frontispiece, and numerous illustrations, full-page and other, by May Faraday and Dorothy Newell, it is an altogether ideal possession for the inhabitants of the nursery.

*Humpty Dumpty, and other Songs.* By Joseph Moorat. Pictured by Paul Woodroffe. (De La More Press.)

WE have here such popular songs as 'Rub-a-Dub Dub,' 'Cock-a-Doodle-Do,' 'Ban-Ban, Black Sheep,' &c., with musical notation and with superb plates. The whole constitutes one of the most gorgeous gift-books of the season.

AMONG Christmas novelties *The Engagement Calendar* of Mr. Moring is warmly to be commended.

THREE more of the De La More booklets have been issued in a pretty case befitting their delicate shapes. They consist of Keats's *Sonnets*, Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, and Shelley's *Cloud, Skylark, and Ode to the West Wind*, uniform with his 'Adonais.'

MRS. BARBAULD'S eminently devotional *Hymns in Prose for Children* have been reissued in large and beautiful type on excellent paper, and in a most dainty cover, from the De La More Press. The lovely design on the cover is repeated within as the frontispiece.

To the series of books in words of one syllable—including already 'Bible Stories,' 'The Pilgrim's

Progress,' and 'Robinson Crusoe'—has been added *A Life of Jesus Christ* in a similar form. It is by A. Pitt-Kethley, has eleven effective illustrations, and is published by Messrs. George Routledge & Sons.

AMONG seasonable works issued from the De La More Press is a *Speaking Days Calendar*, compiled by Lady Seymour. A wide range of reading is exhibited in the selections. The writers are principally English, but include a few foreign and some classical authors.

*All about Shipping*, a handbook of popular nautical information, in praise of which we have already spoken, has been newly edited, with additions and corrections to date, by Commander R. Dowling, R.N.R., and issued with illustrations, many of them brilliantly coloured, from the De La More Press. It is a mine of information. Among the coloured designs are views of a Viking ship of the days of Alfred and a line-of-battle ship of those of Nelson. The cover is striking.

MR. FREDERICK ADAMS.—Readers of 'N. & Q.' will regret to hear of the decease of Mr. F. Adams, which took place at his residence, 12, Lion Road, Lower Edmonton, on the 6th inst. Mr. Adams was seventy-one, having been born on 23 April, 1834. In the autumn of 1904 he was attacked with Bright's disease and blindness, followed by paralysis. He leaves a widow and one young daughter. He began life as a reading boy in a printing office, and gradually qualified himself for a printer's reader, in which capacity he was employed on *The Atlas* and *The Daily Telegraph*; but his chief service was rendered at Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co.'s, where he was employed nearly fifty years, gaining golden opinions for what one who acknowledges his own indebtedness describes as "vigilant correction and acute criticism." Among the works which received the benefit of his great gifts, perhaps the chief is the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' He was a profound and most painstaking scholar, as readers of 'N. & Q.' well know.

COL. PRIDEAUX writes:—"The death of the Rev. Bunbury FitzGerald Campbell, which occurred on the 4th inst., should not pass unrecorded in 'N. & Q.' although I believe he never contributed to this journal. He was the fifth son of the late Col. Sir Edward FitzGerald Campbell, Bart., and a great-grandson of the celebrated Pamela, wife of Lord Edward FitzGerald. Born on 17 June, 1863, he served for several years in the Library of the British Museum, where he did good bibliographical work, but afterwards went to India, and was ordained deacon at Calcutta in 1900 and priest in 1902. For two years he was curate of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, and on his return to England in 1902 was appointed curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He compiled the following publications: 'An Introduction to the Theory of a State Paper Catalogue,' 1891; 'A Plan for Annual Lists of State Papers,' 1892; 'Imperial Federation Series of Colonial State Paper Catalogues: No. 1, Cape of Good Hope,' 1892-3; 'Bibliography of the Future,' 1895; 'Theory of Bibliography, National and International,' 1896; 'Index-Catalogue of Bibliographical Works, chiefly English, relating to India,' 1897; and 'Index-Catalogue of Indian Official Publications in the British Museum,' 1900."

#### BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.—DECEMBER.

MR. THOMAS BAKER has a catalogue in two parts—the first Miscellaneous Books and the second Roman Catholic Theology. We note a copy of the great London Polyglott, 1657, and Castelli's Lexicon, 1669, together 8 vols., folio, 18l. 18s.; Madden's 'Coins of the Jews,' 18s.; and De Gray Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonum,' 3 vols. 4to, 2l. 2s. There are interesting items under Ireland.

Messrs. Browne & Browne, of Newcastle, have the very rare first edition of Bewick's 'Fables of Æsop,' 1818, 12l. 12s., and other Bewick rarities; first editions of Byron; Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' proof impressions, 1814-35, 12l.; Chippendale's 'Gentleman and Cabinet-Makers' Director,' 15l. 15s.; *Contemporary Review*, 1866-1900, 10l.; and Cruikshank's 'Comic Almanacks,' 1835-53, 19 vols., 15l., original wrappers, as issued. Surtees's 'History of Durham' is 30l.; Eden's 'State of the Poor,' 1797, 8l. 10s. Under Scotland are many interesting items; also under Newcastle. Among the latter we find a fine set of the scarce 'Newcastle Typographical Tracts,' 10l. 10s.

Mr. Horace G. Commis, of Bournemouth, opens his list with Manuscripts and Illuminations. An early fourteenth-century illumination is priced 30l.; others of the fifteenth, 7l. 15s. and 5l. 5s. respectively. Under Incunabula are fine specimens. There are also books on early printing and books printed 1500-1688. Under Notable Modern Presses is the Kelmscott Chaucer, 68l. There is, in addition, a good general list. Collectors of railway literature may be glad to know of a copy of 'Bradshaw's Railway Companion, 1st Mo. 1st, 1840' (No. 3), price 35s. The journey from London to Birmingham then took, quickest time, five hours, the single fare being 32s. 6d.

Mr. Walter V. Daniell publishes Part I. of a Catalogue of Topographical Literature. He proposes on its completion to issue a limited number bound, and with engraved illustrations from early copperplates, so as to form a manual of British topography. This first section contains Bedford to Devon.

Mr. Bertram Dobell's list is rich in Shelley literature. This includes the extremely rare privately printed edition of 'Queen Mab,' 1813, 31l.; 'Revolt of Islam,' 1818, 2l. 2s.; 'Rosalind and Helen,' 1819, 5l. 5s.; and 'Prometheus Unbound,' 1820, 6l. 6s. There are also a number of works published after the poet's death, and many items under Shelleyana.

Mr. Francis Edwards's Monthly List of Recent Purchases contains many valuable items. Under Africa is a 'Collection of Portraits of the Savage Tribes inhabiting the Boundaries of the Cape,' 1822, very rare, 7l. 10s. Under Birds we find Dresser and Sharpe's 'Birds of Europe,' 50l.; Gould's 'Birds of New Guinea,' 62l.; and Lilford's 'Coloured Figures of the Birds of the British Islands,' 60l. We note also 'Book-Prices Current,' 19 vols., 16l.; a set of Miss Burney's Novels, 1783-1814, 10l.; Ruskin's 'Modern Painters,' 'Stones of Venice,' and 'Seven Lamps,' 9 vols., 1846-60, 28l.; and Ackermann's 'Oxford,' 'Cambridge,' 'Westminster,' and 'Winchester,' in all 7 vols., 4to, 70l. Under Cruikshank are 'The English Spy,' 1825, 24l.; 'Annals of Gallantry,' 1814, rare, 24l.; and Carey's 'Life in Paris,' large paper, 18l. A set of *The Times* from 1883 to 1904, half-call, is priced 16l. There are sets of the following

authors, all best editions: Froude, 28 vols., 22l.; Macaulay, 15 vols., 4l. 10s.; Motley, 11 vols., 8l.; Grote, 20 vols., 7l.; Thomas Hardy's novels, 36 vols., 18l. 10s.; Abraham Hayward, 7 vols., 6l.; and Martha Walker Freer, 19 vols., 21l.

Mr. Francis Edwards has also a short separate list of a few new books at reduced prices. Among these we note *The Ancestor*, 12 vols., and 3 indexes, 2l.; 'Rabelais,' Urquhart and Motteux's translation, 3 vols., 1904, 18s.; Fleay's 'English Drama,' 1l. 1s.; The Koran, Commentary by Wherry, 4 vols., 1l.; and Wood-Martin's 'Traces of the Elder Faiths of Ireland,' 10s. 6d.

Mr. William Glaisher sends us two lists: one a Short Catalogue of Popular Current Literature, and the other Christmas and New Year's Gifts, the latter including fine-art books.

Mr. Charles Higham's catalogue of Theological Works includes a complete set of the Henry Bradshaw Society, 1891-1904, 16l. 16s.

Mr. John Jeffery has under Cromwell a catalogue of Ordinances from 16 December, 1653, to 3 September, 1654, 30s. In the catalogue are some interesting chap-books, also curious old deeds, as well as works relating to the Quakers and the Wesleyans.

Messrs. J. & J. Leighton announce their Catalogue of Early-Printed Books, Manuscripts, and Fine Bindings. The catalogue contains 6,200 items, illustrated with upwards of 1,350 reproductions in facsimile.

Mr. A. Russell Smith sends us Part II. of his Catalogue, chiefly of Old English Literature. We note Peacham's 'Minerva Britannia,' 1612, 7l. 7s., and his 'Worth of a Penny,' 1667, 2l. 2s. A copy of 'Piers Ploughman,' 1813-14, is priced 1l. 15s.; Curll's rare edition of 'Mr. Pope's Literary Correspondence,' 1735-6, 1l. 15s.; and the first edition of Pope's collected works, 1717, 5l. 15s. An extremely rare poetical volume, Prickett's 'Time's Anatomie,' 1606, is 5l. 5s. Under Psalms is the first edition of the Brownist version compiled by Henry Ainsworth, the leader of the sect, 1612, 6l. 6s. Under Sir Joshua Reynolds is the discourse he delivered at the Royal Academy, 1772, 3l. 3s. This is a presentation copy with the inscription, "To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough from the author." The catalogue abounds in interesting items.

Messrs. Henry Young & Sons, of Liverpool, have, among other interesting items, an original Second Folio Shakespeare, full bound by Riviere, 85l.; a handsome set of Dickens, all first editions, 45l.; a complete set of the "Tudor Translations," 40l.; the rare first edition of Newman's 'Apologia' (together with Kingsley's still rarer pamphlet 'What then does Dr. Newman Mean?'), 5l. 5s.; the special edition *de luxe* of Brinkley's 'Japan and China,' 25l. 4s.; and the first edition of Lacroix and Sere's 'Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance,' 12l. 12s. There are handsome sets of Austen, George Eliot, Meredith, and others; also some fine old portraits and prints.

### Notices to Correspondents.

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

BRUTUS ("Isis and the Thames").—See 8th S. ix. 368, 455; x. 57.

**NOTICE.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—NOTES AND QUERIES** for December 23 will be published on THURSDAY NEXT, December 21, at 10 o'clock. The latest time for receiving Advertisements for this issue will be on WEDNESDAY morning.

**NOTES AND QUERIES.—The SUBSCRIPTION** to NOTES AND QUERIES free by post 1s. 10s. 5d. for Six Months or 20s. 6d. for Twelve Months, including the Volume Index.—J. FRANCIS, Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane.

### LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1905.

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(Continued from Second Advertisement Page.)

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ATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1905.

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ondents.

## Notes.

TMAS NOTES, 1390-1714.

he Earl of Derby's party of ept Christmas in Prussia. The on wine, beer, candles, "farina or frumenty?", pig-meat, and d on wafers, fiddlers, tumblers, dds, and minstrels, and "prod tales" and in money gifts, is nd. Soc., N.S. lii. pp. 64, 65, 109. istrrels had a special gift because with their minstrelsy to his y in the morning of the Cir-

dam Neleson, messenger and Duchy of Lancaster, was allowed or his livery-gown "anent the stmas" (North Riding Record 15).

Roger Hastings had a dispute lph Joyner (or Jenore), from ned some rent, and upon whose distrained. Joyner thought it ep out of the knight's way, but Day he ventured to go to his t, at Ellerburn, near Pickering, to a christen man to doo."

Whereupon Sir Roger, with twenty retainers (his customary retinue), armed with "bowes, billes, arrowes, glaves, and other weponz," came into the churchyard, and would have entered into the church to slay him; but Sir Robert Sawdane, priest, servant (i.e. chaplain) to Sir Roger, and vicar of Ellerburn, kneeling upon his knees, stopped him, desiring him to suffer Joyner to be in his parish church, "insomuch as it was a solempne and a high day." Meantime Sir Roger's wife hurried into the church to warn Joyner, whereupon he went out at a back door and fled to Pickering, and besought the help of the Cholmleys, stewards of Pickering Forest. On St. Stephen's Day Roger Cholmley and some knights and gentlemen gathered a force of more than 200 armed persons, and came to Sir Roger Hastings's manor of Roxby, where he was at dinner with his friends, and threatened that if he did not come out to fight they would burn him in his house. The quaint details are given at length in N. Riding Rec. Soc., N.S. i. 136-96.

Early in the reign of Elizabeth, before 1568, William Watson, parson of Levisham, had a cross-bow weighing 4 lb., a long-bow, a cur-dog, and a grewe bitch, with which he went poaching in Pickering Forest, and "betwixte Christinmasse and Newyeares day last" he killed a fawn (*ibid.*, 213).

In 1586 it is recorded that the foresters had long been accustomed to supply loads of firewood to the householders of Lockton, to furnish them "with competent store of fyer duringe all the Christmas tyme." In return, the householders made a feast in one of their houses in turn, between Christmas and Shrovetide, for themselves and the foresters, each householder bringing a hen, so that "they altogether might be merry and make good chere" (*ibid.*, 224-5).

In 1552, on the afternoon of Christmas Day, when the Lord Mayor and aldermen rode to St. Paul's, the 340 children of Christ's Hospital, boys and girls, all in livery, with the masters, physician, four surgeons, and matrons, stood in array from St. Laurence Lane in Cheap to the cathedral (Wriothesley's 'Chronicle,' ii. 80, where also is a note about the "lords of misrule").

At Christmas, 1640, 104 does and 5 hinds were sent from 21 royal parks to Whitehall for the use of his Majesty's house (Cox, 'Royal Forests,' 1905, p. 78).

In 1644, 25 December was the day of the monthly fast, and the Houses of Parliament went to hear fast-sermons—the Lords in the Abbey, and the Commons in St. Margaret's. But in 1657 things had changed: hardly a

shop was opened; the eve was kept in merry-makings; and on the day the usual Prayer-Book service was held in many churches, in some (*e.g.* on Garlick Hill) with full ceremonial, and there were no disturbances. The Cavaliers arranged for a big horse-race on Banstead Downs on the 29th; see particulars at length in 'Clarke Papers,' iii. 130.

In 1676 two persons in the parish of St. Nicholas, Durham, opened their shops on Christmas Day, and were therefore brought before the Archdeacon's Court (Granville's 'Diary,' ii. 237). During the "12 daies of Christmas" Dean Granville allowed his servants to sit up later than 11 P.M., provided they did not "make it a pretence to lye a bed next morning" (*ibid.*, 155).

On Christmas Day, 1714, some boys, sons of Dissenters, got up a mock procession at Croydon, dressed themselves in merry-andrew fashion, with fringes of divers colours tied about them, one riding upon an ass, and so they abused folks going to church at 10 A.M.; see 'Full Answer to Mr. Pilonniere's Reply to Dr. Snape, in a Letter to the Bishop of Bangor,' by H. Mills, A.M., 1718, ii. 51.

W. C. B.

#### THE CHRISTMAS BUSH.

THERE were no Christmas trees sixty years ago, at least not in country places; but there was the "bush," which hung from the main beam of every house-place in the villages and most houses in towns, the poor people in particular being careful to hang the bush ready for Christmas Eve, seldom before, though portions of days for a whole week previous were occupied in making up the bush, which was called "the Christmas bush" or "kissing bush," both terms often used in one sentence. A modern Christmas tree is perhaps more "good for sore eyes to look upon" than the older Christmas bush, but the latter was "the better to like," using an old phrase. The old "kissing bush" to a great extent resembled a Christmas tree inverted, especially when it was of large size, and made in the most elaborate fashion. The size of the Christmas bush depended in great measure on the distance of the house-place beam from the floor, for it had to be sufficiently high to allow couples to kiss under the bunch of mistletoe which always hung from the middle of the bush. There was a third name for it, "the kissing bunch," and all the names were in regular use at Christmas time, at any rate in Derbyshire. The Christmas bush was the centre of the Christmas-week life, for it was rarely that for less than a week parties of lads, lasses,

and their friends, with children of sorts and ages, failed to gather each for fun and frolic, and all this time the kissing bush was the centre of attention under which all the kissing forfeit was redeemed.

The Christmas bush was a marvel of construction. The foundation generally consisted of a couple of hoops, one inserted within the other; or a young fir of considerable size had a portion of its heart cut out, leaving a space in which hoops could be inserted, and the outer branches of the bush hanging from the reverse of the Christmas tree. In some cases the decoration of the hoops was made of the same material, depending entirely upon the wishes of the children of the family. The hoops were bound round with bays and yew sprigs, and bits of holly, and with berries were inserted here and there. The other things used in setting off the bush were bits of coloured paper, with ribbons tied in bows, those of the brightest colours being used. Rosy-cheeked girls, with oranges, were worked into the design, and here and there were hung various kinds of little gilt and coloured animal figures—pigs, rabbits, cats, robins, fowls, ducks. The glass toys, so much used in later times, were then quite unknown, though coloured bits of glass were used when such could be got. Both outside and inside the bush, places for candles were made, and these were lighted on Christmas Eve, if not on Christmas Day.

One feature in the making of the bush was the placing of the Nativity scene just within the bush, and where the heads of the three kings crossed. The figure of Jesus was shown in cradle, and angels were placed just above; but as a rule this part was wanting in detail, though kine sometimes were shown looking on. These details were always home-made, for nothing of the kind could then be bought, so that there was ample scope for nimble fingers to use a pair of scissors, for all the items were cut from paper.

The Christmas Eve parties were full of fun and frolic, following on a good supper. Christmas cheer was notable for variety and abundance. And the foundation of this was mainly the Christmas pig, killed up or so before, and its parts worked up into pies, pork and mince, and even chitterlings were set upon the table, for with many families this was a dish only to be had at the Christmas time, which was at Christmas. For there were home-made wines—the elder

mulled and otherwise, and ale  
last the drink of the evening.  
games, a bit of dancing if there  
for it, hunt the slipper, turn  
Neighbour, neighbour, I've come  
you," "Do as I do," with various  
es. The "forfeits" were the best  
se most of the sentences imposed  
with kissing beneath the mistletoe  
om the middle of the Christmas  
e forfeits were not, however, all of  
d and cheese and kisses" order;  
mainly unpleasant, and were used as  
of "paying some one out." It was  
nt for a young man to be ordered,  
sweetheart and all the company  
to kneel at the fireplace, look up  
ay, and say:—

Peep, fool, peep,  
Peep at thy brother:  
Why mayn't one fool  
Peep at another!

in abasement, with others quite as  
ad to be done and were done at  
hristmas Eve parties, and none  
orse friends for it afterwards.

hristmas Eves were happy times  
ld folks sitting in the chimney  
h glasses on the hob. The men  
ng churchwarden pipes, looking  
proval, smacking their thighs with  
ay wigs!" when any funny incident  
into hearty laughter. If such  
on a present-day Christmas tree,  
d tell us that nothing beats "the  
bush." THOS. RATCLIFFE.

#### BIOGRAPHY OF CHRISTMAS.

*Continued from 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 503.)*

##### TWENTIETH LIST.

ESPONDENT at 10<sup>th</sup> S. iii. 32 referred  
tribution at 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 503 as my  
ist." It was in fact my nineteenth,  
ies began at 6<sup>th</sup> S. vi. 506, and has  
ied on with scarcely a break ever

Peter, vicar of Leeds. Christmas Cheere,  
ter, 'S. Yorkshire,' i. 94.

Granatensis, Tractatus.....De mysterio  
is Filij Dei.....Colon. Agripp.—12mo  
1614.

P., M.A. Ten Sermons, 1635.—No. 5,  
Day of the blessed Innocents.

John. D.D., Regius Professor, and  
Exeter Colledge. A Christians Free-will  
As it was delivered in a Sermon on  
day, at Christ Church in Oxford.  
Sm. 4to, 15 leaves, on Psalm cx. 3, 1636.

r. Richard, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.  
each'd in the cathedrall chvrch of Christ  
on Christmas Day: wherein is defended

the Catholique Doctrine that Christ is True God  
Truely Incarnate. Oxford.—On St. John i. 14:  
ded. to Dr. Duppa, Dean of Ch. Ch. Sm. 4to, 19  
leaves, 1638.

Ussher, James, Archbishop of Armagh. Immanuel,  
or the Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of  
God; unfolded. London.—Ded. to Thomas, Vis-  
count Wentworth. 4to, 35 leaves, 1638.

Anonymous. The Feast of Feasts. Or, the Cele-  
bration Of the Sacred Nativity of Our Blessed Lord  
and Saviour, Jesus Christ; Grounded upon the  
Scriptures, and confirmed by the practice of the  
Christian Church in all Ages. Oxford, Leonard  
Lichfield.—Small 4to, 17 leaves, 1644.

Bernard, N. The Stylle-Borne Nativitie, or A  
Copy of an Incarnation Sermon, that should have  
been delivered at St. Margarets-Westminster, on  
Saturday December the five and twenty, 1647, in  
the afternoone, but Prevented by the Committee for  
Plunder'd Ministers who sent and seized the  
Preacher, carried him from the Vestry of the said  
Church, and Committed him to the Fleet, for his  
undertaking to Preach without the License of  
Parliament. Now Published by the Authoritie of  
that Scripture which saith, Preach the Word, be-  
instant, in season, out of season. London Printed  
for their sakes who love our Lord Jesus and his  
Birth day.—Dated from the Fleet, January 8. 1647;  
on St. John i. 14. Sm. 4to, 17 leaves, 1648.

Warmstry, Thomas, D.D. The Vindication of the  
Solemnity Of the Nativity of Christ; Shewing the  
grounds upon which the Observation of that and  
other Festivalls is justified in the Church. With a  
short Answer to certaine Queries propounded by  
one Joseph Heming, in opposition to the aforesayd  
practise of the Church.—Sm. 4to, 14 leaves, no  
place, 1648.

"Pastor Fido." Festorum Metropolis. The  
Metropolitan Feast. Or the Birth-Day Of Our  
Saviour Jesus Christ, Annually to be kept holy  
by them that call upon him in all Nations. Proved  
by Scriptures, the practice of the Church Primitive,  
and Reformed; the Testimonies of the  
Fathers, and Modern Divines; strong Reasons,  
grounded on the Word of God; confirming Miracles;  
&c. Written by Pastor Fido. London: Printed  
by Matthew Simmons.—Sm. 4to, 43 leaves, 1652.  
Dedication, signed B, to John Dutton, of Sheir-  
borne, co. Glouc., esq., who sheltered him during  
exile; defends "plum-pottage and minc'd pies,  
baies and rosemary," and quotes Fisher's 'Christian  
Caveat.'

Woodward, Hezekiah. Christmas Day, the Old  
Heathens Festive Day in honour of Saturn their  
Idol God, the Papists Massing Day, the True  
Christian Man's Fasting Day. 1656.

Anonymous. Against the Observation of a Day  
in memory of Christs birth, written in 1659, and  
now tendred to the consideration of all sober and  
serious Persons, this present Decemb. 1660, by a  
reverend Divine.—12mo, 4 leaves, no separate title  
or imprint.

"Friar John." A Sermon preached by Fryer  
John, curate of Colignac in France. Upon the  
Feast of Epiphanie, commonly called Twelfth Day.  
London.—Sm. 4to, 4 leaves, 1680.

Stratford, N., D.D., Dean of St. Asaph. Sermon  
before the King at White Hall on Christmas Day,  
1682. London.—4to, 17 leaves (on Rom. viii. 3),  
1683.

Gower, Humfrey, D.D., Master of St. John's  
Coll., Cambridge. Sermon before the King at

White-Hall on Christmass Day, 1684. London.—4to, 18 leaves (on Gal. iii. 21, 22), 1685.

Burnet, Gilbert, Bishop of Sarum. A Sermon Preached before the King & Queen, At White-Hall, on Christmas-Day, 1689. London.—4to, 20 leaves (on 1 Tim. iii. 16), 1690.

The same. A Sermon Preached before the King at Whitehall, on Christmas-Day, 1696. London.—4to, 18 leaves (on Gal. iv. 4), 1697.

Ibbetson, Richard, M.A., Fellow of Oriel. The Divinity of our Blessed Saviour prov'd from Scripture and Antiquity. A Sermon before the University of Oxford, at St Mary's, on the Epiphany, Jan. 6th, 1711/12, in which Mr. Whiston's Attempt to revive the Arian Heresy is consider'd. Oxford.—8vo, 20 leaves (on 1 Tim. iii. 16), 1712.

Anonymous. A Pindaric on the Nativity of the Son of God. London: Printed for St. John Baker, at Thavies-Inn-Gate in Holborn.—8vo, 8 leaves, with notes, 1712.

"Phileleutherus Cantabrigiensis." Letter to the reverend Dr. Mangey. Occasioned by his Sermon on Christmas-Day, entitled Plain Notions of our Lord's Divinity. London.—8vo, 24 leaves, 1719.

Anonymous. (See Curteis, below.) Genethlia: a Poem on the Blessed Nativity. Design'd to excite an Awful Sense of Religion both in the Indolent and the Unbelieving Part of Mankind. London.—Fol., 12 leaves, 1727.

Tilly, W., S.T.P. Beata Maria Virgo ab Angelo Gabriele Salutata: Carmen Heroicum Sacrum; aliquot antè annis conditum, nunc verò primum editum. London.—4to, 1729. Dedicated to Alexander Pope, from Albury, com. Oxon., 11 Oct., 1729.

Curteis, T., rector of Wrotham, Kent. Genethlia: a Poem on the Blessed Nativity.—Before 1733; probably identical with 'Genethlia,' 1727, above.

Barnard, John, of Marblehead, in New England. Sermon on Christmas Day, 1729.—See next.

Pigot, George, W. D. M. [sic]. A Vindication of the Practice of the Antient Christian, As well as the Church of England, And other Reformed Churches, In the Observation of Christmas-Day; In Answer to the Uncharitable Reflections of Thomas de Laune, Mr. Whiston, and Mr. John Barnard of Marblehead: In a Sermon preach'd on the 4th of January, 1729/30. Boston, printed by T. Fleet, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill, and Sold by Gillam Phillips at the Three Bibles and Crown in King-street.—8vo, 35 leaves (on Deut. xvi. 16), 1731.

[Pearson, William?] Divine Recreations: being a Collection of Psalms, Hymns, and Canons, in two, three, and four parts: with easy, grave, and pleasant tunes.....part i. For the Christmass quarter. London.—8vo, 1736. Hymn I. For Christmas Day. "These following, with several others, were anciently called Christmass Carols, because they were composed and frequently sung in the Reign of King Charles the First."

I. A song of joy unto the Lord we sing

And publish forth the favours He hath shewn.

II. A Virgin unspotted the Prophets did tell.

III. O thou man! ("being of an ancient composition, is therefore to be sung swifter").

Scott, Rev. William, M.A., late scholar of Eton, and Trin. Coll., Cambr. A Sermon on Christmas-Day, almost Fourteen Hundred Years old, of..... St. Chrysostom, translated. London.—8vo, 24 leaves, 1774.

\* Anonymous. A Few Christmas Words. Derby, John and Charles Mozley.—8vo, 4 leaves (1858).

Sedding, Edmund. A Collection of Christmas Carols, Arranged for four voices. Novello.—12mo, 16 leaves, 1860.

Anonymous. Christmas, Easter, and Magdalene. The lost Epistles and Gospel Feast days, recovered from the First Common Prayer.....With a preface. London: Stewart.—8vo, 8 leaves, 1862.

Hatfield, Charles William. Historical of Doncaster. Second series. 1868.—13 Waits, and Christmas Carols, pp. 181-90.

Inman, Rev. Thomas B.A., Queen's College, bridge. The Star of Bethlehem and the Magi; or, A Christmas Lecture on the and the doctrines of Salvation and Immortality predicted and revealed in the Avesta of the and in the books of Enoch, Job, and Ezra.—8vo, 12 leaves (pref. dated Witham, Essex, 1879).

Jewitt, W. Henry. The Nativity in Song: its varied Treatment with Pen and ancient and modern, with illustrative notations and legendary.—Cr. 8vo, many illus., 1898.

Mummers in North Berks.—An article in *Times*, 24 December, 1904.

Keeping Christmas in the Heart. By T. J. R. Miller, D.D.—Pp. 19, 1905.

Christmas Superstitions. By W. Henry Jones. In *The Treasury*, December, 1905.

The Pre-Christmas Antiphons. The Antiphons to the Magnificat, of which one was sung on each of the days between December 16 and 24. S.P.C.K.

W. C.

#### FRENCH PROVERBIAL PHRASES

(See 10th S. i. 3, 485; ii. 404; iii. 203.)

*A d'autres, dénicheur de merles.*—This is used to express want of confidence in a person to whom it is addressed. Its origin is wittily explained in an anecdote in one of the 'Lettres' of Edmé Boursault (1638-1706). A similar anecdote occurs in 'L'Art de dépiler la Rate' (published in 1756), which has been put into rime by the Chevalier Fontenailles. Here is the rimed version:

Devant messire Jean Chouard,

Magister et coq du village,

Pierrot se vanta par hasard

D'avoir trouvé sous le feuillage

Un nid de merles: "Par ma foi!

C'est une fortune pour toi;

Il n'est pas loin d'ici, je gage.

—Tenez, voyez-vous ce bocage?

—Oui, je le vois.—Eh bien, l'ormeau qui fait le nid

Est le séjour du nid que je garde avec soin.

—Les petits sont-ils drus?—Bientôt, et leur ramage

Fait déjà babiller les échos d'alentour."

Il n'en fallut pas davantage.

Pour être bien instruit; aussi dès qu'il fut jour

Le lendemain, plus espiegle qu'un page,

Messire Jean mit la nichée en cage,

Pierrot y vint trop tard, et se douta du tour.

Qu'y faire? "Au premier qui l'occupe

Un nid appartient, dit Pierrot,

Et je suis vraiment pris pour dupe

Je le vois, mais n'en disons mot,

Et ne publions pas que je ne suis qu'un sot."

Un mois après, par aventure,

En devisant sur la verdure,

Devant le traitre confident,

Il se vanta, l'amour est imprudent,

Qu'il avait fait une maîtresse

Aux environs. "Vas-tu la voir souvent?"

Dit le fin oiseleur, que le cas intéresse.

— Une fois chaque jour : encor n'est-ce pas tant

Que je voudrais. — Est-elle jeune et belle?

— Oui, monsieur. — Où demeure-t-elle?

— Oh ! paisangué ! nous y voilà,

Sans doute, et ce n'est pas pour enfilier des perles

Que vous me demandez cela :

A d'autres, *dénicheur de merles !*"

At one time *dénicheur de fauvettes* or *de moineaux* was applied to a *chevalier d'industrie*, or a person keenly alive to his own interests, and not to be trusted.

*Il ne faut pas mettre tous ses œufs dans un panier.*—This phrase has, of course, its English literal equivalent, but the following rime by Boursault is a good illustration of its meaning :—

Un homme avait des œufs, et voulait s'en défaire ;

Pour ne pas à la foire arriver des derniers,

Quelqu'il pût en remplir trois ou quatre paniers,

Il mit tout dans un seul, et ne pouvait pis faire.

Sa mule, qui suait sous le poids d'un fardeau

Fragile comme du verre,

Pour en décharger sa peau

A quatre pas de là donna du nez en terre.

Hélas ! s'écria l'homme, à qui son désespoir

Inspira de vains préambules,

Que n'ai-je mis mes œufs sur trois ou quatre mules !

Je mérite un malheur que je devais prévoir.

Si le ciel veut me permettre

De faire encor le métier,

Je jure de ne plus mettre

Tous mes œufs dans un panier.

*Graisser la patte.*—To use palm-oil, bribe.

According to La Mézangère, this phrase is found in a *fabliau* of the thirteenth century, from which he gives an extract :—

"Une vieille femme avait deux vaches qui la faisaient subsister. Elles entrèrent un jour dans les pâturages du seigneur, et y furent saisies par son prévôt. La bonne femme à l'instant courut au château supplier cet officier de les lui rendre. Il fit entendre qu'il lui fallait de l'argent : et celle-ci, qui n'avait rien à donner, s'en revint bien désolée. En chemin elle rencontra une de ses voisines, qu'elle consulta sur son malheur. Il faut en passer par ce qu'il demande, lui dit l'autre, et vous résoudre à lui *graisser la patte*. La vieille, qui était fort simple, n'y entendit pas finesse ; et prenant le conseil à la lettre, elle mit dans sa poche un vieux morceau de lard, et retourna au château. Le seigneur se promenait devant sa porte, les mains derrière le dos. Elles s'avancèrent doucement sur la pointe du pied, et lui frotte les mains avec son lard. Il se retourna pour lui demander ce qu'elle fait : 'Ah ! monseigneur, s'écrie-t-elle en se jetant à genoux, le prévôt a saisi mes deux vaches dans votre pré, et l'on m'a dit que si je voulais les ravoier, il fallait lui *graisser la patte*. Je venais pour cela ; mais comme je vous ai vu à la porte, et que vous êtes son maître

j'ai imaginé que vous méritiez bien mieux qu'on graissât la vôtre."

At the time when bell-cords were more common than knockers, they usually terminated with the foot of a deer or other animal. Later, *graisser le marteau* was substituted for *graisser la patte*, but in the sense of "to tip the porter." Cf. Racine's 'Les Plaideurs,' Act I. sc. i.

EDWARD LATHAM.

*Eau bénite de cour* (ante, p. 204).—In 'King Lear,' III. ii., the Fool says : "O nuncle, court holy water in a dry house is better than this rain water out o' door." M. N. G.

WAITS. (See 10<sup>th</sup> S. ii. 503).—In 1679 Nathan Harrison, "musician," afterwards described as "wait," was admitted a freeman of York, "gratis" (Surt. Soc., vol. cii. 152, 218). Many minstrels, musicians, and harpers are mentioned in the same volume. The late Robert Davies, town clerk of York, supplied notes on the city waits in 'Marmaduke Rawdon' (Camd. Soc.), where it is recorded that the waits of Linlithgow, in 1664, had drums and bagpipes (pp. 136, 137).

W. C. B.

CHRISTMAS PIG'S-HEAD SUPPER.—It is a long time since I was present at a Christmas pig's-head supper. But such suppers were common enough at this season when I was a lad, and in many houses the Christmas pig's head was served at this meal, roasted generally, but sometimes boiled, and was looked upon as a great treat. It seems to me that the Christmas pig's head in the poorer houses was an imitation of the boar's head in the greater houses.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

BLACK CAT FOLK-LORE.—For a black cat, a strange one, to enter a house without an invitation is considered to be a piece of good luck, if the cat is not driven out, but allowed to remain until it goes of its own will. Any kind of black cat brings good luck under such conditions, but if the cat has not a white hair to show, the good luck is stronger. This, with variations, is a pretty general belief.

But there is another phase in which the appearance of a black cat in a sudden fashion is a portent of death—the worst of luck. This, however, necessitates the sudden appearance of the black cat out of doors. It is the women folk who note and speak of such things as a rule, and so far it does not seem that men are troubled in this way.

A young unmarried woman told me a short time ago that, whenever she saw a black cat cross her path a few feet before her, she heard in a short time of the death or serious illness of a close friend. When the cat came to her and rubbed against her dress, the death of a member of her family followed. She gave me two instances of the latter, and mentioned several instances of the former. She has a particular aversion to a black cat, and had this aversion even before she noted trouble coming after such visitations. Other cats she likes.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

"AN IRISH WATCHMAN."—In an old album of nearly eighty years ago is a page thus headed. There is a quaint picture in water colours of the watchman, with staff and lantern, and four lines entitled:—

PAST TWELVE!

To-night is the day, I say it with sorrow,  
That we were all to have been burnt up to-morrow,  
Therefore take care of fire and candle light,  
'Tis a fine frosty morning, and so good-night.

M. A. J.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

THE BOAR'S HEAD.—It may be worth noting that at St. Cuthbert's College, Worksop, on the evening of 30 November this year, the boar's head was conducted from the kitchen to the supper-room with a procession with lanterns and torches. The college baker, dressed in the apron and cap of his profession, carried the head on high. The chaplain, the Rev. B. R. Hibbert, sang the carol "Caput apri defero, Reddens laudes Domino."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

"DRINKINGS": "DRINKING TIME."—It is many years since I heard the terms "drinkings" and "drinking time," and I wonder whether they are still in use, now that the working conditions of farm and other labourers are so altered from what they were upwards of fifty years ago. In the fields, by the roadside, and in quarry work of every kind there were set terms for taking "drinkings." The "'leven o'clock" was the recognized "drinking time" in the forenoon, and "five o'clock" in the past noon. The leader of a gang of men, looking upwards where the sun was or ought to be, said, "'Leven o'clock, 'tis drinking time," or "Let's hev ar drinkings"; and supping kegs and stone bottles were drawn from cool recesses, and, with or without tots, each man had his "'lowance" in ale, small beer, or "bang-up"—the last a compound from various herbs, worked with barm, or "bang-up barm," stings to the

taste, and even a little heady into the bargain. There was tea also as a drinking, but not in much favour, for the worker in the open liked something "rough on th' tongue," as he would put it, and nothing he could get could be too strong for his taste. Some called it "bite and sup time"—that is, the forenoon pause; but most of them favoured "drinkings" and "drinking time."

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Worksop.

"JACK TAR, HAVE YOU HEARD OF THE NEWS?"—I give the first few lines of an old song I heard in my childhood, and somehow it is often very present with me. It used to be sung by an old nurse:—

Jack Tar, have you heard of the news!

'Tis peace by land and by sea;

Great guns are no more to be used,

They are all disbanded (?) away.

Tololderololderol,

Fololderololderoladdie.

"Disbanded" the old woman sang it.

JOHN J. SMYTH.

Rathcoursey, co. Cork.

SIR JAMES PENNETHORNE AND 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.' (See *ante*, p. 402.)—The article on the 'Rebuilding of the Public Offices' in *The Saturday Review* of 17 November, 1884, was probably written by Mr. Beresford Hope, an enthusiastic advocate of the Gothic style for public buildings—indeed, for buildings of every kind. He once declared that he hoped to live to see a Gothic theatre, and must have been disappointed at the result of his advice in the designs for the Gaiety Theatre, London, and the Shakespere Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr. Beresford Hope did scant justice to Sir James Pennethorne (not Pennington, as at p. 402), the surveyor to the Office of Works, who was an accomplished architect, and not merely a surveyor, as suggested in the article. He was brought up in the office of his uncle, John Nash, under whom and Augustus Pugin he received his professional education, which was supplemented by an extensive tour in France and Italy during the years 1824-6.

The article enumerates some of Pennethorne's works, including the offices for the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham Gate, and the west wing of Somerset House, fronting on Lancaster Place, but omits to mention the Museum of Economic Geology in Piccadilly, his finest work at that time, and by many considered to be not surpassed by his later work for the University of London, Burlington Gardens (1866-70), now occupied by the

Service Commission. A proof of the in which Sir James was held by his ues may be found in the fact that on opletion of the west wing of Somerset he was presented with a gold medal bed for by seventy-five of the leading ets of the metropolis; and in 1865 he d the Royal Gold Medal placed at the d of the Royal Institute of British ects.

design of the Record Office, Chancery ay not commend itself to many at the t day, but Pennethorne's design was ted by Sir John Taylor, of the Office ks, and earned for him the distinction .B.

JOHN HEBB.

IAMENTARY WHIPS. — Readers of Q.' may be interested to observe he following transcript of a MS. in ession that parliamentary "whips" considerable antiquity. The letter is by some clerk, but signed by Lord himself.

As the new parliament which is summoned 31st of this month is immediately to on the Dispatch of Public Business in which of very great importance will come before the I hope you will excuse the Liberty I take izing you thereof, being persuaded your the Public Service will induce you to the Meeting.

With the greatest respect, Sir

Your most Obedient

and most faithful humble servant,

NORTH.

ing Street, 17th October, 1780.

d be worth (knowing at what date the originated.

H.

articles on Whips in the House of Com- ll be found in 8<sup>th</sup> S. iv., v., vi., vii., viii.]

ANT PHENOMENON. — The "Infant enon," daughter of Mr. Vincent les, has long been known to us, it is not so well remembered that s had previously caused Sam Weller the like nickname to the Fat Boy. re were brave men before Agamemnon, uch earlier use of the term is to be n the following extract from *The f Saturday*, 20 October, 1804:—

agst the infantine phenomena of the day astly reckoned a boy, not four years old, of Mr. Wigley, music-seller, opposite St. s Church, in the Strand, who performs difficult passages on the bugle-horn with ll-toned powers of a regimental trumpeter.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

PENHALLOW. — Some years ago several embers of Clifford's Inn inspected an room at No. 3 in the Inn, with the determining if the oak was worth

selling. We all agreed that it would cost more to replace the room in tenantable repair than the oak was worth. It was encrusted with paint, nails had been freely used, and at one time all had been covered with wall-paper. In 1903 this oak was put up for sale by auction, looking dirty and generally in a miserable condition. To every-body's astonishment it realized 550 guineas, and was bought for the Albert and Victoria Museum, who, I presume, have added cost of removal, &c., as they put the price at 606*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* It has been re-erected there; but how marvellous is the transformation that skilled hands have brought about! It now looks worth double the price given for it, and is undoubtedly a fine specimen of old English oak and English workmanship.

Of course Grinling Gibbons's name at once occurs to the visitor; but there is no authority for attributing the work to him.

The label says the oak was put up for John Penhallow, who occupied the room from 1688 till his death in 1716. Over the fireplace is a shield of arms, Penhallow quartering Penwarrn. Is anything known about him?

There is an account in Boase and Courtney's 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis' of Samuel Penhallow (1665-1726), who embarked for New England and arrived there 1686.

RALPH THOMAS.

TWIZZLE-TWIGS. — This name of the jointed rush, *Juncus articulatus*, in use here, is not mentioned in the 'English Dialect Dictionary.'

J. P. STILWELL.

Yateley, Hants.

ROCKEFELLER. — This name is attracting the curious attention of those taking an interest in American genealogy. So far the family-history explorer, whether amateur or trained, has gathered in little worth recording. Kegs of ink, in sooth, have been wasted by newspaper and magazine scribblers in vainly trying to explain and disclose the business steps of a certain individual enjoying the cognomen, one J. D. Rockefeller, of Cleveland, Ohio, of Standard Oil Company notoriety, largely because of his having attained that pre-eminently solitary position, viz., of being "the richest man in the world." By the side of his accumulations the combined wealth of the European Rothschilds is a bare zero mark, if public opinion throughout the United States is to be believed. His forbears appear to have originated in the British Isles, despite the odd, hard patronymic appellation which is his; I say hard, knowing our national American weakness, outside of Indian designation, to generalize the

majority of queer surnames under "Dutchy" or "Frenchy." That clever creature Miss Tarbell, in her voluminous, quite ferocious biography of Mr. Rockefeller, pretends to have traced his will-o'-the-wisp grandfather to a natal spot in Western Massachusetts called Mud Creek. No such spot exists. Moreover, no early trace of the surname is found in any of the New England States. Except when "raised" out in the Far West, the New Englander seldom uses the word "creek" to denote a brook. Now it is beginning to be whispered that the first Rockefeller to illuminate the American continent (labelled Rockafellow) was none other than an indigent, untitled, hard-headed, hard-working, seventeenth-century immigrant yeoman, emitting the rough irregular "early Saxon English" peculiar to one "raised" in Scotland. In view of this whispering I shall be glad to be favoured with examples of Rockefeller either as a British place-name or full-fledged British surname of late or early days.

J. G. C.

Boston, Massachusetts.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

'KING NUTCRACKER.'—There is a little Christmas book of which the title-page runs: "King Nutcracker and the Poor Boy Reinhold, a Christmas Story with Pictures. Rendered into English Verse, from the celebrated German Work of Heinrich Hoffman, by A. H. Published by W. S. Orr & Co. 1854." Who was A. H.?

The verses are unequal, but are rather cleverly turned, as, for example, the following:—

The King makes sign; and prodigy!  
Comes the whole Struwelpeterie,  
With Struwelpeter at their head,  
And next to him the cruel Fred.  
Young Suck-a-thumb is sucking still,  
And fidgetting comes fidget Phil;  
The cloth is o'er his shoulders thrown,  
Which Hans, of course, soon treads upon,  
As with his usual vacant stare  
He comes along with head in air.  
Robert with umbrella walks,  
And Kaspar's ghost behind him stalks;  
The inky boys come last in view,  
Completing this most motley crew.

I am inclined to think that Struwelpeterie is an interpolation of the translator A. H. The illustrations to the book appear to have been designed by Alfred Crowquill, and are

probably taken from a German original. The book has long been out of print, and be worth while for some publisher to reprint it.

JOHN

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PORTRAIT. HOLYROOD.—In the Palace of Holyrood portrait of Queen Elizabeth, is reported to have been a birthday present to Queen Mary. This is doubtful. The painting is considered to belong to the school of Gheeraedts, a painter who died in England till 1580, when Queen Mary was a prisoner far from Holyrood. A version of this picture has been discovered in Siena, supposed to have been a portrait of the Grand Duke about 1588. This differs from the other only in the ground. The Queen holds in her hand a silver colander, inscribed in both parts with the following legend: A TERRA IN MAL DIMORA IN SELLA; which may be interpreted "The good [falls] to the good, and evil remains in the saddle."

At first sight I was inclined to think that this inscription upon the Holyrood portrait had been added sarcastically to Queen Mary, a devoted adherent of Queen Mary's repetition on the Siena painting, out of the question. It is evident from reference to the sifting action of the good allowing the good material to fall and retaining the bad. I should feel sure that anybody well acquainted with literature able to recognize the sententious quotation or proverbial saying.

HERBERT M.

TOBY'S DOG.—Can you give me any information of the following extract from 'The State Papers,' vol. xlvii., at the Office? "1640, Feb. 22. John [?] prisoner in the Fleet, was fined £ [?] making a preachment on Toby's dog."

R. O. ASH

The Gable House, Bilton, Rugby.

HERALDIC.—Can any of your readers say whose the following arms were?—a chevron sable charged with a bezant between three mullets of the third.

MAIDLOW.—Will some reader kindly give the etymology of the name Maidlow, the name known before the year 1800?

"PASSIVE RESISTER."—Is there any history for this phrase? Who is the originator of the current term?

In Edersheim's 'Life and Times of the Messiah,' chap. v. p. 67 (first published October, 1883), occurs the following re-

Jewish slaves at Rome and their clinging to their customs: "How would carry their passive resistance from a story told by Josephus."

LUCIS.

ES OF QUOTATIONS WANTED:—  
ve [Fame?] flees from the cold one,  
it leaps to the bold one  
daway.

and confiding eyes raised up to his,  
and lips trembling for the coming kiss.

aiden's dreaming

words such as mother and wife,  
ild soul's innocent scheming  
make out the riddle of life.

W. R.

URIANI."—In 'Transcaucasia,' by  
Haxthausen (1854), there is, on  
an account of a sect of Jewish  
s, or Christian Jews, named Uriani,  
said to acknowledge Christ as the  
whilst retaining the usages of the  
w. They have no knowledge, it is  
he New Testament, but assert the  
of a book by Longinus, or at least  
pt of it, containing the teachings of  
ur, which book they say is pre-  
th great secrecy.

account to be trusted? and, if so, is  
l any trace of such a sect? The  
assigned to them is the district of  
C. LAWRENCE FORD.

G": "TERING."—The church-  
accounts of North Wraxall, Chip-  
bor 1756 contain a payment of half-  
for "*laying* a fast book and pro-  
" In 1765, just before the bell is  
rn to be recast, 1*l.* 14*s.* is entered  
tering the bell." Can any one  
aying" and "tering"? F. H.

LLS IN THE STRAND.—Can any  
e who the Campbell was of Middle-  
npbell, goldsmiths, 1692, and who  
bell was of Campbell & Coutts,  
755? Both firms conducted their  
the sign of the "Three Crowns,"  
am Yard.

W. M. GRAHAM EASTON.

BUCK was elected to Trinity  
Cambridge, from Westminster  
1748, aged eighteen, but his name  
appear in the Trinity admissions.  
e glad to obtain particulars of his  
the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

HEPBURN: LIDDERDALE.—Would  
ts of 'N. & Q.' tell me if the

Huttons of that ilk came over with William  
the Conqueror, and where I could find their  
pedigree from that time? My father was  
a Hutton of that ilk; and my great-great-  
grandfather died at Berwick at the age of  
100.

Into which branch of Robertsons of Struan  
did Thomas Hutton marry in 1802? His  
wife was Janet Robertson, who had a brother  
Alexander. The maiden name of Janet's  
mother was Urquhart. I should like to trace  
her family.

I should also like to learn about the family  
Hepburn. One daughter married Thomas  
(or James) Lidderdale, of Castle Milk. They  
had one daughter, Maria. I possess their  
portraits. A Miss Fullerton, of Aberdeen,  
married James Lidderdale; she would be my  
great-great-grandmother. I should also like  
to find her people. She died 25 August,  
1772. Please reply direct.

(Mrs.) E. C. WIENHOLT.

1, Palliser Court, West Kensington.

FULHAM BRIDGE.—I shall be glad if any  
one can give me the name of the artist and  
engraver of coloured print entitled 'A View  
of Fulham Bridge and Putney—La Veue du  
Pont de Fulham regardant Putney.' From  
the costume of the people represented, it  
appears to have been executed in the last  
quarter of the eighteenth century.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

"JAN KEES."—In Dr. Jespersen's 'Growth  
and Structure of the English Language'  
(1905), p. 187, it is stated that "Jan Kees"  
is a nickname applied in Flanders to people  
from Holland proper. Was this nickname  
ever applied to the inhabitants of the Dutch  
colonies in North America (New Amsterdam,  
now New York, &c.)? I ask this question  
because Dr. H. Logeman has suggested that  
"Jan Kees" is the origin of the well-known  
term "Yankee." What is the etymology of  
the word *Kees*?

A. L. MAYHEW.

Oxford.

JOHNSON'S 'IRENE': CHARLES GORING.—In  
Miss Caroline Spurgeon's essay on 'The  
Works of Dr. Johnson,' which obtained the  
Quain Prize at University College, London,  
in 1898, I believe it is stated that Johnson's  
'Irene' was founded on a play by Charles  
Goring, acted in 1709. I should like to know  
something of this play and its writer.

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

CHALONER: THOMAS MEIGHEN: THE FOR-  
TUNATE BOY.—Can any old Salopian give  
me, in your columns, further information

regarding the above than can be found in the Blakeway MS.? Was any record kept of a master who comes down to us vaguely as "Black Hugh"? I have heard him spoken of also as "Black Evans."

The history of the "Fortunate Boy" would be worth writing. What happened to him after he left school and squandered his supposed fortune? My information, after a diligent search, stops short at a recountal of his discovery over a bottle of wine. He claimed, it seems, that the wine had been grown on his Sicilian vineyards, but unfortunately the cork flaunted the name of a well-known London wine merchant. An inquisitive guest discovered the difference between hard fact and a charming story.

PERCY ADDLESHAW.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—Can any of your readers kindly say where a complete list of London newspapers of the eighteenth century, with name and period of existence of each, may be seen? Is there any similar list of provincial newspapers for that time?

B. M.

DR. COOKSON.—Where can information be obtained about Dr. Cookson, private tutor to William IV. and the Duke of Cambridge? What was his relationship to Wordsworth?

SISTER.

"THESE ARE THE BRITONS, A BARBAROUS RACE."—Many years ago—before the passing of the Education Act—a text-book used at the establishment for young ladies I attended in London was 'Our Native England,' a small paper-bound book written, I believe, by — Cook, after the model of 'The House that Jack Built.' The first page bore a rough woodcut of our forefathers, and the lines:—

These are the Britons, a barbarous race,  
Chiefly employed in war or the chase,  
Who dwelt in our native England.

P. 2 ran:—

These are the Romans, a people bold,  
Most famous of all the nations old,  
Who conquered the Britons, a barbarous race, &c.

And so on to Victoria,

Our sovereign fair and young,  
Whose plaudits flow from every tongue,  
Niece of William Fourth, the last king who reigned.

And so back to the

Britons, a barbarous race.

I should very much like to procure a copy of the old book, whose rimes are still fresh in my mind, and taught me more of English history than the pretentious works of later years.

ALICE S. MILLARD.

St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.

## Replies.

PIG: SWINE: HOG.

(10th S. iv. 407, 449.)

At the latter reference the clearest example of "pig" used in the modern sense is 1840 is that from Boswell. It was in At 1784, probably, that Miss Seward told son of the learned pig she had seen Nottingham. The story is given in his words in the first edition of Boswell. Somebody had remarked that great must have been employed in training animal. "Certainly, (said the Doctor, (turning to me,) how old is your pig told him, three years old. 'Then, (said the pig has no cause to complain.....' the age being given, we have a clear example such as DR. MURRAY requires.

A still earlier example, only less de occurs in Boswell's 'Journal of a Tour Hebrides,' under date 24 October. Johnson then said, "The Peers have oppose a candidate to ensure him success is said the only way to make a pig go forward is to pull him back by the tail. These must be treated like pigs." Leigh devoted an essay (in which of his work "the graces and anxieties of pig-driving it seems reasonable to suppose where driving is concerned, the adult not merely the juveniles are intended.

In 1757, reviewing Jonas Hanway's 'on Tea' (1756), Johnson wrote: "To raise fright still higher, he quotes an account pig's tail scalded with tea, on which, ever, he does not much insist" ('Works of Murphy, 1824, ii. 338). A reference to way's essay, appended to his 'Journal Eight Days' Journey, from Portsmouth Kingston-upon-Thames,' might perhaps the status of this unfortunate pig.

When Boswell wrote to his friend E on 2 Dec., 1761, "I am just now released from eating a most excellent pig with most magnificent Donaldson" ('Correspondence,' edited by Birkbeck Hill, 1879, p. no doubt referred to sucking-pig. Lamb's famous 'Dissertation upon Pig' of course refers to the same dish first accident which led to the discovery the dainty befell "a fine litter of farrowed pigs"; and the epicure explains: "I speak not of your porkers—things between pig and these hobbledehoy—but a young and suckling."

Johnson's usual word for the animal undoubtedly "hog." Thus on 14 July he said of an impudent fellow from St

(Macpherson): "He would tumble in a hog-stye, as long as you looked at him" (Hill's 'Boswell,' i. 432). On 16 September, 1777, speaking of the character of a valetudinarian: "Sir, he brings himself to the state of a hog in a stye" (Hill, iii. 152). Johnson having likened Gray's Odes to cucumbers raised in a hot-bed, a gentleman unluckily said: "Had they been literally cucumbers, they had been better things than Odes." "Yes, Sir (said Johnson), for a hog" (Langton's recollections in 'Boswell,' 1780, Hill, iv. 13). In the account of Ramsay in his 'Journey to the Western Islands' (1775) Johnson remarks, "I never saw a hog in the Hebrides except one at Dunvegan" ('Works,' edited by Murphy, 1824, viii. 281). Later in the same book we find: "In my memory it was a precept annually given in one of the English almanacks, to kill hogs when the moon was increasing, and the bacon would prove the better in boiling" (*ibid.*, 342).

Possibly Boswell was using the word *sow* in the generic sense mentioned by DR. MURRAY when he translated *Mouach*, the Erse name of the Isle of Muck, as "the Sows' Island" ('Hebrides,' 18 September). In Johnson's account of their tour (p. 293 of the edition above cited) we read: "The proper name is Muack, which signifies swine."

On turning to other writers we find Gilbert White, in 'The Natural History of Selborne' (1789), using all three words precisely in Dr. Johnson's dictionary sense. Thus in letter 31 (1770) he speaks of the "little pigs" of the hedgehog; "swine" (plural) have been known to be guilty of murder (letter 52, 1773); "where hogs are not much in use.....the coarser animal oils will come very cheap" (letter 68, 1775); "barrow-hogs have also small tusks, like sows" (letter 74, 1776); "the natural term of a hog's life is little known.....; however, my neighbour.....kept a half-bred Bantam sow.....till she was advanced to her seventeenth year" (letter 75, 1776); this sow produced "once above twenty at a litter; but, as there were near double the number of pigs to that of teats, many died.....she was allowed to have been the fruitful parent of three hundred pigs" (*ibid.*).

Cowper's poem entitled 'The Love of the World Reproved; or, Hypocrisy Detected' (Globe edition, p. 368), is a parable based on the Mussulman's ingenious evasion of the Prophet's prohibition of pork. It contains the words *hog* and *swine* (singular), but not *pig*. The poem was printed in Cowper's first volume, 1782, but had already appeared in *The Leeds Journal* (when?) with additions by Cowper's

friend Newton. One couplet usually assigned to the latter is perhaps the original of the phrase "to go the whole hog":—

But for one piece they thought it hard  
From the whole hog to be debarred.

In 1799 Southey wrote a poem entitled 'The Pig' ('Poetical Works,' ed. 1849, iii. 65), in which the word seems to be used in its generic sense. "Woe to the young posterity of pork" is the only line which suggests the contrary. DR. MURRAY may perhaps note for registration among the compounds of "pig":—

All alteration man could think, would mar  
His *Pig-perfection*.

A better-known poem of Southey's is the 'Ode to a Pig, while his Nose was being Bored' (date?), which begins,

Hark! hark! that pig—that pig! the hideous note,  
and develops into an ironical attempt to reconcile the pig to his fate. Whether the operation is usually performed only on the young animals or not, there can be no doubt that Southey here uses the word "pig" for the whole race. It is true he addresses the sufferer with the diminutive form "piggy":

Go to the forest, piggy, and deplore  
The miserable lot of savage swine!

But he uses the adjective "young" in a manner that would be unnecessary with the older meaning of "pig":—

See how the young pigs fly from the great boar,  
And see how coarse and scantily they dine.

"Pig" is descriptive of the animal all through its career:—

And when, at last, the closing hour of life,  
Arrives (for pigs must die as well as men).

The word "swine," it may be observed, occurs in this poem both as singular and as plural. A pig, presumably adult, also figures in 'The Devil's Walk' or 'The Devil's Thoughts,' a joint production by Southey and Coleridge before the dawn of the nineteenth century. Stanza viii., which Coleridge claims as his own in his version, runs thus:—

Down the river did glide, with wind and with tide,  
A pig with vast celerity,  
And the Devil look'd wise as he saw how the while  
It cut its own throat. "There," quoth he with a smile.

"Goes England's commercial prosperity."

Sydney Smith wrote in 1807: "It is now three centuries since an English pig has fallen in a fair battle upon English ground" ('Peter Plymley's Letters,' No. 5). The same amusing writer, reviewing J. C. Curwen's 'Observations on the State of Ireland,' 1818, in *The Edinburgh Review* (reference?), asserted that "all degrees of all nations begin with living

in pig-styes." An extract from Curwen, i. 181, shows the Irish peasant sharing his cabin with his four-footed benefactor:—

"On stooping to enter at the door I was stopped, and found that permission from another was necessary before I could be admitted. A pig, which was fastened to a stake driven into the floor, with length of rope sufficient to permit him the enjoyment of sun and air, demanded some courtesy, which I showed him, and was suffered to enter."

A more classical authority, still before 1840, is Shelley, who was not always an angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain. 'Œdipus Tyrannus; or, Swellfoot the Tyrant' (1820), is not the most ethereal of his works. The older meaning of the word "pig" is found surviving when the "First Sow" says, "My Pigs, 'tis vain to tug." But the generic sense predominates. The Chorus of Swine sing "we pigs"; we hear of "a jury of the pigs," "the glorious constitution of the pigs"; and Zephaniah is now a "hog-butcher" and now "pig-butcher."

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg, Germany.

About here a pig is a pig from birth till six or eight months old, when it becomes a boar, a hog, or a sow. Swine, the plural of sow, is not used here except by the Agricultural Department, who in public notices use a swine as the equivalent of a sow, a misuse of the word. A bacon hog may be of any weight over five score. Smaller animals would be quarter-pork when dead, but whether so called from being quartered by the butcher, or from being a quarter of a year old, I cannot say. The spare-rib and griskin of a bacon hog or sow are called pig-meat, whether large or small. The divisions of an orange are called pigs. Ingots of iron are pig-iron, and a guinea-pig is a pig to the end of life.

JOHN P. STILWELL.

Hilfield, Yateley, Hants.

How about the learned pig at fairs and races—really a full-grown swine, i.e., sow?

A. HALL.

"SJAMBOK": ITS PRONUNCIATION (10th S. iv. 204, 332).—The pronunciation of this word as given in the supplement of 'Webster'—viz., "shámbok"—is the way the word is commonly pronounced by the English-speaking people in South Africa. The Dutch people and the Kaffirs pronounce it as "sambók," the *j* being silent, this being the correct way, I believe.

The Kaffir word is *Isa-bó-ukwe*, the *bo* being pronounced like "bau" in baulk and the *u* being silent.

As to the etymology of the word I have

not as yet been able to see a 'Supplement' of Skeat, but I should think it is possibly from Portuguese-Malay, as are many other words in the "Taal."

ARNOLD PICKFORD RAWSON.

Rhodes University College, South Africa.

The invariable South African pronunciation is "shambuck" with the accent equally divided, whether used as a noun or a verb.

FRANK SCHLOESSEL.

'ZAPATA'S QUESTIONS' (10th S. iv. 449).—This work is by Voltaire, and is to be found in the British Museum. There is also 'The Questions of Zapata,' &c. (translated from the French by a lady), pp. 28. London. Hetherington [1840?] 8vo.

FRANCIS G. HALCY.

National Liberal Club.

'Les Questions de Zapata' is one of Voltaire's works, and consists of sixty-seven queries on Biblical and theological subjects. It was included in the 'Recueil Nécessaire' and has often been reprinted both in French and English. It is, of course, included in Bengesco's Voltaire bibliography (No. 1737).

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

CHARLES LAMB (10th S. iv. 445).—COL. PRIDEAUX will find the explanation of the reference to Lamb's continental tour, to which the writer he quotes from calls attention, in *The London Magazine* for August, 1822. In the 'Lion's Head' for that month the first paragraph refers to 'Re-prints of Elia,' which it was intended should now and then be inserted. The first one, which appeared in the same number, was 'The Confessions of a Drunkard,' and this was followed in the next issue by 'A Bachelor's Complaint of the Behaviour of Married People.' The paragraph above referred to runs as follows:—

"Many are the sayings of Elia, painful and frequent his lucubrations, set forth for the most part (such his modesty!) without a name, scattered about in obscure periodicals and forgotten miscellanies. From the dust of some of these, it is our intention, occasionally, to revive a Tract or two, that shall seem worthy of a better fate; especially at a time like the present, when the pen of our industrious contributor, engaged in a laborious digest of his *Continental Tour*, may haply want the leisure to expatiate in more miscellaneous speculations."

(The italics are mine.) The continental tour referred to his recent visit to France. He appears only to have visited Versailles, where he stayed with the Kennesys and enjoyed a "few short days of connubial felicity" with Kenney's child wife Sophy, and Paris, where he met and supped with Talma the actor.

It is a more difficult matter to say who it was that concealed himself under the unpleasant-sounding pen-name "Enort." But whoever he was, he certainly was, as COL. PRIDEAUX states, a very inaccurate writer, for not only is Lamb's tragedy misnamed, but the extract from 'Oxford in the Vacation' is also incorrectly quoted. Lamb did not write "I will have him (Dyer) bound in Russia," which would have been absurd—and Lamb was never absurd in his essays—but "I longed to new-coat him," &c.

COL. PRIDEAUX is greatly to be congratulated on possessing two such treasures as he mentions. To have even a copy of "Elia" is somewhat, and when he informs us that it is in boards, uncut, and with the first title-page (by which I presume he means the rare half-title) it makes one rub one's eyes. But not content with this, when he further states that it is a presentation copy, it inclines one to the opinion that this is a very unequal sort of world. S. BUTTERWORTH.

SPLITTING FIELDS OF ICE (10th S. iv. 325, 395, 454).—Readers who are interested in this question may like to have attention directed to a passage in Lowell's essay entitled 'A Good Word for Winter,' from which we learn that he did not understand Wordsworth's lines in the 'Prelude' to be descriptive of a thaw; for we find him declaring that "the most impressive sound in nature" is either the fall of a tree in a forest during the hush of summer noon, or "the stifled shriek of the lake yonder as the frost throttles it." After quoting Wordsworth's lines Lowell commends Thoreau's use of the term "whoop" to designate the sound referred to, and then himself pronounces it to be "a noise like none other, as if Demogorgon were moaning inarticulately from under the earth."

F. JARRATT.

My second reference, of course, only illustrated and supported MR. BAYNE's original contention. As to my first quotation, it is very possible that I owe him an apology for misinterpreting. But it seemed to me that in writing

Till, seized from shore to shore  
The whole imprison'd river growls below,  
Thomson meant not that the water left unfrozen went growling on beneath the ice (which I take to be MR. BAYNE's rendering) but that, upon being seized, the spirit of the whole river, like an angered beast, "growled below," under the frost's action. Or, in Lowell's words, I thought that the allusion was to "the stifled shriek of the lake (here, stream) as the frost throttles it." Perhaps

other readers of 'N. & Q.' may give their opinions. Personally, upon the whole I am inclined still to think this the more natural, as well as more poetic, meaning, and to make answer to MR. BAYNE's questions, "at my first reference." Surely if the poet had meant the growling of the remnant of the stream only, he would not have said "the whole imprison'd river." But perhaps we drift from the splitting fields of ice into word-splitting.

By my final paragraph I intended merely to express a passing regret that Thomson does not reach the greater public by means of those popular series which, alluring primarily by pretty covers, lead their purchasers afterwards (I hope) to penetrate within. If indirectly I have sent any reader to purchase Thomson in one of the editions mentioned by MR. BAYNE, I am well content to have been guilty of quoting without sufficient cause. MR. BAYNE surely agrees that Thomson is *not* appreciated as he deserves.

CHARLES MASEFIELD.

No doubt some readers have recalled to mind Coleridge's lines in 'The Ancient Mariner':—

The ice was here, the ice was there,

The ice was all around;

It cracked and growled, and roared and howled,

Like noises in a swound.

NORTH MIDLAND.

DETACHED BELFRIES (10th S. iv. 207, 290, 415, 455).—J. T. F.'s criticism of my theory is just, but not, I think, conclusive. Innovations do not immediately become universal. Electricity is a novel mode of illuminating a house, but houses are still being built which are lighted by gas. S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (10th S. iv. 468).—The lines beginning

Yet all these were,

When no man did them know,

are to be found in the third stanza of the introduction to the second book of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene.' WALTER W. SKEAT.

[Several other correspondents kindly supply the reference.]

'HUGH TREVOR' (10th S. iv. 429) is by Thomas Holcroft. RALPH THOMAS.

HORSE-PEW = HORSE-BLOCK (10th S. iv. 27, 132, 334).—For "near Cessisi," at last reference, read *near Assisi*.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Glasgow.

'ARABIAN NIGHTS' (10th S. iv. 409).—I am able to inform MR. JAMES PLATT that there

is no edition of the 'Alif Laila' with vowel points throughout. The Calcutta edition, edited by Sir W. H. Macnaghten, which is usually considered the best, has all the verse portions vocalized, but the prose is unpointed. I have not seen the Bombay edition referred to by Mr. PLATT, but I am informed by the Librarian of the India Office that in this respect it exactly follows the Calcutta edition. Metrical considerations render it desirable that the verse should be vocalized, but the prose portions are written in such easy Arabic that vowel-pointing, which would add enormously to the expense and trouble of printing, is not at all necessary. In 1875 I held an appointment in the Indian Foreign Office, and the rules for civil and military examinations being then under revision, the Government of India adopted my suggestion that the 'Alif Laila' should be included among the text-books for candidates. This gave rise to a certain demand for the book, and I imagine was the *raison d'être* of the Bombay issue.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SUICIDES BURIED IN THE OPEN FIELDS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 346, 397, 475).—Surely the passage from Erckmann - Chatrian's 'Histoire d'un Paysan,' quoted by Mr. H. T. SMITH, has no relation with the burial of suicides. The speaker, the bigoted old blacksmith Valentin, was alluding to the ecclesiastical disabilities imposed on the Calvinists, and the sentence applies only to the question of burial in consecrated or unconsecrated ground—a question, alas! which is still vexatious enough to those who have to administer and provide cemeteries.

E. E. STREET.

I think Mr. H. T. SMITH takes an unkind view of the intention underlying the burial of suicides at cross-roads. In the old days a crucifix was usually erected at cross-roads, and it seems the better opinion to believe that suicides were buried there that, though exiled from the churchyard, they might yet lie under the shelter and protection of the Cross.

WM. CK. BD.

"THE SCREAMING SKULL" (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 107, 194, 252, 331).—At the second and third references are allusions to a supposed "Screaming Skull" at Bettiscombe House, near Bridport, in Dorset, in one of which (p. 194) Mr. MORETON states that "the skull is said to have been that of a negro murdered by his master, a Roman Catholic priest," and in which it is said that "several attempts had been made to bury or otherwise dispose of

this skull, with the invariable results of dreadful screams proceeding from the grave, unaccountable disturbances about the house, and other equally unpleasant occurrences." At the other (p. 252) Mr. J. H. INGRAM speaks of it as the "well-known 'screaming skull' of Bettiscombe House, near Bridport, Dorset," and reminds us that his work on the 'Houses, Homes and Family Traditions of Great Britain' (second series) contains an account of it. I have not my copy of that work, but Mr. INGRAM tells us that his account is based on the full description given to him by Miss Garnett, who had paid a visit to the old manor house at Bettiscombe in 1883. No may I be allowed, as probably the first person who made the story of "the Bettiscombe skull" known in print—and that in 22 pages of 'N. & Q.' over thirty years ago (4<sup>th</sup> S. x. 183)—to protest against the skull at Bettiscombe being included in the list of "Screaming Skulls"?

If I remember rightly it was from seeing Mr. INGRAM's interesting work Miss Garnett's account, in which she very vividly describes her visit to Bettiscombe (which must, I think, have been exceptionally trying to "the good woman of the house"), and the reputation of the skull for screaming, that I was moved (in 1891) to send to the pages of the *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* a healthy and thriving descendant of a great progenitor—a long discussion of the subject—too long, I thought, for the pages of 'N. & Q.'—but which from its entirely local character would be more acceptable to Western readers. But as that excellent periodical may not be accessible to its general readers, perhaps I may be allowed to recapitulate a little of what I said. I stated that my information had been mainly derived from a Dorset lady who in her younger days had often visited and stayed at the old manor house at Bettiscombe, and who had learnt and treasured up the legend as she had first heard it before time and publicity had lent a somewhat heightened and conjectural aspect to the tradition. I there stated that I had some twenty years before sent to 'N. & Q.' a somewhat general account of the superstition, treating it simply as a matter of folk-lore, and not even stating where the skull was kept. This short account appeared at 4<sup>th</sup> S. x. 182. Upon the late Dr. GOODFORD, formerly Provost of Eton, inquiring for further particulars (p. 436), I gave certain additional information (p. 509). It is true that I mentioned that the skull had been pronounced to be that of a negro, but not as

word was ever said or believed as to its possessing any screaming attributes. Miss Garnett's statement to that effect was the first that ever I had heard, nor had I been told that the owner of the skull had ever been the servant of a Roman Catholic priest, with its resulting tragedy.

If it be a negro skull—as to which I had doubts, but, though only the upper half of the skull remains, that should not be difficult to decide by an expert—I have now a much more interesting and romantic solution of its ownership in connexion with the Pinney family, which has afforded me many pleasant hours of research in the West Indies. The result of this research has since appeared in the pages of the *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* at some considerable length (vol. viii. p. 308, 1903), and a final paper on the subject has just come out (vol. ix. p. 315) in the September quarterly part for the current year. These I felt were all too long—if not too local—to communicate to 'N. & Q.'

In conclusion I may say that I have the assurance of those who knew the legend in its earliest form and on the spot that there was not at that time the slightest suggestion of the skull ever having been known to scream. The legend in its original and true form may be all the tamer for this denial; but, knowing the subject as I do, I am jealous that the tradition should continue to be pure, and unadulterated by—it may be—accretions from other and not dissimilar sources. Like your distinguished correspondent PROF. SKEAT, I cannot abide these guesswork innovations, and I only wish that I had, like him, a stronger way of showing it.

J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Antigua, W.I.

LINCOLNSHIRE DEATH FOLK-LORE (10th S. iv. 465).—What applies to Lincolnshire does not appear to have held good for Shropshire in 1904, though in this county we have many folk-tales concerning the visits of birds and the fatal results of the same.

My youngest child, a boy, was born in August last year, and a few hours afterwards a pigeon, a stranger to the district, flew into the bedroom, and was with difficulty put out of the window.

The next day it appeared again by way of the nursery window, and as it evidently had come to stay, it was given good quarters in a large outside aviary.

It is now living a contented easy life, prospering in equal manner with my young hopeful.

No one in any way connected with my family died within twelve months, and, as the bird is a nun, I can only suppose my boy will have to go out into the world as a missionary.

HERBERT SOUTHAM.

RABI'AH, SON OF MUKADDAM (10th S. iv. 449).—The value of the Arabic vowels, according to the best classical usage, is the same as in Italian. There are many variations in the local dialects. Each of the above names consists of three syllables, the stress falling in each case on the middle syllable. Thus, Rabi'ah rimes with Leah, and Mukaddam sounds very much like the Scotch surname Macadam.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

No Englishman can pronounce the first of these names as an Arab does, as it contains a letter which is unknown to the Indo-Germanic tongues. The nearest pronunciation would be "Rubeeyah," the *u* as in *rub*, and the accent on the *ee*. Mukaddam should be pronounced "Mookuddum," the *oo* being pronounced as in *foot*, and the *u* in each case as in *rub*. The accent is on the second syllable.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

"THAT SAME" (10th S. iv. 448).—Is not "That same" an Irish form of expression? A Dublin car-driver, speaking of an acquaintance, said, "He professes the Catholic faith, though small credit he is to that same."

NORTH MIDLAND.

The quotation "that same" is from Lamb's essay on 'All-Fools' Day': "We have all a touch of *that same*—you understand me—a speck of the motley." It is to be noted the original reference is somewhat different.

OLIVE CLINSON.

HYPHENS AFTER STREET NAMES (10th S. iv. 449).—This is not a new practice. On the contrary, it is less common than it was formerly. I have lately had occasion to consult some old newspapers, ranging in date from 1779 to 1816. The hyphenizing custom during this period was scarcely ever departed from. Here are a few examples from a newspaper of 1815: Crook-house, Spicer-lane, Groat-market, St. James's-square.

JOHN OXBERRY.

Gateshead.

I am glad to see MR. CECIL CLARKE's note. The use of hyphens should be almost entirely abolished. This is one of the numerous points I have commented on in my bibliography 'Swimming,' 1904; see pp. 27, 28, 339, 392, 428; and I have also mentioned the subject in 'N. & Q.' I advocated no

capitals for street, road, &c., in my 'Aggravating Ladies,' 1880. RALPH THOMAS.

WELSH POEM (10th S. iv. 208, 392).—Dean Ramsay, in his 'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character,' gives an anecdote illustrating the effective vowel usage of the Scottish dialect. If not showing a success in continued vowel utterance equal to that of the Welsh poem quoted, it has, nevertheless, an aptness not less genuine. An interview between a haberdasher and a customer is set forth thus:—

C. Ae oo' ?  
H. Ay, ae oo'.  
C. A' ae oo' ?  
H. Ay, a' ae oo'.

This may be anglicized as follows:—

C. One wool ?  
H. Yes, one wool.  
C. All one wool ?  
H. Yes, all one wool.

W. B.

I think there must be an error in D. M. R.'s third line. Ought not the second word to be *weua*, not "*weuae*" ? The final *e* seems to be redundant. It is an ingenious composition, apparently made up entirely of vowels, the Welsh *w* (=oo) being one. Really, however, all the words having to do with "weaving" and "web" begin in their primitive form with a *g*—*gwau*, *gwe*, *gwau*, &c.; also *gwiv*, "proper," and *gwaif*, "winter," the *g* being dropped by one of the laws of Welsh mutation. C. S. JERRAM.  
Oxford.

[As we heard this in Edinburgh more than half a century ago, the first two lines were

A oo' ?  
Ay, a oo',

i.e. "All wool?" "Yes, all wool."]

"THOLSELS" (10th S. iv. 387, 453).—MR. PLATT is correct when he writes of "Tolbooth" as a Scotch term, if he means that it has been and is current across the Border; but if his intention is to give the impression that it is not also an English word, he is in error, as the following references bear witness:—

Dawson, 'History of Skipton,' p. 203.  
Canon Raine, 'Hemingborough,' 10, 149.  
Cambridge.—Walford, 'Fairs,' 78.  
Durham.—Thoresby, 'Diary,' i. 140.  
Ripon.—*The Antiquary*, July, 1896, 214.  
Cambridge.—'Luard Memorial: Grace-Book A,' p. 213.

Bradford.—'Depositions from York Castle' (Surtees Soc.), p. 118. EDWARD PEACOCK.

ITHAMAR (10th S. iv. 387, 438).—The interest of this name consists in the fact that it was undoubtedly a South-Arabian appellation,

and was borne by some of the Himyaritic kings. In its Sabeian form it is spelt *Yetha'*-amar, which means "*Yetha'* has commanded." *Yetha'* was the tutelary god of Aden, in Himyaritic times. Probably Aaron's wife, Elisheba, whose name is Sabeian, was a native of South Arabia. Further reference may be made to two papers of mine that were published in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, 1873, entitled '*On some Recent Discoveries in South-Western Arabia*' and '*Note on M. Lepoint's "Lettre de l'Inscription dédicatoire Himyaritique du Temple du dieu Yatha à Abian."*'

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

DUELLING IN GERMANY (10th S. iv. 388, 455).—Law and custom need not agree; at any rate, they do not always do so. Duelling is an old inheritance, and as much may be said for it as against it. To-day the coward is better off than the brave man, and formerly one could fight for one's right oneself, whereas to-day one is at the mercy of lawyers and supercilious judges. In a duel one might lose one's life, but the affair came off quickly; whereas in our peaceful day one may lose one's cause, one's fortune, and one's health into the bargain; and your lawsuit drags on for years. So far as I am aware boxing in the public road was never lawful in England; yet is the time so late past when such honest meetings took place in the open every day in your country. Unfortunately it is no longer generally true "that severe social condemnation fell on any one who refuses to face his antagonist with pistol." This only holds good with officers in the army and navy. G. KRUEGER.  
Berlin.

SAMUEL WHITCHURCH, POET (10th S. iv. 429).—He was an ironmonger at Bath and a correspondent of the old *Monthly Magazine*. A list of his works will be found in the 'Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors' (1816), and also in Allibone. G. F. R. B.

SIR LAWRENCE DUNDAS (10th S. iv. 445) was the second son of Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, by his wife Bethia, daughter of John Baillie, of Castlecarry, Shropshire. According to Collins:—

"In 1756 he attended his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland from London, and had the charge of supplying all the troops in Scotland during the Duke's command. In 1748 his Royal Highness ordered him to attend in Flanders, and appointed him Commissary-General to the army under his command. In 1759 he engaged in several large and extensive contracts with the Lords of the

Majesty's Treasury, for the service of the army in Germany, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, where he so prudently ordered the multiplicity of affairs under his direction that he acquired the regard and esteem of the army and a large fortune to his family. — 'Peerage of England,' 1812, vol. viii. p. 384."

He was created a baronet 16 November, 1762, and died 21 September, 1781, when he was succeeded in the baronetcy by his only son Thomas, afterwards created Baron Dundas of Aske, in the county of York.

G. F. R. B.

FEMALE CRUCIFIXES (10th S. iv. 230, 395). — I have lighted on the following passage in the late Augustus J. C. Hare's 'Walks in London.' In Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey,

"seventy-three statues, whose 'natural simplicity and grandeur of character and drapery' are greatly commended by Flaxman, surround the walls. The fifth figure from the east in the south aisle represents a bearded woman leaning on a cross. It is St. Wilgefortis, also called St. Uncumber and St. Liberada, and was honoured by those who wished to be set free from an unhappy marriage. She prayed for release from a compulsory marriage, and her prayer was granted, through the beard which grew in one night." — Vol. ii. p. 194.

ST. SWITHIN.

SIR WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY (10th S. iv. 409). — Lady De Lancey's narrative was printed in 1888 in the eighth volume of *The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*. It appears that the original, in Lady De Lancey's faded handwriting, was found among the papers of her nephew, the late Major-General E. W. De Lancey Lowe. This printed account is more condensed, and differs in some particulars from another, a written account which I saw some years ago, and which, I believe, formerly belonged to the poet Rogers. I think I was told that it was in Lady De Lancey's handwriting. There are probably several written copies in existence. The late Earl Stanhope tells us that Earl Bathurst lent a copy to the Duke of Wellington. Tom Moore, in his 'Diary,' 23 August, 1824, states that Capt. Basil Hall, brother of Lady De Lancey, gave him his sister's narrative, and he took it home, intending to read a page or two, but he found it so deeply interesting that he read till nearly two o'clock, and finished it, having made himself cry miserably over it. May I here point out a slight mistake that occurs in Siborne's famous history of the Waterloo campaign. It is there stated that late in the day Sir Hussey Vivian, whose cavalry brigade was posted at the extreme left of the British line, was informed by Sir William

De Lancey that fresh cavalry was much wanted in the centre. It was not De Lancey — De Lancey at that time had been carried off the field in a blanket mortally wounded — it was his cousin, Sir William De Lancey Barclay, a staff officer. We know from Sir A. S. Frazer's letters that the cannon ball which struck De Lancey on the back forced eight ribs from the spine, breaking one rib to pieces and pressing part of it into the lungs. Will one of your correspondents kindly inform us what relation De Lancey's grandfather (whose Christian name, I think, was Peter) was to James De Lancey, who was Lieut.-Governor of New York and brother of the General Oliver De Lancey who died in 1785? The 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' does not give the information. WATERLOOENSIS.

"FAMOUS" CHELSEA (10th S. iv. 366, 434, 470). — I think the case of Kelso is not to the point. It is quite misleading to mix up Northumbrian with Southern English. Else I might reply: If Kelsoe comes from *chalk*, why is it never called *Chelsoe*? What is true for one place may not be true for another.

I do not understand why COL. PRIDEAUX repeats what I have said as if it were new. The two charters given by Thorpe are two which I have quoted already from Birch. And I quoted eleven more.

And why does he ask where the spelling *Cealchythe* occurs "in any authentic MS."? I have already given the reference to the best MS. of the 'A.-S. Chronicle,' anno 785.\*

I doubt if any advance whatever has been made beyond what I have said already.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

Would it not be safer to derive Chelsea from the man's name *Ceol* (Chel), of which three instances are given in Mr. Searle's 'Onomasticon,' and the A.-S. *ieg* (*ēa*), an island? Such a derivation would do no violence to language, and, moreover, the word *ēa*, or *ey*, is often compounded with personal names. Examples are Oseney, near Oxford, Ramsey, and Abney, in Derbyshire, written Albeney in the fifteenth century. I have often noticed that in such cases the "island" is not a piece of land surrounded by water, but an intake or enclosure cut out from the waste land of a district. The Derbyshire village of Eyam, near Abney, written Eyum in the Hundred Rolls, is the dative plural of *ey*, and means "islands."

\* Thorpe prints six MSS. of the 'A.-S. Chronicle' side by side. They all have the same spelling of this name. Then why are they all to be discredited?

Can nobody produce an old form of Chelsea, such as *Ceoles-īeg* or *Ceoles-ēa*?

S. O. ADDY.

I venture to draw SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S attention to two Scottish place-names which seem to support his derivation of Kelso. They are Shetland and Shapinshay, originally Hjaltland and Hjalpandisey. Their initial was at first pronounced as a palatal aspirate, which easily turns into *sh*. It is the sound of German *ch* in the phrase "Ich grolle nicht" which English people hear as "Ish grolle nisht." Now if the second element of Kelso is really the word *heugh*, it commences with this very palatal, and if *chalk heugh* had only become Kelsho there would be no difficulty, as it would be a perfect parallel to Shetland. The difficulty is that instead of *sh* we find *s*, but the two sibilants are doubtless readily interchangeable.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

There is a John Hunt, of Chelchehuthie, *temp.* R. II., whose name occurs in 'Index to Deeds in the Public Record Office,' i. 213, as engaged in some affair with (apparently) a neighbour at Fulham. Beside this, there is one Geoffre de Chelchehuthie, a prominent citizen of London (p. 269). These items have seemed to me to support the now familiar theory that the place is Chelsea, taking into account the spelling in 'D.B.'

But an essay in *The Antiquary* (xxxix. 363, &c.) by Mr. Harold Peake, written with considerable learning, points to an entirely new direction for the discovery of this elusive place. Mr. Peake claims it for Lichfield, and not without very seductive reasons. The thing is too long to quote here, but I recommend those students interested in the matter to read the article.

The charter No. 60 in 'Cartularium Saxonum' has the form *Ethcealchy* (*anno* 681). The earliest entry of *Celchyd* appears to be *anno* 785, in charter 247. I make no doubt that *Ethcealchy*=*Cealchithe*, and this seems to widen the question considerably.

EDWARD SMITH.

ANTONIO CANOVA IN ENGLAND (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 448).—If the querist can refer to Melchior Missirini's 'Vita di Antonio Canova' (terza edizione, Milano, MDCCCXXV.), he will find that the famous sculptor reached our shores towards the close of 1815. The second chapter of the fourth and last book of this beautiful little work is entitled 'Viaggio del Canova A Londra' (pp. 371-7), where an interesting account may be read of his reception in our capital. The Prince Regent gave him a warm welcome and presented

him with a costly jewelled snuff-box (ricca tabacchiera brillantata). He was also entertained by the members of the Royal Academy at a splendid banquet, which is described in "il Giornale di Londra del 10 dicembre." I take this to mean *The Times* of that date. The same newspaper published a very laudatory article on the distinguished visitor when he quitted England on his return to Italy, of which a summary is given by his biographer. Flaxman ("quel Nestor delle arti inglesi, che ebbe animo d'agguagliare nelle sue invenzioni l'ardire del nostro magno Alighieri, e la forza creatrice che spira in ogni parte dell'Odissea e dell'Iliade"), Wilkie, and Haydon, are mentioned as having been his greatest friends. As to the date of Canova's visit we have his own words, for, writing on 9 November, 1815, to his friend Quatremère at Paris, he says: "Eccomi a Londra, mio caro ed ottimo amico" (p. 375), and then expresses his admiration for the beauty of the streets, squares, and bridges of our amazing (sorprendente) capital city.

JOHN T. CURRY.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

##### GIFT-BOOKS OF MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE.

*Grimm's Fairy Tales and Household Stories.*

*Flower Poems.* By Robert Herrick.

*The Christmas Book of Carols and Songs.*

*The Grave.* By Robert Blair. Illustrated by William Blake.

*Comus: a Masque.* By John Milton.

*The Imitation of Christ.* In Four Books. Translated from Thomas à Kempis by Canon Benham.

*Poems by Matthew Arnold.*

*Cupid and Psyche.* From the Latin of Apuleius.

By William Adlington.

*The Books of Ruth and Esther.*

THE handsome and attractive edition of Grimm's immortal work is well fitted to take its place on the table as one of the most attractive of the season's gift-books, and in the bookcase as a permanent possession. Nowise given are we to burden with matter of ephemeral interest the growing bookshelves. Heaven forbid, however, that we should be without an illustrated Grimm! and if such the present volume, with its sixteen full-page plates by H. L. Shindler, is virtually ideal. Apart from the fact that the stories collected by the brothers Grimm occupy a permanent and distinguished place in literature, what student is there who cannot, when tired of serious study, lean back in his chair and delectate in the perusal of 'Rapunzel,' which so happily inspired William Morris, and of which so excellent a design forms the frontispiece to the volume? We acknowledge a personal obligation to the publishers for this brilliant and attractive publication, and our only complaint is that it is too seductive, and induces ourselves to forswear for a little too long those "laborious days" which, with every apology,

a, we maintain constitute "delights." The of the book is convenient as well as hand—the 470 odd pages containing 200 stories. No there of its attractions giving out, and the constitutes an inexhaustible treasure-house ight.

7 things strike more frequently or more forcibly hose initial studies were pursued in a period

decades ago than the advantages which upon the career of his successors. Books, ne of which would in early days have been ded with educational advantage and literary it, but which were at that time unattainable non-existent, multiply around his successor ewilder him with opportunities of choice. In matter of Christmas presents the same con- of temptations bewilders the book-lover, he publications of Messrs. Routledge enable the olent uncle or godfather to bring with him, ver his responsibilities, a variety of tempting which can administer delight to many and envy in none. That beautiful collection of es known as "The Photogravure and Colour " enables the art-lover to retain and the olent to distribute books of priceless worth conditions such as have not previously been d. Not entirely new is it—three volumes, ing the 'Quatrains' of Omar Khayyâm, Mr. s rendering of 'Aucassin and Nicolette,' and ition of 'Paradise Lost,' having appeared six is ago. Just in time for Christmas has, how- arrived a large and noteworthy addition to es the attractions of which cannot easily be raised.

y of the volumes constitute a set by them- to be further enlarged. This is styled "The r Series." The first is entirely occupied by 'Lower Poems' of Robert Herrick, beautifully ated with coloured plates by Florence Castle. y of prefatory note it is accompanied by Mr. urne's eloquent and almost too rapturous 'of Herrick prefixed to "The Muses' Library" g of Herrick's poems. The illustrations con- incipally, but not wholly, of maidens tending aring the flowers mentioned. Satisfactory respects is the reproduction of colours. A e of daffodils growing by a grove, and watched nde maidens, constitutes the frontispiece. a other plates, similarly devised, follow. tmas Carols and Songs' are edited by W. S. W. and illustrated by Alan Wright and Vernon . A good many of the poems in this also are bert Herrick. Other contributors are Scott ('Marmion'), George Wither, Jeremy Taylor, rummond of Hawthornden, one poem being dly derived from 'N. & Q.' Abundant mate- es naturally at hand for such a selection. oice, however, has been well made, and the s, happily executed, show many forms of and festivity.

ong "The Photogravure Series" the first in the present instalment may perhaps be el to the reproduction of Blair's 'Grave,' Blake's designs. If we consider the popularity e enjoyed, Blair's solemn poem is rarely iversal. We did not previously own a copy, are only memories, now remote, whereby to of the accuracy of the reprint. Blake's illus- ars are to be numbered with his boldest oot characteristic work. It is superfluous to pt affresh their praise. Milton's 'Comus' is ated by Miss Jessie M. King. The plates, in

outline, are pretty, and have an element, not un- acceptable, of fantasy. It is not possible to say that the artist is inspired by a strongly Miltonic spirit, and the goblins shown are more suggestive of Puck and his elves than of Milton's

Goblin or swart faery of the mine.

A more serious complaint is that the text is not so faithfully respected as in the case of a supreme master it ought to be. The printers should know better than to alter, however slightly, the text of Milton, of which a perfect rendering is now within reach. It is only for scholars and worshippers we are thus precise. For the general public the work will answer all requirements, and it is very beautiful.

From the other volumes 'The Imitation of Christ' differs in more than one respect. It is an independent translation, executed from the Latin by Canon Benham, and its illustrations are not the work of any one hand, but are photogravure reproductions of masterpieces. The frontispiece is 'The Saviour of the World,' by Fra Bartolommeo. Eleven other works now presented are by Raphael, Domenichino, Rubens, Correggio. Le Sueur (Jean Marie), the great painter of St. Bruno, and other artists. It would be scarcely surprising if this eminently devotional work were the most popular of the series.

'Poems by Matthew Arnold' consist of the earlier works of the poet, 'The Scholar-Gipsy,' 'Sohrab and Rustum,' 'The Forsaken Mermaid,' &c., to which Mr. Gilbert James supplies a dozen quaint pictures, of which the best is perhaps that of Iseult on deck with Tristram drinking the magic draught.

'Cupid and Psyche,' from Adlington's now famous translation, is also illustrated by Mr. Gilbert James, and forms a companion volume to the 'Aucassin and Nicolette' of Mr. Lang, previously issued. It is one of the most charming volumes of the collection, and one we should ourselves select for presentation if we could bear to break into the series. The story, which Keats calls the loveliest vision of "all Olympus' faded hierarchy," is well told by Adlington, and lends itself to Mr. James's facile brush. The Cinderella-like atmosphere is amazingly well preserved.

The same brush illustrates 'Ruth and Esther,' which consist of two well-known Biblical legends. The six designs for 'Ruth' are from the collection of Mr. Leverton Harris, M.P., and may count among the artist's best work. In the picture of the hanging of Haman, the persecutor of the Hebrews is seen hanging by the feet, which suggests a very lingering death. The covers of the books are similar in design, though the colour of the cloth is different. A more attractive series, or one destined, we should judge, to greater popularity, is scarcely to be hoped.

*Ancient Carols. — Festive Songs for Christmas.* (Stratford-on-Avon.)

THESE little works constitute the first and second issues of "The Shakespeare Head Booklets," and are among the prettiest, cheapest, and most attractive of volumes. They are apparently taken from MS. sources, and are selected and edited with Mr. Bullen's unfailing taste. The first number in the 'Festive Songs' consists of a version of the well-known boar's head carol, differing in many respects from that ordinarily sung. This is the only one we

recognize, but all are welcome. We hope that the series will be extended.

*Life and Death of Mr. Badman and The Holy War.* By John Bunyan. Edited by John Brown, D.D. (Cambridge, University Press.)

AMONG the many valuable, scholarly, or popular reprints included in the "Cambridge English Classics" that of these two rare productions of John Bunyan is not the least interesting. With the earlier of these works we had no previous acquaintance. It is a curious and, from the Puritan point of view, supremely edifying work, with no pretence to allegory. What were regarded as the principal offences against God and man—as drunkenness, swearing, uncleanness, and the like—are imputed to a certain child, who grows to manhood under the direct influence of original sin, marries, lives, and dies impenitent. The description of Badman's evil practices and fate is given in a sustained conversation between Mr. Wiseman and a sympathetic listener and respondent, Mr. Attentive. The moral lessons are pointed by stories "abominable, unutterable, and worse," to which may be added incredible also, concerning murderers of the Midlands or Eastern counties, Dorothy Mately of As(h)lover; a certain Ned, who was blind; and his brother H. S., who, when rebuked for his wickedness, said, "What would the Devil do for company if it was not for such as I?" We hear of such beings as the "Damme Blades" and of "slithy, rob-shop, pick-pocket men," and have animated pictures of the consequences of sin and uncleanness. The work is quaint and curious, and may be read with amusement and with a kind of edification not contemplated by its author.

'The Holy War' made by Shaddai upon "Diabolus for the.....taking.....of the Town of Mansoul," was a favourite book of childhood, since it was one in those days allowed for Sunday reading. Captains Boanerges, Judgment, Conviction, and Execution, were on the whole rather shadowy creatures, and remained abstractions beside the more mundane heroes who fought "at Thebes or Ilium," assisted Sir William Wallace, or aided Pathfinder; but they would serve as a Sabbath substitute. When now re-read the book seems strangely naive, but perusal is anything rather than a task. Early editions are reprinted under conditions on which we have dwelt in noticing previous volumes of the series; and a very interesting plate of the siege of Mansoul is given in facsimile from the first edition. Much valuable bibliographical information is supplied in an introductory note.

*The Story of King Lear from Geoffrey of Monmouth to Shakespeare.* By Wilfrid Perrett, B.A. (Berlin, Mayer & Muller.)

To *Palaestra*, a well-known periodical devoted to German and English philology, Dr. Perrett has contributed one of those comparative studies which have of late come into fashion. It is a work of much erudition, and of singular labour, tracing the story of King Lear and his daughters from its first appearance in literature, about 1135 A.D., in the 'Historia Regum Britannie' of Geoffrey of Monmouth, to Shakespeare. A map illustrating the pedigree of the story is prefixed to the volume. The task was undertaken at the suggestion of Prof. Brandl, one of the editors of the 'Shakespeare-Jahrbuch,' and has been conducted with praise-

worthy diligence in Berlin. How much labour its prosecution involved, and what study of early literature was necessitated, those will see who study as it deserves a volume of over three hundred closely printed pages. Geoffrey's work, monumental in its way, claims to be the translation of a book of great antiquity. 'Britannicus Serms.' a work which the most diligent search has failed to trace. Among the works which Dr. Perrett class as the line of descent are those of our old chroniclers, who were given to copy one another, and, indeed, works such as 'The Mirror of Magistrates,' 'The Fairy Queen,' Warner's 'Albion's England,' the ballad of 'King Lear,' the early play, and innumerable others. We may not do more than commend to Shakespearean students and to folk-lovers a work the adequate analysis and description of which would overtask alike our energies and our space. The workmanship is thorough, and the book will have to be consulted by every future editor of the play with which it deals.

Two Calendars for 1906—equally attractive, though appealing to a very different class of mind—have reached us from the De La More Press. The *Nelson Calendar*, the appearance of which is opportune, is edited by A. D. Power, and has portraits of Nelson, Rodney, Hood, Hardy, St. Vincent, and Collingwood, and representations of the battles of Copenhagen, the Nile, and other sea-fights, ending in Trafalgar.—Even more interesting is the *Dante Calendar*, in which Blanche McManus gives a series of pictures illustrating incidents in the life of the poet and his worship of Beatrice, with English translations from 'The Divine Comedy' and the 'Vita Nuova,' accompanied by her own designs.

MR. W. G. BLAIRIE MURDOCH writes: "Allow me to thank most cordially your various correspondents who have replied to my inquiry about James V."

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We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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JOHN W. FORD ("Totum sume, fluit").—The variations were noted *ante*, p. 391.

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TETE-A-TETE PORTRAITS IN  
'THE TOWN AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE.'

(See ante, pp. 241, 342, 462.)

I now give the last section of my identifications of these portraits:—

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25. P. 121, The Diplomatic Cicisbeo and the engaging Madame Le J...ne.—..... and .....
26. P. 171, The Whimsical Lover and the frail Alicia.—Sir Sampson Gideon and .....
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245. P. 441, The German Providore and the Cast Fille.—Weltzie (?) and .....
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276. P. 51, The Royal Soldier and the Beau

277. P. 99, The Theatrical Peer of Berks

278. P. 147, The Premier Cit and the Nonpareil

- 291, The Military Exile and the Fair Violette.—Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and.....
- 43, The Billing Brewer and the amiable Letitia Lutestring.—Mentioned in *The Rambler's Magazine*, 1789, p. 46, but no names given.
- 291, The Dragooning Lover and the Female Capitulator.—Capt. Hawker and Mrs. Barttelot.
- 361, The Reverend Adulterer and the Frail Cecilian.—Rev. William Sneyd and Mrs. Henry Cecil.
- P. 387, The Chemical Lover and the Female Deserter.—Francis Newman and Mrs. Sheridan.
- P. 435, The Special Pleader and the Winning Client.—Mr. Schoole and Mrs. Alicia Rybart (*née* Fowler).
- 35 P. 483, The Consular Artist and Venus de Medici.—Sir William and Lady Hamilton(?).
- 286 P. 531, The Amorous Ganger and Penelope Pigtail.—Mr. Rogers and Mrs. Mason.
- 37 P. 579, The Benedictine Monk and the Eloping Nun of Hampstead.—.....and.....

Since my list was sent to the Editor of 'N. & Q.' I have consulted that admirable work, compiled by Mr. Frederick George Stephens, the 'Catalogue to the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum,' where, in vol. iv., I find a key to the 'Tête-à-Tête Portraits' during the years 1769 and 1770. To this I am indebted for the discovery of the identity of Mrs. Goreham (?) and Madame Meyer (vol. ii. pp. 233, 513), which I inserted on the proof. With regard to the former, it is interesting to observe how Mr. Stephens, with his usual acuteness, followed the only clue, *i.e.*, "Mrs. G...h...m is said to have been the widow of an officer killed at the siege of Havannah." In like manner I turned to *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1762; but mine was a desultory search. The title suggested by Mr. Stephens for the portrait of "Americanus" (vol. i. p. 57) is, I believe, a wrong one. Although the letterpress is applicable either to the first Lord Amherst or to George, third Earl of Albemarle, a reference to the print by Spooner after Reynolds will show that the picture is intended to represent the latter. With some misgivings, I have adopted Mr. Stephens's solution of the portrait of the "Countess of L—a" (vol. i. p. 394), on the ground that the editor of the 'Tête-à-Têtes' always uses each initial letter in a dual name. Although "the history" in this case seems to point undoubtedly to the celebrated La Rena, it should be remembered that in January, 1767, Lord March, writing to George Selwyn, mentions a certain "cara Luisina," who may have been one of his numerous mistresses.

After comparing some of these 'Tête-à-

Tête' portraits with contemporary prints, I have come to the conclusion that in many cases the likeness is more true than I imagined, often being copied from an existing picture. Still, the resemblance to the original is more useful in confirming than in suggesting the identification. There are two plates which I am anxious to name, viz., 'The Complying Colonel and the Wanton Widow' (vol. ix. p. 513) and 'The Nautical Scribe' (vol. xiii. p. 289). The lady is described as being "descended from a noble family, the widow of Lord A. H., and was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds"; while 'The Complying Colonel' is said to be "very fond of the game of billiards, was a particular friend of Lady Harrington, Miss Ash, and the elder Miss Gunning, a great favourite with the ladies, and had a famous quarrel with a certain Mr. L—k—p at Bath." As he is spoken of as Col. C—, I suspect his name to be Crawford. Many clues are given in the case of 'The Nautical Scribe,' for it is stated that

"when very young he went abroad as second secretary to a certain lord [Lord Sandwich?] who was afterwards head of a great board [Admiralty], where our hero was introduced under his auspices, and in which line he advanced to his present elevated station.....He succeeded the late Mr. C—in his present department.....a member of parliament.....a friend of the late Beau Nash.....Lady Harrington had her eye on him for Miss Ash..... Signora Frasi never thought her parties complete without him.....he is fond of music....."

One of the secretaries of the Admiralty (1781) seems to be indicated.\*

Perhaps Mr. Stephens, who has written so eloquently of the value of satirical prints in throwing a light upon the history of those times, may be induced to turn once more to *The Town and Country Magazine*. No doubt, if he has the leisure, he can fill up all the blank spaces I have left.

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

Fox Oak, Walton-on-Thames.

#### BURTON'S 'ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.'

(See 9<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 181, 222, 263, 322, 441; xii. 2, 62, 162, 301, 362, 442; 10<sup>th</sup> S. i. 42, 163, 203, 282; ii. 124, 223, 442; iii. 203; iv. 25.)

Vol. I. (Shilleto), p. 11, l. 20; 1, 21 (ed. 6), "some ridiculous treatise.....some prodigious tenent [misprinted "tetent," ed. 6], or paradox of the earths motion." Cf. Burton's comedy of 'Philosophaster,' IV. ii. 48 (p. 71, ed. W. E. Buckley for the Roxburghe Club,

\* "The Nautical Scribe" I have found to be Sir Philip Stephens (1725-1809), who was Secretary to the Admiralty 1763-95.

P. 20, l. 7: 6, 33, "*scribimus indocti doctique*" is quoted by King in the margin of ¶ 3 verso, while on ¶ recto "*Eccl. ult.*" is given as a marginal note to "*much reading is but a weariness to the flesh, and there is no end of making or perusing many books.*" Cf. Burton's marginal reference "*Eccl. ult.*" (n. p, p. 6) to "*there is no end,*" &c. The precise degree of Burton's indebtedness, conscious or unconscious, for suggestions to the various writers whom he "tumbled over" is in many instances extremely hard to determine, and probably of more absorbing interest to the minute student of 'The Anatomy' than to the general reader. Shilleto has disguised the ref. "*Eccl. ult.*" King was Dean of Ch. Ch. 1605-11, and his third son, Robert (admitted student 1612), played Desiderius Dux in Burton's 'Philosophaster' in 1617. See the Actorum Nomina, p. xxxiii of Buckley's ed. with the editor's notes.

P. 20, 9 and n. 7; 6, 35 and n. t, "*Be-witched with this desire of fame, etiam mediis in morbis,.....Effa[s]cinati etiam laudis amore, &c., Justus Baronius.*" See his 'Vindiciæ' against John Rainolds (*ante*, p. 26), cap. i. p. 2, l. 26, "Sed ita miser prophane hereseos amore effascinated es, vt vel in medio morborum æstu a pestilentibus libris conferuminandis non cesses," Justus Baronius (formerly Justus Calvin), who is ignored by the "new and very full index" of Shilleto's edition, gives marginal references to various works of Rainolds for his statement.

P. 20, n. 11; 7 n. a, "*Omnes sibi famam querunt,*" &c. The passage in Gesner runs: "O. s. f. q., & si non cum gloria, quouis tamen modo in orbem spargi contendunt, ut noue alicui rei habeantur authores" ('Biblioth.', 1545, sign. \*3 verso, l. 35).

P. 21, 2; 7, 9, "*Castrant.....suffarciant.*" Not from Jovius, as Burton says, but from Alciatus's Ep. to Jovius at the beginning of the Paris ed. (1553) of vol. i. of the 'Historiæ sui Temporis': "Sed te incursum prouideo in quosdam criticos maligne curiosos qui te castrasse historiæ tuas dicant, ut Vitas per se graciles, alieno adipe suffarcies, quod & mihi accidit."

P. 21, 3; 7, 10, "lard their lean books." Cf. 'K. Hen. I., Pt. I., Act II. sc. ii. *ad fin.*'

P. 21, n. 14; 7 n. l, "*Lib. 5. de sap.*" See pp. 266-7 (about three-fourths through lib. 5) of the 1544 (Nürnberg) ed. of the 'De Sap.', &c.: "Stomachum mouent eruditus multi, qui uix prima elementa rerum percipientes .....in quo genere Germani Gallique peccant,.....non uitupero gloriæ stimulos, non deterreo ab sedendo, modo aliquid nouum inueniant." Cardan quotes "*Scribimus in-*

docti, doctique poemata passim," a line or two lower.

P. 22, n. 1; 7, n. n, "*Cardan præf. ad consol.*" Fol. 2 recto of the 1542, Venice, ed., "qua propter diuites opes suas, reges potentiam, milites robur ostentant: eruditi nugas suas, etiam audire nolentibus effutunt."

P. 22, 12; 7, 47, "our Frank-furt Marts..... Twice a year." Cf. 'Philosophaster,' IV. ii. 31, "bis anno quolibet, | Et ad Francofurtanas plerumque nundinas," and IV. ii. 83, "Prostabunt Francofurti, proximis nundinis."

P. 22, 15 and n. 6; 8, 2 and n. b, "*Gesner.*" See 'Bibl.' (1545), ep. nunc., sign. \*3 verso, l. 39, "Sed quomodo fieri possit ut.....arguantur authorum furta, ac millies repetita, tollantur: denique in posterum temere scribendi libido coerceatur, aliter in infinitum progressura: doctioribus deliberandum, regibus deinde et principibus perficiendum relinquo."

P. 22, n. 8; 8, n. c, "*Onerabuntur ingenia, nemo legendis sufficit.*" See Gesner, 'Pandectæ,' De Ratione Operis Præf., \*2 verso, l. 20 (1548), "Ne quis igitur per querimoniam multos magnosque indies libros edi, quibus nemo legendis sufficiat, onerari ingenia, sumptus augeri, hoc etiam Volumen accuset, sic habeto."

P. 23, 15 and n. 7; 8, 29 and n. g, "*Wecker .....Præf. ad Syntax. med., i.e., 'Medicinæ Utriusque Syntaxes,' Præf. (dated 1 Jan., 1576), sign. a 3, l. 26 (ed. 1582), 'Etsi uero nihil dici potest, ut quidam ait, quod non sit dictum prius.....tamen dicendi forma atque modus sermones de iisdem rebus eosdem, diuersos uideri facit.'*" The reference to Terence was given at 9<sup>th</sup> S. xii. 443.

P. 23, 27 and n. 10; 8, 40 and n. h, "*Didacus Stella...In Luc. 10. Tom. 2.*" See the second vol. of Didacus Stella's 'In Sanctum Jesu Christi Evangelium secundum Lucam Commentaria' (Lyons, 1583), p. 24, col. 1, l. 40, "Absit ut ego velim condemnare quod tot tantique sapientes simul & docti affirmarunt: bene tamen scimus, Pygmeos gigantum humeris impositos, plusquam ipsos gigantes videre." The notes on chap. x. occupy 113 folio columns of smallish print! Stella is here commenting on *confiteor* (ἐξομολογούμεαι) in verse 21.

P. 24, 16; 9, 11, "presidents for it, which Isocrates calls *perflugium iis qui peccant.*" See 'Busiris,' cap. 45, 230A, "Ὁ γὰρ ἀπολύεις αὐτὸν τῶν αἰτιῶν, ἀλλ' ἀποφαίνεις ὡς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τινὲς ταῦτα πεποιθήσασι, βραθυμοτάτην τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσιν εὐρίσκων καταφυγὴν." The reference which Shilleto gives ('Ad Demoniacum,' § 34) has nothing to do with the case.

P. 24, 18; 9, 12, "Nonnulli alii idem fecerunt." See the passage of Isocrates.

I find no internal evidence in the 'D.N.B.,' vol. lxvii., 'Errata,' that that portion thereof which modifies vol. xxiv. of the principal work was prepared before the publication of 'N. & Q.' for 9 May, 1903 (9<sup>th</sup> S. xi. 366), yet no correction has been made in the date of decease of Dr. Halley, 25 January, 1742, N.S., as shown at the reference just given.

"In the Earl of Macclesfield's library at Shirburne Castle, Oxon., are several MSS. by Halley; among them a commonplace book" (cf. Aubrey's 'Brief Lives,' Clark, i. 283, Oxford, 1898).

The Astronomische Gesellschaft has recently offered a prize of one thousand marks "for the best determination of the position of Halley's comet in the year of its return" (cf. *Vierteljahrsschrift*, 39 Jahrgang, Drittes Heft, pp. 149, 152, Leipsic, 1904).

EUGENE FAIRFIELD McPIKE,  
Member of the Bibliographical Society  
of America.

Chicago, U.S.

ST. THOMAS'S DAY CUSTOM.—As St. Thomas's Day is recent, the following, copied from *The Scottish Standard-Bearer*, will not be inappropriate:—

"At Harrington, in Worcestershire, it is the custom on St. Thomas's Day (December 21st) for persons (chiefly children) to go round the village, begging for apples, and singing the following rhymes:—

Wissal, wassal, through the town;  
If you've got any apples, through (?) them down;  
Up with the stocking and down with the shoe;  
If you've got no apples, money will do.  
The jug is white and the ale is brown;  
This is the best house in the town.

F. E. R. POLLARD-URQUHART.  
Castle Pollard Westmeath.

"GOING A-GOODING." (See 1<sup>st</sup> Series, and so down.)—I understand that this custom of widows going round on St. Thomas's Day for gifts is still kept up at Dimchurch, Hythe, Kent.  
R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

WINDSOR UNIFORM. (See 9<sup>th</sup> S. ix. 292; x. 38.)—*Le Temps*, which is the most accurate of French newspapers, has followed a common English error in its account of the King's present to Mr. Balfour. It begins rightly by saying that a Windsor uniform is a "special costume worn at Windsor when the Court is there." But it then goes on to describe as the Windsor uniform the ordinary ministerial or "first-class diplomatic" uniform in its "ball" form, and further mistakenly explains that members of the Cabinet going out of office can no longer wear this costume,

and have to wear ordinary Court dress in black velvet. There are in this statement almost as many mistakes as words. Black velvet has lately come into common wear as a Court dress, but it is not one of the three most approved forms, according to the official circulars, and was only till recently a little-used alternative. The being in or out of office makes no difference whatever to the dress worn. Privy Councillors all wear the same costume, and the fall of a Cabinet can make no difference. Windsor uniform has changed, but has always been of a comparatively simple nature.  
W. U. L.

P. W. TREPOLPEN. (See *ante*, p. 442.)—There is no necessity for any reticence about this pseudonym, as it is acknowledged in the 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' vol. ii. p. 786, and vol. iii., under W. P. Courtney.

RALPH THOMAS.

OXFORD CIRCUS.—I believe that this title was first used by the omnibus companies in the seventies or eighties. The present Oxford Circus was originally Regent Circus—a name which in common speech was already used for the crossing near the Quadrant. The names of Oxford Circus and Piccadilly Circus came in together.

EDWARD SMITH.

"HERERO": ITS PRONUNCIATION. — The proper way to pronounce this African name is with the stress on its first syllable—Hé-éro, and not Her-éro. This seems worth noting here, as it is just the contrary of what one would expect from the analogy of the Spanish termination -ero. Pinero, for instance, should be Pinéro, though the man in the street may sometimes turn it into Pinero; and bolero should be boléro, though the woman in the street too often calls it bólero. Hence it is not surprising that even the accurate 'Cyclopædia of Names,' 1895, marks Heréro, with the accent on the wrong syllable.

JAMES PLATT, Jun.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.—Major B. R. Ward, in the September number of the *Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution (vol. xlix. pp. 1073-5), draws attention to "probably the finest military record in existence," namely, 'The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.'

Commenced on 19 May, 1864, the one hundred and thirtieth (and last) volume was completed on 22 August, 1901, under the editorship of Major R. N. Scott, 3rd U.S. Artillery, who had been in charge of the work since December, 1877. In addition to

the above, seventy-nine preliminary volumes were printed before August, 1880, the matter being arranged in chronological order; but these were only used as printer's copy. Altogether the compilation cost the U.S. Government 570,000*l.* to produce.

The work is of such great importance that a brief summary of its contents in the words of Major Ward is appended:—

"The 1st Series—111 books and an atlas—embraces the official reports of all military operations. These reports are arranged according to campaigns and theatres of operations. Union reports are printed first and are followed by Confederate Reports.

"The 2nd Series—8 books—relates to prisoners of war.

"The 3rd Series—5 books—contains miscellaneous correspondence and reports, such as the annual reports of the Secretary of War, of the General in Chief, and of the heads of the various corps and departments; also correspondence between National and State authorities."

"The 4th Series—3 books—is similar to the 3rd Series, but refers exclusively to the Confederate side."

The last volume—No. 130—contains a preface giving a history of the publication, five pages of explanations as to abbreviations, plan of indexes, &c., a synopsis of the contents of each volume, a special index for the principal armies, army corps, &c., a table showing volumes pertaining to contemporaneous operations, a general index of 1,087 pages; and finally, 150 pages of additions and corrections. M. J. D. COCKLE.

### Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"FROM PILLAR TO POST."—The original form of this expression was "from post to pillar." Of twenty-two quotations between 1420 (Lydgate) and 1700 now before me, seventeen have the original and five the later form, three of the latter being in verse, and having *post* riming with *tost*, *tossed*, which was apparently the *fons et origo* of the transposition. The earliest of these is from Skelton, a century later than Lydgate. In those times, and much later, the phrase nearly always qualified *toss*, there being in our instances one solitary exception before 1600. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries *toss* began to be replaced by *bang*, *bounce*, *bandy*, and *drive*. But *drive* is a word of many meanings; one may drive a man or beast as well as a ball, and the taking

of it in that sense led to the later use of the phrase with *hunt*, *chase*, *drag*, *harry*, *run*, &c. I suppose it was its occurrence with these verbs that led Dr. Brewer aptly to hazard the guess (unfortunately repeated in some quarters as an "etymology") that the phrase belonged to the driving of a horse in the manege ground. The constant early use of *toss*, and in later times of *bandy*, *bounce*, and *bang*, suggests that the expression referred to some game of ball in which posts and pillars were used, or came in the way. I see in the description of the tennis court in Julian Marshall's 'Annals of Tennis' much mention of "posts," each with its distinctive name, and of galleries or openings "between the posts," also light rods of wrought iron, which sometimes take the place of posts. Much is said also of the danger of a ball striking a post and rebounding. May I throw out the conjecture, then, that the game in which there was a chance of something being tossed from post to pillar was tennis? Unfortunately, Julian Marshall is no longer with us, to tell us if the conjecture seems to him likely; but perhaps some one else, who has played tennis (*real* tennis, that is, and not the modern lawn game, to which commercial enterprise has "conveyed" the name), will tell us what he thinks.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

DESCENDANTS OF THE PLANTAGENETS.—I am now preparing the volume of 'The Plantagenet Roll' dealing with the descendants of Anne, Duchess of Exeter, the sister of Kings Edward IV. and Richard III., and I subjoin a list of those persons and families concerning whom I am seeking information. I should be extremely obliged for any information as to whether they have issue surviving; and, if so, where or from whom I could obtain particulars. The figures in parentheses indicate the sections, and are for guidance alone.

Hunloke (3).—Thomas Windsor, Robert, James, Catherine, Charlotte, Anne, Mary, Mariana, Barbara, and Henrietta, brothers and sisters of Sir Henry, 4th Bart., who d. 1804.

Heneage of Hainton (5).—Thomas, Elizabeth Maria, and Katherine, brother and sisters of George Fieschi H. of H. who d. 1782.

Heneage of Hainton (6).—The four younger sons and two daughters of George H. of H. who d. 1731.

Gallini=Bertie (10/11).—Sir John G., who d. 1803; m. Lady Elizabeth Bertie, and had a son and two daughters.

Bertie (15).—Edward B., d. 21 Sept., 1731.

Rev. William B. of Albury, D.D.; Henry B.; Rev. John B., Preb. of Exeter, d. 1 Feb. 1774; and Bridget, wife of Robert Coytmor or Coctmor of co. Carnarvon, brothers and sisters to the 3rd Earl of Abingdon.—The Rev. William had issue James, Richard, Frances, Sophia, and Anne.—The Rev. John had an only surviving son Willoughby and nine daughters, viz.: Anne, Mary, Bridget, Elizabeth, Frances Mary, Eleanora, Isabella, Mary, and Sophia Eustacia, one of whom m. Samuel Ryder Weston, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

Harpur (17).—Charles H., Major 38th Regt., d. 9 July, 1770; and Caroline, wife first of Adam Hay, and secondly of Major Archibald Stewart, brother and sister of Sir Henry, 6th Bart.—The latter had at least one daughter, Caroline Stewart, wife of William Jenny (Glover's 'Derby,' ii. 217).

Parkyns = Territt (23).—Anne (dau. of Capt. Augustus P.), m. c. 1800 Samuel Territt, of Chilton Hall, Suffolk, LL.D.

Basil (25).—Frances, dau. and h. of William Dowdeswell of Pull Court, co. Worcester, m. c. 1736 William Basil of Wilton Park, Bucks, and had ten children; —, b. 1737; —, b. 1742; William, b. 1743; Gilbert, b. 1745; Edmund and Gabriel, twins, b. 1746; Thomas, b. 1748; George, b. 1749; Frances, b. 1738; and Amy, b. 1751.

Whitelocke = Hamar (26).—Mary, dau. of Sir Wm. W. of Phyllis Court, Oxon, M.P., d. 1717; m. Wm. Hamar of the Middle Temple.

Whitelocke = Sherwood (26).—Hester, sister of above, m. Edw. Sherwood of Henreth, Bucks.

Whitelocke = Wiseman (26).—Elizabeth (d. 1735), sister of above, m. Wm. Wiseman of Sparsholt Court, Berks (d. 1713), and had issue Mary, dau. and h. (d. 1740), who m. Edward Clarke and was mother of Wm. Wiseman, who m. twice, and had issue Dorothy Maria, by first wife, and William Nelson C. by second.

Whitelocke = Seawen and Hill (31).—Cecily, b. 1641, and Hester, b. 1642, sisters of the above-named Sir Wm. W., m. respectively — Seawen of Wales and Abraham Hill of Shilton, Devon.

Courtenay = Locke (37).—Lady Matilda Jane C., 1778-1848, m. Lieut.-General John Locke, d. 1837.

Courtenay = Foy (38).—Lady Sophia C., b. 1780; m. 1804 Col. Nathaniel Foy, R.A., 1773-1817.

Courtenay = Andrew, Langston and Davie (44/45).—Isabella, b. 1716, dau. of Sir Wm. C., 2nd Bart., m. 1744 John Andrew of Exeter, M.D., d. 1772; and her sister Mary (1717-54),

m. first, 1735, John Langston of Park, and secondly John Davie of Orleigh  
Please reply direct.

(Marquis de) RUVIGNY.  
Galway Cottage, Chertsey.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED:—  
Still like the hindmost chariot wheel is cursed,  
Ever to be near, but never to be first.

A. B. B.-J.

Temple.

Whose part in all the pomp that fills  
The circuit of the summer hills  
Is that their grave is green.

J. B. D.

Fair Eve knelt close to the guarded gate  
In the flush of an Eastern Spring.

J. A. B.

Who wrote the verses, the drift of which is  
as follows (exact wording forgotten)?—

An original something, fair maid,  
You would ask me to write.....  
But how shall I begin?  
For I fear I've nothing original in me,  
Excepting original sin.

Could the quotation be given correctly?

RETREAT.

"HUMANITAS."—Could any reader inform  
me who used this *nom de guerre* in *The Press*  
and other National journals in Dublin during  
the troublous times of '98?

JOHN S. CRONE.

ROLL OF CARLAVEROCK.—Where can I find  
an English translation of the Roll of Carla-  
verock?  
SADL.

MESSIAH=NAME OF THE LORD.—Can any  
of your readers tell me whether it is true that  
the ancient Jewish writers interpreted the  
phrase "The Name of the Lord" as equiva-  
lent to "The Messiah," and give the authority?  
Y. N.

DE QUINCEY AND SWEDENBORG.—An  
American lady writes:—

"I wonder if you can throw light on a reference  
to Swedenborg that has puzzled me for some time.  
De Quincey in his 'Autobiography' writes, in 1853:  
'I presume the reader to be aware that Cambridge  
has, within the last few years, unsettled, and even  
revolutionized, our estimate of Swedenborg as a  
philosopher.'.....If you can give me a clue to  
De Quincey's meaning, or put me on the track of  
discovering it, I shall be very grateful."

May I transfer to your readers at large the  
proposed task and the proffered reward?

CHARLES HIGHAM.

169, Grove Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

SOUBISE, BLACK PAGE.—Can any one kindly  
give a date for the death of Soubise, once  
a favourite black page of the Duchess of

Queensberry, towards the end of the eighteenth century? He was in Calcutta when Memory Middleton was there, and was official horse-breaker to the Government, and there he was killed, having been thrown by an Arab horse.

Who was Memory Middleton? and at what time did he live in Calcutta? FITZ-ALLEN.

'THE COMPLETE DRILL SERJEANT.'—Will any reader kindly tell me who was the author of this little book? The title-page bears that it was "by a late Lieutenant in his Majesty's Marine Forces." My copy is of the second edition. London, 1798. It is "exemplified with prints," which are coloured.

W. S.

MACDONELL.—Major Macdonell, of Tern-dreich, who was executed at Carlisle in 1746 for his complicity in the uprising in Scotland, married as his second wife his cousin Mary Macdonell, daughter of Macdonell, of Killichonate. Can any of your readers tell me how the connexion existed, and where the Killichonate family worked into the main line?

R. S. CLARKE (Major).

Bishop's Hall, Taunton.

THE GROATIE BUCKIE.—Can any one tell me, or refer me to any book where I can find the myth in connexion with the Groatie buckie? These buckies are found on the Caithness coast, near John o' Groats, and also near Birsay, in Orkney.

ALEX. RUSSELL, M.A.

Stromness, Orkney.

THE LINCOLN IMP.—A friend of mine informs me that, according to a ladies' fashion-paper which she was reading not long ago, a trinket in the form of "the Lincoln Imp" will prevent its wearer losing things.

I am anxious to know whether this superstition has been made to order. It does not seem probable that it is veritable folk-lore, as no evidence is yet forthcoming that the quaint figure in the Minster which is known as "the Imp" was originally intended to represent the devil, or till recent days had any connexion with the devil-legend of the city or other traditionary beliefs.

S. A.

HERALDS' VISITATIONS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1681.—The original visitation of Northamptonshire in 1681 by St. George, Burghill, and King is said by Moule ('Bibliotheca Heraldica') to have been when he wrote (his book was published in 1822) in the possession of the Earl of Egmont. Where is it now? There is a copy of this visitation at the

Heralds' College marked K.I. Is this the original, or only a transcript?

BERNARD P. SCATTERGOOD,  
Moorside, Far Headingley, Leeds.

Mrs. FITZHERBERT.—What is the Christian name of this lady, now often styled Maria? In vol. i. of Burke's 'Commons' (1836) she is twice named as Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Walter Smythe, Esq. of Bambridge, Hants. See pedigrees of Fitz Herbert of Norbury and Swinnerton, p. 197.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.  
Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

[The 'D.N.B.' gives her names as Maria Anne.]

ENIGMA BY C. J. FOX.—In an old book, newspaper cuttings I find the following enigma, which is ascribed to Charles James Fox. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' give the answer?—

What though some boast through ages dark  
Their pedigree from Noah's ark.

Painted on parchment nice;

I'm older still, for I was there,

And before Adam did appear

With Eve in paradise.

For I was Adam, Adam I,

And I was Eve, and Eve was I,

In spite of wind and weather;

Yet, mark me, Adam was not I,

Neither was Mrs. Adam I,

Unless we were together.

Suppose, then, Eve and Adam talking,

With all my heart; but if they're walking

There ends my simile;

For though I've tongue, and often talk,

And though I've legs, yet when I walk

It puts an end to me.

Not such an end but that I've breath,

Therefore to such a kind of death

I make but small objection;

For soon I'm at my post anew,

And though oft Christian, yet 't is true

I die by resurrection.

E.

DEATH-BIRDS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—In England it is esteemed unlucky if a bird enter a house, especially should it be a robin or a pigeon, which are both of boding in a high degree. Are there any superstitions in Scotland and Ireland?

G.

[Reference is made, *ante*, pp. 465, 515, to the pigeon superstition.]

JOHN DYER, POET.—I should be glad to obtain the date of his birth (1700?), the date of his mother, and the date of his marriage with "a Miss Ensor, said to be a descendant of Shakspeare." See 'D.N.B.,' xvi. 255.

G. F. R.

**Replies.****CATALOGUES OF MSS.**

(10th S. iv. 368, 415, 436.)

MR. G. F. T. SHERWOOD, in bringing forward this subject, says, "The catalogues of MSS. in the British Museum.....and other big libraries fail in that they are practically inaccessible because the price is too high."

To this point I will confine my reply. Three years ago, finding that I had to make extensive use of the Additional and Egerton MSS. at the British Museum, and that time was a great matter to me in my search, I applied to the authorities at the Museum for information as to whether or not there was any chance of another edition being published of the Catalogues, with their Indices of these MSS., which were next to impossible to obtain in the public market. I mentioned at the same time that each year I read about 300 catalogues received from second-hand booksellers resident in all parts of England and Scotland; that during twenty years or more I had met with only two volumes; that even the second-hand prices for them were very high; and that several of the early volumes were out of print, and had been so for many years; and asked whether, as their published prices were quite prohibitory, they would be reprinted at a cheaper rate.

In reply my attention was drawn to the fact that the Trustees had recognized agents for the sale of their publications, as shown in a printed list which was sent to me.

The list was dated June, 1902, and upon referring to p. 10 thereof I found that the Index to the Additions 1783 to 1835; that a further Index (period not stated!); and that all the seven volumes from 1836 to 1881 (costing when issued 7*l.* 4*s.*, without including the Index 1783 to 1835, the price of which is not stated!) are therein stated to be "Out of print"; that the volume for 1882-7 costs 1*l.* 1*s.*, and that the volume for 1888-93 (the last date given) costs 1*l.* 5*s.*, or together 2*l.* 6*s.*, which must be added to the 7*l.* 4*s.*, making 9*l.* 10*s.* And even that large cost carries one only up to 1893, or nine years behind the date of the list (June, 1902).

I pointed out these curiosities to the authorities, and received a reply stating that

"there had not yet been occasion to consider the question of reprinting the out-of-print volumes, the number of copies placed in various public libraries in the kingdom and abroad, besides those in private hands, having apparently sufficed for the information of students in general,"

&c.; and further that "it is possible that the

earlier volumes may be re-edited rather than reprinted some day."

In 1903 a further volume, 1894-9, was issued at 2*l.* 8*s.*, or 6*s.* dearer than any of the previous volumes!

Why should these volumes be charged so much more highly than, for instance, the various publications of the Public Record Office, the parliamentary publications, the Charity Commissioners' Reports, the Historical MSS. Commission Reports, each and all of which have excellent indices?

The published prices of these volumes are entirely prohibitory to nine-tenths of the readers at the British Museum. If they were sold at a moderate price, like the other books I have mentioned, I cannot but think that many persons would purchase them, and thereby save themselves very considerable and valuable time by consulting them at home, instead of at the Museum, to find out what they require. To those living in the country the saving of time would be, as MR. SHERWOOD observes (p. 415), incalculable, to say nothing of the saving of the expenses which would of necessity be incurred in going to the Museum to consult them.

If the Indices only to these volumes were to be sold separately at a cheaper rate, they would be of the utmost use, and save an infinity of time, trouble, and expense to the student.

Cannot the Trustees see their way to assist not only the large and growing number of readers who make use of the British Museum Library, but also the still larger searching public, towards the speedy attainment of this object in some form or another? The labour involved would be simply reprinting what is already in print; the cost comparatively trifling, if confined to the reprinting of the Indices alone.

C. MASON.

29, Emperor's Gate, S.W.

PUNCH, THE BEVERAGE (10th S. iv. 401, 477).

—The derivation suggested by MR. C. B. MOUNT at the first reference is beset with too many difficulties to admit of ready acceptance. But, before proceeding further, I would take this opportunity of adding to the quotations given in 'Hobson-Jobson' three more from seventeenth-century travellers:—

1668. "They [the Dutch in Ceylon, circa 1645] also make yet another drink, which they call *Pulebunz*: for this they take brandy and water, an equal quantity of each, item sugar, and 30 or more lemons, from which they are wont to extract the pips; but it is not so wholesome as the former [i.e., *massack*, the composition of which he has described]."—Johann von der Behr, *Diarium*, 53.

The above, like a good deal more in this book, is conveyed, without acknowledgment, from J. J. Saar's work, from which Yule quotes, but from the second edition, which has *Palebunze* in place of *Pulebunze*.

1677. "They [the French at Swally, near Surat, in 1671] also make use of another drink that is no better, which they call *ponce*, composed of *harc* [arrack], water, the juice of citrons, sugar, nutmeg, and cinnamon, a pint [*peinte*] of which costs a *sol*."—'Relation ou Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales,' by Fr. l'Estra. 57-58.

1705. "*Pontz* or *Burepontz*, as the Hollanders call it, they make thus: They take fresh spring water and squeeze therein the juice of lemons or limes, then they make it sweet with sugar, and pour *Arack* into it. This drink, it is true, is not altogether wholesome to drink, yet the English think much of it, and consider it a peculiar honour to treat their friends, when they visit them, with *Pontz*."—Christoph Langhauss, 'Neue Ost-Indische Reise,' 201.

On pp. 573-5 the author describes the tomb of a Dutch skipper in the burial-ground at Surat in 1695, and says:—

"Above on each side is a stone bench; and on each corner a big *cum* or drinking bowl, from which one is accustomed in India to drink *Pontz*, because, as this deceased skipper had been a great lover of *Pontz*, he had himself desired that his tomb should be thus adorned."

He then quotes some curious verses, composed by the skipper's steersman and engraved on the tomb, adding a German translation. In the latter the *Pontz* of the Dutch is rendered *Ponch*.

It is strange that while all the English writers quoted by Yule call the drink *punch* (except Fryer, who spells it *paunch*, "which," he says, "is Indostan for Five, from Five Ingredients"), the earliest foreign writers agree in describing it by a name in which this *punch* appears with a puzzling dissyllabic prefix. The earliest form of this compound word is *palepuntz*, as it is spelt by Mandelslo, who is also, as yet, the earliest known writer to mention the drink. (By the way, why does MR. MOUNT twice call Mandelslo a "Dutchman"? He was a Mecklenburger.) Then we have *bolleponge*, *pulebunz*, *bouleponge*, *paliponts*, *palepunts*, *palapuntz*, *burepontz*, and lastly *follepons*. Yule would have us believe that all these forms represent an English "bowl o' punch"; and certainly some of them bear a close resemblance thereto, while the second passage I have quoted above seems to give colour to the theory. Were the last form not unique and suggestive of a misprint, we might imagine the *folle* to be Hind. *phul* (cf. 'Hobson-Jobson,' s.v. 'Fool's Rack'). But it will be seen that in nearly half the instances the first vowel of the prefix is an *a*, which rather militates against Yule's theory.

As regards *punch* without the prefix, in spite of MR. MOUNT's arguments, I think that Fryer's derivation still holds the field as the most likely.

DONALD FERGUSON.  
Croydon.

MR. MOUNT assumes that the name "*punch*" was invented, fixed, and made "so generally known as to have become a household word among Dutchmen" by the agents of the East India Company between 1614 and 1635. But there is no proper ground for the assumption that it was invented by the English traders at all. The Dutch were in the East before the English, and the Portuguese before the Dutch. Both understood how to obtain spirit by distillation—as indeed, did the natives of India they traded with—and both knew how to mix their grog. It is much more likely that the English newcomers adopted the native word from the Dutch who preceded them than that the Dutch adopted it from the English newcomers.

FRANK PENNY.

The song which doubtless MR. YARDLEY has in his mind is in Fletcher's play, 'Holla, Duke of Normandy,' published 1640, Act II. sc. ii. (The play was published in 1639, with title 'The Bloody Brother,' in which the song does not appear, merely a stage direction, "They sing.") *Wine*, not *punch*, is the thing celebrated. One verse,

Wine works the heart up, wakes the wit,  
There is no cure 'gainst age but it;  
It helps the headache, cough, and tussick,  
And is for all diseases Physick.

is thus reproduced in the later song, 'Three Jolly Postboys':—

*Punch* cures the gout, the cholic, and the phthisis,  
And is to all men the best of all physic.

In 4th S. v. 543 and vi. 33 both songs are given at length.

C. B. MOUNT.

MR. YARDLEY's memory has deceived him, as there is no mention of *punch* in any of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher. The drinking song that MR. YARDLEY had in his mind occurs in 'The Bloody Brother,' Act II. sc. ii.

As regards the main question, there is a good deal to be said for MR. MOUNT's contention, but I think the weight of evidence is in favour of *punch*, like *arrack* and *toddy*, being originally an East Indian drink. Is there any evidence that the expression "*punch-house*" was ever used out of India during the seventeenth century?

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

I see a song quoted that begins "Three jolly postboys," in which it is alleged that

the word *punch* occurs. When I first learnt the song, some fifty years ago, the word was not *punch*, but *brandy*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

I am inclined, trusting a very distant memory, to say that the song, or a portion of it, appeared in an early volume of *Punch*, perhaps about 1843. A small illustration represented the postboys carousing. It was accompanied by a Latin version, one line of which was:—

Tres hilares pueri soliti vexare caballos.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

[S. B. MR. A. F. CHERWEN, and H. P. L. agree with PROF. SKEAT that *brandy* cures the gout, &c. C. L. S. is also thanked for a reply.]

NELSON'S SIGNAL (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 321, 370, 411, 471).—PROF. LAUGHTON, by his reply, which contains nothing more than a confident assertion of what he began with, makes my answer to it easy. As he produces nothing new, it becomes clear that what he told us about logbooks, and their recording signals 'in some instances,' was scarcely ingenuous. It counts for absolutely nothing, if this, the great signal, stands unrecorded after all in any of them. Who is right, or who is wrong, matters little; to establish the actual words was what I began hoping to achieve, and that is what I still desire. Even now it is possible, though I fear not very likely.

The matter, however, lies in a nutshell. PROF. LAUGHTON puts forward the assertion of Pasco that it was he who hoisted the signal and suggested a change of form. I produce Browne's assertion. He, too, says he hoisted the signal and suggested change.

Pasco's tale is to me unlikely, awkward, and ungrammatical (how PROF. LAUGHTON can defend the grammar of it I cannot see, but simply request him to turn up the word *confide* in Johnson's old 'Dictionary,' which settles it). Browne's tale reads like candour itself, is consistent, and asks for no explanation at all. The admiral himself commended it, with "Right, Browne! that's better." Up to this point one unhappy thing only stands out as conclusive, for in plain terms one or other of the men must lie. Pasco's tale for me is that of the lamed duck that can neither walk nor fly freely.

So much for the signal itself. PROF. LAUGHTON I judge to be a man who grinds his transparent prejudices into pebble-glasses for his own spectacles. This idiosyncrasy leads him here to step quite out of his record, and to tell me that, as I have not read the 'Nelson Despatches,' I am incom-

petent to offer an opinion "on what Nelson might or might not write." This has nothing to do with what we are talking about, for I have not said a syllable about Nelson's writing anything. It is manifest from PROF. LAUGHTON'S own showing that the 'Despatches' do not touch upon the signal in any way.

I observe in the booklet announcing Lloyd's "International Library" the following paragraph:—

"The words that Nelson signalled, 'England expects every man to do his duty,' have only recently been disputed. Nevertheless those were his actual words, which, before being sent up, had been altered twice at the suggestion of two of his officers. His intended message and the full account are given in the Library."

The assertion that the words of the signal were twice altered at the suggestion of officers is surely a thing quite impossible.

When the *Daily Mail* improvised its picture to illustrate PROF. LAUGHTON'S version of the event, it made emphatic the very fiasco that it was my object to have prevented. I furnished it, as I have said once before, with the Thompson particulars (that 'N. & Q.' has found a home for), in ample time for due inquiry to have been made.

I see that in the account of Nelson in the 'Penny' as also in the 'English' Cyclopedias the signal is given as it ought to be: "England expects every man to do his duty." But further than that, I now find that 'N. & Q.' is also on my side in an interesting paper, signed S., on 'Marine Flag Signalling' (6<sup>th</sup> S. x. 417). This system was invented by Sir Home Popham when a midshipman under a Capt. Thompson, commodore on the Guinea Coast. These signals appear to have been the literal signals that preceded those that at Trafalgar shot up the ever memorable words that England is now pleased to blunder over; so incapable has she become of rising to them.

C. A. WARD.

Allow me to refer your readers to 6<sup>th</sup> S. ix. 261, 283, containing a graphic and well-written description of the battle of Trafalgar by William Pryce Cumby, who was first lieutenant of the *Bellerophon*, and took the command of the ship when the captain (Cooke) was killed at the beginning of the action. This is his account of the signal verbatim:—

"A Quarter past eleven [i.e. A.M.] Lord Nelson made the Telegraphic Signal ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY, which you may believe produced the most animating and inspiring effect on the whole fleet."

Appended is a letter addressed to Vice-Admiral Collingwood, dated 30 October, 1805.

mentioning his having taken the command when first lieutenant on the death of Capt. Cooke, the only captain who was killed at Trafalgar. Westcott was the only captain who fell at the battle of the Nile.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

TRAFALGAR (10th S. iv. 385, 431, 471).—MR. JAS. PLATT is doubtless right in his opinion that the pronunciation Trafálgar is due to the English tendency to stress a long penultimate, and the instance of Aladdin is very much to the point. It is not, however, strictly correct to say that Aladdin and Saladin were in Arabic Ala-al-din and Salah-al-din, except to the eye, because the letter *lām*, by the process known as the euphonic *teshdid*, is passed over in pronunciation and assimilated to the following consonant, when that consonant happens to be one of the fourteen solar letters. The two names in question are in Arabic 'Alāu-d-din and Salāhu-d-din. Why the common English spelling should differ in the two cases, I cannot say. Trafalgar is of course Tarafu-l-ghār, which means the place of the cave. In ordinary Arabic, a cave is *mughāra*. The Moors have a habit of eliding the first short vowel in a word, hence Traf for Taraf, Spahi for Sipāhi, &c.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

SARAH CURRAN, ROBERT EMMET, AND MAJOR SIRR'S PAPERS (10th S. iii. 303, 413, 470; iv. 52, 111, 310).—I cannot help expressing astonishment that FRANCESCA should seriously write (*ante*, p. 112), "on the testimony of the late Sir John Grey, that the Rev. D'Arcy Sirr had a fixed belief that all Irish malcontents were favourable to assassination, even O'Connell and the Repealers (Fitzpatrick's 'Sham Squire,' pp. 273-6)." The reference is to a long memorandum made, in August, 1858, by Fitzpatrick, purporting to give details received from Sir John Gray of a visit to Dr. Sirr's rectory at Kilcoleman (in 1842), where he spent the day, and found the rector sorting Major Sirr's papers. A discovery was made from the papers that a personage then living (to Dr. Sirr's astonishment) had been an informer in 1798. Sirr extracted a promise from Gray that he would not make this known, urging that "the papers before him showed him that the fate of detected informers in '98 was death." He was not aware of safeguards, even in 1843, and knew what might have been the consequence if the man in question, who was then posing as a Repealer, had been exposed. He was assuredly right, with strong argument to help him, in extracting the promise which

Gray eventually made. There is not one word in this connexion about O'Connell or the body of Repealers, nor is there a suggestion that Dr. Sirr expressed a belief that leaders, or indeed any one, lent countenance to acts of assassination. The narrative refers to Dr. Sirr as "the good parson," and states that he "playfully" addressed Sir John as "You Rebel Repealer." The suggestion or made that he had a fixed belief about Irish malcontents is purely imaginary, but the fact is to create an impression that he had extreme political animosity. There is not the slightest proof of such a thing. Fitzpatrick's note testifies to Dr. Sirr's compassion, and his extreme anxiety that his father's papers (now in Trinity College Library, Dublin) should not be the means of exposing any one to public indignation.

Let me now call attention to the catalogue entry of Major Sirr's papers:—

"Major Henry C. Sirr's Papers, relating to the Rebellion, 1798 to 1804, 9 vols. folio portfolio.

"Including letters, informations, warrants, &c., also other papers concerning matters of police various dates up to 1831. The portfolio contains the 'Declaration of Catholics of Ireland,' 1798, sent to Dublin from different localities; some copies on parchment, some on paper, with all the original signatures."

As the portfolio was in Major Sirr's keeping, no surprise need be expressed that he also had the correspondence which passed between Sarah Curran and Robert Emmet. MR. MACDONAGH does not realize that during Major Sirr's tenure, which extended over several administrations, the office of Town Major of the Garrison of Dublin was a very active and confidential one. Sometimes it has been affirmed with exaggeration that Major Sirr was "omnipotent" at the Castle.

Correspondence of Russell, Emmet's associate, formed part of the "Sirr Papers" and over to the library of Trinity College, Dublin, by the Rev. Joseph D'Arcy Sirr, D.D., who his friend Dr. Todd (*vide* 'D.N.B.') was librarian. The catalogue entry is:—

"Correspondence of Thomas Russell, assassin of the Prisoner of State in Dublin, 1793-99. 2 vols."

This shows conclusively that the Curran-Emmet letters did not comprise the correspondence seized by the authorities which is not to be found in Government boxes or volumes, or among the papers of the former Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

MR. MACDONAGH's comment that it is unusual to destroy papers seized by order of Government is irrelevant. Dr. Sirr only states that he saw the Curran-Emmet

letters deliberately consumed, but he also gives the reason.

I need not go far afield to show how hazy information about Miss Sarah Curran appears to be; for the pages of 'N. & Q.' a few years ago will prove it. It was then demonstrated that a tradition was without foundation which attributed to her the later of the only genuine portraits of Percy Bysshe Shelley extant; the 'D.N.B.' under Shelley, vol. li. p. 39, proves this. I have noticed that one of his Majesty's ministers referred to Miss Curran as a pupil of Mary Wollstonecraft (or that she appeared to be a true pupil). As Shelley married Mary Wollstonecraft's daughter, this may possibly account for the confusion of Miss Sarah Curran with another Miss Curran who painted Shelley's portrait in Rome in 1819, when Sarah Curran had been dead many years. H. SIRR.

50, Twicken Road, Highgate.

I accept ONLOOKER's deserved rebuke for giving information at second hand which I could not verify.

All through the present discussion I have had no desire to misrepresent the actions of Major SIRR or his son, and I am equally innocent of any desire to "foster idolization" of Robert Emmet or Sarah Curran. My interest in the men and women of 1803 is purely historical. I know Madden and Fitzpatrick are partisans, but there is unfortunately little history written in Ireland except by partisans. I quoted from 'The Sham Squire' simply because Sir J. Greg's narrative seemed to offer a natural and not offensive explanation of how the Rev. J. D. SIRR came to pen the note he did.

I still think the note of J. D. S. was unnecessary and unwarrantable. All the witnesses were dead, and the correspondence had either been destroyed or had disappeared; certainly it could not be referred to for confirmation or refutation. This is the view taken by Dr. Madden ('United Irishmen,' iii. 514), and I think most unprejudiced persons will agree with him. Mr. SIRR is mistaken when he states, "I believe Dr. SIRR's note about Miss Curran's and Emmet's correspondence never appeared in print until I sent it to 'N. and Q.'" for this note was printed in Madden's life of Emmet, forty-five years ago, to which I have already referred. Dr. Madden strangely omitted from this note the words "upon my father's visit," and so wasted time in guesses about "J. D. S.," all waste of the mark.

ONLOOKER and Mr. SIRR do not seem to know how well the SIRR papers were ransacked, whereas the Hardwicke papers and

those about 1803 in the Home Office furnished absolutely new material. The tender consideration shown by all the authorities to Sarah Curran surely offers little countenance to the alleged nature of some of her letters, and it is to be remembered that the letters must have been read at Dublin Castle; yet in the secret confidential correspondence of the Lord Lieutenant and other officials no hint is given of any atrocious sentiments in them, though comment is freely made on the characters and sentiments of persons implicated in the insurrection. FRANCESCA.

[FATHER W. SIRR, a nephew of Dr. D'Arcy SIRR, also sends us a long letter, but we regret that our space will not permit us to insert more on this subject.]

TOBY'S DOG (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 508).—I suppose that the preacher took for his text Tobit, v. 16: "The young man's dog [went] with them." For the "young man" was named Tobias, or, in modern English, Toby.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

The allusion is, of course, to the well-known story in the Apocrypha. T. D. T.

THE AUTHOR OF 'WHITEFRIARS' (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 447).—In reply to MR. NIELD I can say that the boldness of the cataloguers of the British Museum is fully justified. Notwithstanding that they make some 4,000 corrections in their Catalogue annually, I should say they are generally right, as they are in this instance.

Since 1868 (when her name did not appear in the Catalogue) there has been no doubt about the author of this novel of the "Harrison Ainsworth breed," to repeat Allibone's quotation.

For myself I need hardly make any excuse, as my book, quoted by MR. NIELD, was the first essay of the kind in English literature; but I fear I am responsible for "Jane." Halkett and Laing copied me; Cushing copied them.

On 19 June, 1862, Miss Emma Robinson was given a Civil List pension of 75*l.* a year,\* and according to the return to the House of Commons she was still taking it in 1889. I have never heard of her death. There was also in the same list a Mrs. Emma Robinson taking a pension. My eldest sister, who knew Miss Emma Robinson in 1850, told me

\* A person who gets novels published for her and makes money by them is given a pension; but a person who devotes many years of life to a bibliography, and has to spend 500*l.* in publishing it, is informed that bibliography is an officially unknown and unrecognizable quantity.

I have a letter from her father, from the same address, dated 26 Sept., 1873, referring to his daughter. The handwriting looks like that of a very old man.

*The Publishers' Circular*, 1859, p. 715, announced a novel, to be entitled 'The Irish Brigadierman,' as by the author of 'Whitefriars.' The hero was to be the once famous Earl of Peterborough, the friend of Pope and Swift. It does not appear in 'The English Catalogue.'

RALPH THOMAS.

STAINES BRIDGE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 469).—What is the span of the arches of this bridge? Nine feet is quite a respectable thickness for piers.

L. L. K.

JAMES BUTLER, DUKE OF ORMOND (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 467).—In *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1745, p. 614, is found, in the obituary of November, "James, late D. of Ormond, at Madrid, in the 94<sup>th</sup> year of his age." (I find 94<sup>th</sup> in my notes, but should verify it had I the volume by me.) The title is now spelt with a final *e*, as also in Courthope's and G. E. C.'s peerages.

W. L. RUTTON.

PIG: SWINE: HOG (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 407, 449, 510).—Once more, at p. 512, we are told that "Swine [is] the plural of sow." But the A.-S. *swīn*, a neuter noun, has the same form for the singular and the plural, so that modern English likewise has *swine*, pl. *swine*. And the plural of *sow* is *sows*. Examples: "Boares have great fangs, Sows much lesse" (Bacon, 'Nat. Hist.,' § 852. "How like a swine he lies" ('Tam. Shrew,' Induction, 34).

It was Dr. Johnson who perpetrated this

was an afternoon or evening publi

*The Morning Star* first issued 1856, distributed on 5 March a "gratis" issue (11 in. by 8½ in.) a history of Covent Garden The full report of its destruction by fire 5 and 10 A.M. The remaining utilized for a prospectus of the "N Daily Papers, *The Morning Star-ing Star*."

ALECK AI

39, Hillmarton Road.

DORSET PLACE-NAME: RYME (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 89).—Of course Mr. E seen Hutchins's ('History of Dorset p. 491) derivation of this place Intrinseca-In-Ryme (so called diction to the outlying manor Extrinseca in Longbridgy)." And heading of Long-Bridy (vol. ii. Dorset historian speaks of a p "Dowerfield, or Halling's Manor then only a farm, though styled the manor of Long-Bridy, belong manor of "Out-Ryme, or Ryme E

Perhaps the rector of Long I know it better by either of these tioned names.

J. S. UDA

Antigua, W.I.

TAILOR IN DRESDEN CHINA (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 407, 449, 510).—The title of this query should riding on a Goat.' This is, or thirty years ago, the usual way of ing a tailor in Austria-Hungary seeing a member of the craft would days, anyhow—immediately imita

an explanation of what the origin of the tailor and the goat may be.

L. L. K.

NEES FAMILY (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 69, 330).—John of Layham, in Suffolk, died in 1776. His will, made in 1753, he leaves to his son John 1s., he having been provided ready; and to his wife property in 1000, Boxford, Little Cornard, and 1000 g [*sic*], in Suffolk and Essex, for life, her death to his younger children not 1000. James Johnson, Bishop of Gloucester, brother-in-law, and Sarah Johnson, his sister-in-law, are trustees should his wife die. The youngest child is twenty-four old. His wife Elizabeth survived him, proved his will as sole executrix; she was in 1711.

John Baines was born in or about 1670, in Essex, between 1703 and 1707; he is the son of William, the grandson of John, and the great-nephew of John, all of Langham. By a will made in 1707, his great-uncle John left him property in 1000, Little Cornard, Newton, 1000, Belstead, and the manor of Heyeses, in Suffolk, and 1,200l. in money, all at 21 years of age, and made him one of his executors. The same testator, who at that time a very wealthy man, also mortgaged on property in Polden and 1000 to another great-nephew.

I think there can be no reasonable doubt that the John Baines born at Langham about 1670 was the John Baines who died at 1000 in 1776. I find that John Baines, of 1000, who was mixed up in the rector of 1000's lawsuits, died without issue, in 1689; he also was an Essex man.

References: Brit. Mus. Davy's MSS. under 1000 and Cosford Hundreds, and pedigrees, 1000 of Melford. — Wills: Prerogative 1000.

John Baines of Melford, 328 Abbott. Baines of Layham, 53 Bellas. John of Langham, 3 Bolton. — Commissary 1000 for Essex and Herts. — Robert of Langham, 392 Rickett. William of Langham, 251 Backhouse.

MARK W. BULLEN.

ag. W.

OF YORKE (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 488).—I think that will be found to have been the Hon. Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke of 1000.

WM. H. FEET.

TRAINING (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 488).—I know not may be the custom nowadays, but in 1000 times the rôle of Toby in "the great

drama of Punch" was invariably sustained by a male comedian. Cf. 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' chap. xvii., near the end: "'Here he is,' said Jerry, producing a little terrier from his pocket. 'He was once a Toby of yours, warn't he?'"

MISTIGRIS.

DOGS IN WAR (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 488).—An article with the title 'Dogs in War' appeared in *The Glasgow Herald* of 4 November.

ST. EWART.

'CHEVY CHASE' (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 89, 155).—Judging from COL. PRIDEAUX's and MR. E. YARDELEY's replies, I gather that nothing more is actually known about the date of "the more modern ballad of Chevy Chase" than was known to Percy when he published his 'Reliques of Antique English Poetry' in 1765. In the introduction to the original poem he said:—

"Addison has given an excellent critique on this very popular ballad, but is mistaken with regard to the antiquity of the common received copy; for this, if one may judge from the style, cannot be older than the time of Elizabeth. I flatter myself I have here recovered the genuine antique poem, the true original song.....Whoever considers the style and orthography of this old poem will not be inclined to place it lower than the time of Hen. VI.: as, on the other hand, the mention of James, the Scottish King, with one or two anachronisms, forbids us to assign it an earlier date."

With regard to the "more modern ballad" Percy wrote:—

"When I call the present admired ballad modern I only mean that it is comparatively so; for that it could not be writ much later than the time of Queen Elizabeth, I think may be made appear; nor yet does it seem to be older than the beginning of the last [seventeenth] century.....That it could not be much later than that time, appears from the phrase, 'doleful dumps'; which in that age carried no ill sound with it, but to the next generation became ridiculous."

It would certainly appear doubtful if there were any substantial ground for Froude's assertion that the "doleful dumps" stanza "was composed in the eclipse of heart and taste, on the restoration of the Stuarts."

F. R. CAVE.

In the first line of the stanza at p. 155 "haste" is a misprint for "harte" (the ordinary spelling of the period).

ALEX. LEEPER.

MELCHIOR GUY DICKENS (10<sup>th</sup> S. iv. 469).—The spelling of this name should be Guy-dickens. I have since found the date of his appointment as Ambassador to Russia—1749. He retired at his own request in 1755. He had been Envoy Extraordinary to Sweden in 1742 (Marquis Townshend's MSS.).

Gustavus Guy Dickens, his son, was appointed "Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to H.M. the Queen, vice Edw. Francis Stanhope, Esq.," 13 Feb., 1783 (*Gent.'s Mag.*, 1783). H. ATHILL-CRUTTWELL.

CHARLES LAMB (10th S. iv. 445, 512).—In the last line but one on p. 512 *his* should be substituted for "Kenney's," and "Kenney" placed after "Sophy." S. BUTTERWORTH.

### Miscellaneous.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

*London Vanished and Vanishing.* Painted and described by Philip Norman. (A. & C. Black.)

OF the handsome and eminently delightful series to which it belongs, we are disposed to regard this as the most attractive volume. Traces of the labours to which it is due have not been wanting in our columns, where the title of "vanishing London" has been of sadly frequent occurrence. Here, if anywhere, it is pardonable to regret the past, and to sigh for the London of yesterday in presence of that of to-day and in sight of that of to-morrow. A sorrow such as we once more experience was felt long ago when, for the sake of establishing a precarious throne, picturesque old Paris developed into a city of boulevards down which the guns of authority might rattle. Many another glorious old city of Anjou, Poitou, Normandy, and other places now renamed, has undergone like desecration. We bow to the inevitable, but recall with a sigh how few years ago it seems since the Strand was in some respects the most happily accidented street in any European capital. Mr. Norman says of his own admirably artistic and finely coloured designs: "Of the seventy-five illustrations here given, about sixty represent buildings which have entirely disappeared, a notable number while this book was in progress, and only some half dozen of the subjects remain altogether unchanged." Of the designs included there is but one—that of the "Tabard" Inn in 1810—which we could not have seen; and there are very few which we have not, in fact, contemplated. In many cases our own memories extend back more than half a century before the time at which the spots disappeared or when these views were taken. The interest of the designs is only surpassed by their beauty. Mr. Norman is, too, a trustworthy antiquary as well as a capable writer, and his statements are as accurate as his designs. How far the gaps we find in the work are covered by other volumes of the series we know not, but it appears to us as if there were room for half a dozen similar works from the same graceful brush and facile pen. To us the sight of many of the reproductions brings a sigh, but a sigh not unminged with tenderness, as when we look upon souvenirs of those who have passed away. A more pleasing and beautiful gift-book is not easily to be conceived. To our readers generally we warmly and unhesitatingly commend it. A few—a very few—of them may feel towards it as we do ourselves. There are some who, amidst the widening spaces of Aldwych and Kingsway, will miss Drury Lane, and think of Portugal Street, or even of poor disreputable Clare Market. All who have a taste for beautiful books will rejoice in

the possession of this, and some even of the lovers of innovation will be glad to recall the London as which possibly their eyes first dawned. The book is a treasure and a joy.

*The Clyde Mystery: a Study in Forgeries and Follies.* By Andrew Lang, M.A. (Glasgow, Leehose & Sons.)

THIS volume shows Mr. Lang at his best. In folklore and anthropology he has long ranked among the masters, and to mystery he has of late inclined his head. The subject with which he deals is moreover controversial, and in this Mr. Lang is keen of fence, and the play of his rapier speaks of his retention of a strong wrist and a cunning hand. His subject is crannog lore. In an old hill fort at Dunbuie, on the Clyde, and in the foundations of two mysterious structures excavated from the mud of that estuary, have been found many curious objects, which are either relics of life many centuries ago or "fakes" as purposeless, apparently, as quaint. Much controversy has already been stirred. Against the views of Dr. Munro, the author of 'Archæology and False Antiquities' who is disposed to hold that the unfamiliar relics are "impostures of yesterday's manufacture," Mr. Lang—fortified with his knowledge of Annan designs, coinciding in important respects with those now discussed, and reproduced in illustrations—advocates, after ten years, a game of further warring. This cannot well be refused him. Upon the question opened out we have not evidence to justify us in forming an opinion, and we shall not ourselves embark upon the controversy. We may, however, recommend it to those of our readers entitled to form a judgment, and not to those alone, since all who delight in the noble art of self-defence may find subject of contentment and gratification. In a letter to Dr. Munro, about some person whose name is left blank, Mr. Charles Hercules Read says that Mr. — is a "mere literary man, who cannot understand that to prejudiced people the antiquities are as readable as print and a good deal more accurate." We will not say that Mr. Lang puts on the cap. He, however, shows up the futility of such a statement in a way that might make his adversary sorry that he spoke and recurs more than once to the subject. Mr. Lang narrates an experience of his own parallel to the sufficiently discomfiting of Jonathan Oldbuck. Ordinarily he is reserved in utterance, and more than he states. But there is no unmeaning sound when he says: "The archaic patterns of countries now civilized and of savage countries are assuredly parallel. The use of charm stones in civilization and savagery is assuredly parallel. To application to these stones of the archaic patterns by a rude race in Clydesdale, familiar with the patterns on rocks in the district, has in it nothing a priori impossible."

*The Letters of Horace Walpole, fourth Earl of Orford.* Edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vol. XVI. *Tables and Indexes.* (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

WITH the appearance of this indispensable volume the important and admirably executed task of Mrs. Paget Toynbee is brought to a conclusion, and the world is the richer for an enlarged and authoritative edition of these admirable letters, from which rather than from any other source, we judge the (and French) life of the eighteenth century.

addition to an index of names covering 335 pages, and a second of subjects, we are presented with a series of genealogical tables and an alphabetical list of Horace Walpole's correspondents, with a chronological table of the letters addressed to them. A list of addenda and corrigenda is supplied, and the work is rendered worthy in all respects of the proud and popular position it is destined to occupy.

*Child Music: a Study of Tunes made up by Irish Young Children.* By William Platt. (Obtainable from the Author, 77, St. Martin's Lane.)

MR. PLATT has given the musical notation of tunes crooned by children from the age of seventeen months, concluding with elaborated pieces founded entirely upon young children's tunes. For those capable of forming a judgment on such matters (among whom we do not count ourselves) the whole has doubtless much interest. The observations were all made in Mr. Platt's own family.

*How to Collect Books.* By J. Herbert Slater. (Bell & Sons.)

FEW people have a better practical knowledge of books than Mr. Slater, the editor of 'Book-Prices Current,' who in the present attractive work supplies the book-lover with many valuable hints. Like poets and some others, collectors are born, not made, and it is very likely that the kind of books a collector will purchase will be a matter as much of destiny as of choice. Whatever the nature of his collection, however, Mr. Slater's volume may do for him what that of M. Rouveyre did for his French rival, and supply him with some of the "connaissances nécessaires à un bibliophile." It will do more, indeed, and will give him invaluable information as to editions, to bindings, to conditions, and other matters, the importance of which can scarcely be exaggerated. Specially useful is what is said about preserving books from damp, perhaps the commonest cause of decay and ravage. To this we will add, Let not your books be too dry, since heat, and especially the fumes of gas, are destructive to bindings, causing them to crack at the edges, and making the labels drop off, and indeed crack, like the edges. Curious information is supplied as to how to eradicate grease-stains, ink-marks, and the like; how to preserve leather bindings and to freshen faded or spotted cloth covers. A summary of the Latin names of great printing centres—a kind of information not easily found elsewhere than in the valuable, though rather out-of-date 'Typographical Gazetteer' of Cotton and in Savage's 'Dictionary of Printing'—is also furnished. A new edition of Cotton's list brought up to date by Mr. Slater would be a great boon. Among the illustrations are reproductions of the Aldine and Elzevir devices, specimens of fine types and bindings, and other things of the kind. Mr. Slater's volume, indeed, popularizes much precious knowledge at present confined to the few, and may be consulted with pleasure as well as advantage.

*The Complete Poetical Works of William Cowper.* Edited by H. S. Milford, M.A.—*Poems of Robert Browning.* (Frowde.)

To the cheap, excellent, and attractive Oxford editions of the poets have been made two noteworthy additions. The first consists of the entire poetical works of Cowper, with the exception of the translations from Homer, which, so far as we recall, have

rarely, if ever, been included with the poems. With the appendix (which contains a few poems, one or two of them recently discovered), notes, table of first lines, &c., the volume runs to near seven hundred pages. For one with limited shelf-room the edition is all that can be desired. For purposes of perusal and reference it is equally convenient.

The one-volume Browning contains the entire contents of the three-volume edition of 1863, 'Pauline' from the first edition (1833), and one or two poems not reprinted by Browning in any collected edition of his poems. For 'The Ring and the Book' and some other works the reader will have to wait till time permits of a second volume. Virtually no alterations have been made in the text. Besides 'Paracelsus,' 'Sordello,' 'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon,' and the dramas generally, 'Men and Women,' and others, the edition contains all the Dramatic Lyrics in which the world is now most interested. Quite at the beginning stand 'Kentish Sir Byng,' 'The Lost Leader,' 'How They brought the Good News,' 'Evelyn Hope,' the divine 'Home Thoughts, from Abroad'—all the poems of which one never wearies.

Both volumes are charming acquisitions, and both keep up the reputation of a unique series.

*Vivian Grey.* By the Earl of Beaconsfield. 2 vols. (De La More Press.)

WE were in error in treating (see *ante*, p. 498) 'The Young Duke' as the first volume of the Centenary Edition of the early novels of Lord Beaconsfield. Not having at that time seen the present work, we supposed 'The Young Duke' to be the first. We now find that the series begins appropriately with 'Vivian Grey,' which was the author's earliest, and in some respects his brightest and most characteristic, production. The book is ushered in by a reproduction of Kenneth Macleay's likeness of the writer in the National Portrait Gallery, taken in 1829, and by a long, instructive, helpful, and judicious introduction by Mr. Lucien Wolf. Other illustrations of the first volume present the birthplace of Lord Beaconsfield, No. 22, Theobalds Road, and the house in which 'Vivian Grey' was written, No. 6, Bloomsbury Square, both from drawings by Mr. Herbert Railton. Vol. ii. has, moreover, a portrait from a bust of Sara Austen. The edition is both handsome and welcome.

*A Primer of Classical and English Philology.* By the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, Litt.D. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

IN the present little volume Prof. Skeat adds one more to the excellent series of handbooks with which he has revolutionized the study of English in this country. It deals with the comparative philology of Greek, Latin, and English, and lays emphasis, as its cardinal axiom, on the vowel in its gradations and modifications as the all-important factor in determining the etymological affinity of words. If the consonants are the body of a word, we may say that the vowel is its soul. In one instance we would, with becoming diffidence, suggest a somewhat different provenance of a word from that which he gives. He analyzes "propitius" as *pro-pit-i-us*, i.e., "flying forward," and affording to the augurs a good omen, the central element being *pet*, to fly, seen in Lat. *pet-o*. We should propose to analyze it rather as *prop(s)-it-i-us*, from the analogy of words like *in-it-i-um*, *ex-it-i-um*, *amb-it-i-o*, *trans-it-us*, &c., when the middle element is *it*.

from *ire*, to go. Thus the meaning would be "coming-near-to." In many languages the Deity when favourable is said to draw near (*prope ire*) to his worshipper, in order to hearken to his prayer or receive his sacrifice. We may instance the use of Heb. *qdrab*, as in Psalm lxix. 18. and the Assyrian *kirubu*, propitious, favourable, from *karabu*, to draw near. Even in the Gothic runes we find "sul gi-nigra" (= *noere*) as a prayer for the dead, exactly corresponding to the Latin formula "animæ propitiatur (Deus)." See G. Stephens, 'Handbook of Old Northern Runic Monuments,' p. 250.

We would also query why Prof. Skeat alleges *δολφός* as the Greek for womb, a rare word only found, we think, in Hesychius, when the ordinary word is *δελφίς*. Who will have imagined that it is at bottom the same word as our "calf"? The book is crammed with similar suggestive identifications, all brought under the head of law, to the exclusion of mere guesswork. There cannot be found a more trustworthy introduction to a subject of fascinating interest.

*Who's Who, 1906.*—*Who's Who Year-Book, 1906.* (A. & C. Black.)

For those engaged in literary and journalistic pursuits 'Who's Who' remains the most trustworthy and important work of personal reference. Its utility has now stood the test of many years' constant use. Interesting features appear for the first time in the present issue, which occupies nearly a hundred pages more than the volume for 1905. Among these are motor and telephone numbers and telegraphic addresses, with, in many cases, records of a man's children of both sexes.

As regards the 'Year-Book,' containing the tables originally forming part of 'Who's Who,' but now, to the great gain in convenience and portability, transferred to a separate volume, progress is also perceptible. It is a misfortune to the present as to all annuals that the change in Parliament will follow close upon the appearance of the volumes.

*The Literary Year-Book and Bookman's Directory, 1906.* (Routledge & Sons.)

To a certain extent 'The Literary Year-Book' and 'Who's Who' are complementary to each other, though each has independent features. In the former the list of writers is hardly extensive, when it is considered that it includes some foreigners. What may be regarded as supplementary information is ample and useful.

*An Almanack for 1906.* By Joseph Wtaker, F.S.A. (Whitaker & Sons.)

WHAT claims with justice to be the best annual in existence appears afresh with new and important features. An enormous variety of contents is included. The arrangement is the same as previously, and the man of experience knows at a glance where to look for information he will find nowhere else.

*Whitaker's Peerage for the Year 1906.* (Whitaker & Sons.)

THE cheapest and handiest of peerages is again in our hands. How closely it is up to date is shown by the appearance of the name of the second Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, whose accession belongs to the close of 1905.

MR. W. A. GLENNY writes: "In 'N. & Q.' of the 9th inst. W. C. B. mentions the death of Mr.

E. J. Sage. You may like to have a few lines mine to his memory. He was an antiquary versed in Essex lore, and formerly resided Mark's Gate, Dagenham, and was the authority in that district on all historical matters. He was a Commissioner of the Public Library, Stoke Newington, where he resided for years, was formerly one of the municipal body. His own library and collections were priceless; he was a diligent seeker of all documents, or works of a topographical nature. A circle of friends were privileged to see his MSS. if they took an interest in literature. His knowledge of Essex pedigrees and heraldry in general was at the disposal of those who search into intricate subjects, and he had perused many old wills at Doctors' Commons merely for their quarian information. Mr. Sage was also a correspondent of 'N. & Q.' His father was long period the Deputy-Steward of the manor of Barking in the time of Sir Edward Hulse, when the number of tenants and the amount of unenfranchised land were considerable."

### Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:—

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily in full, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

TO secure insertion of communications, correspondents must observe the following rules: each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer, such address as he wishes to appear. When making queries, or making notes with regard to previous entries in the paper, contributors are requested to put in parentheses, immediately after the heading, the series, volume, and page or pages which they refer. Correspondents whose queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

E. SMITH ("Dates of Eighteenth-Century Performances of Shakespeare").—Genest's 'Accession to the English Stage,' 10 vols., gives all information accessible.

C. HESKETH ("Joseph Capper").—Not sent our columns.

J. A. B. ("Gashed with honourable scars From James Montgomery's 'Battle of Alex'").

GREGORY GRUSILLER ("Greenville and Culm College").—Tusculum Degrees were discontinued at great length in 8th S. vi., vii., viii.

MEDICULUS ("Bible 'appointed to be in churches'").—Fully discussed at 6th S. iv., v., 130, 171. See especially the late FRANCIS remarks at p. 131.

LADY RUSSELL, DR. CLIPPINGDALE, and others.—Forwarded.

### NOTICE.

Editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to receive communications which, for any reason, we cannot print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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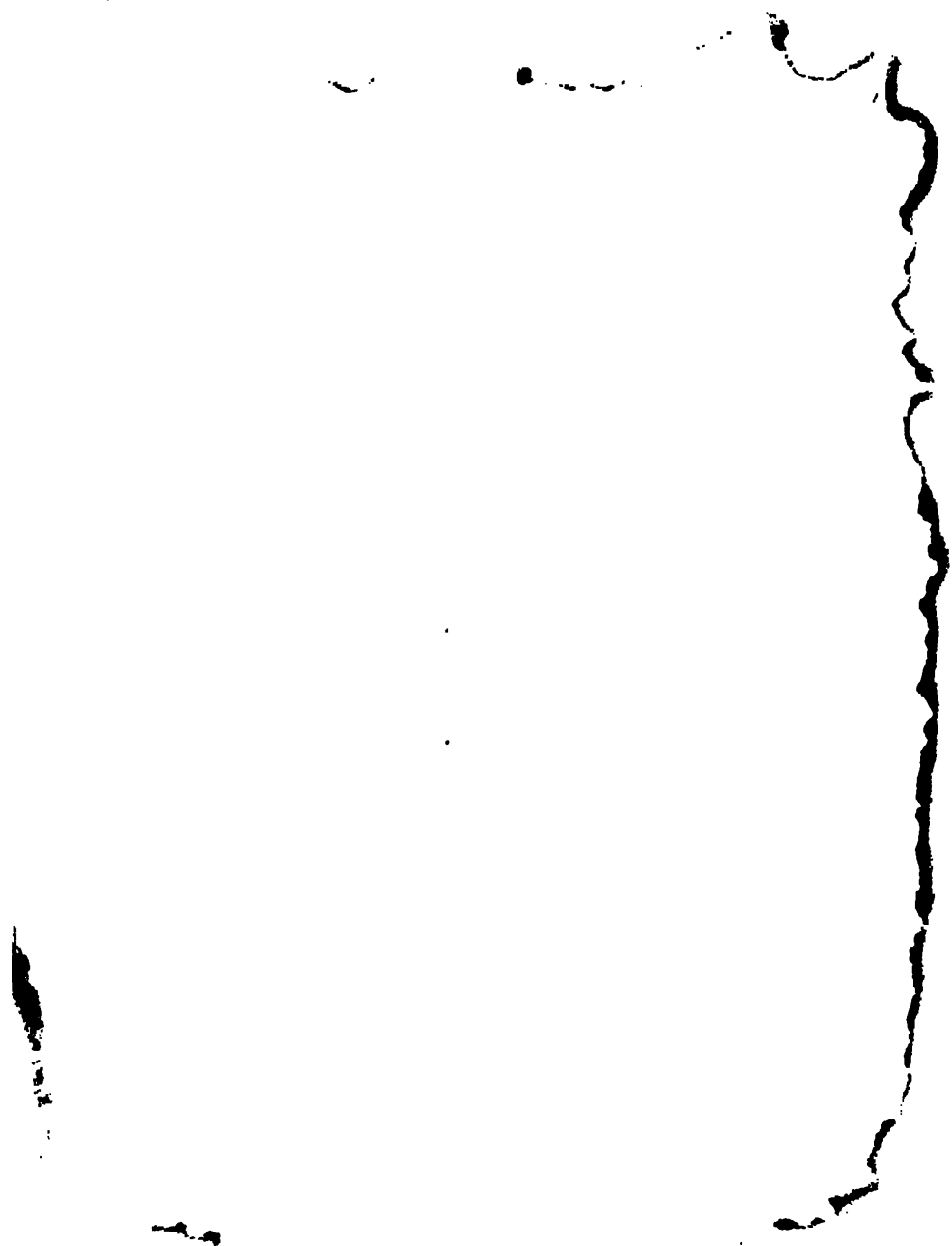
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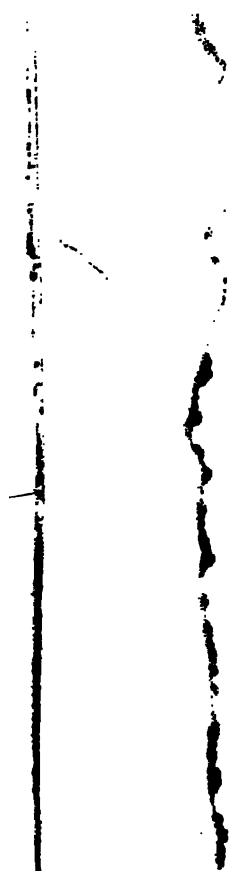
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